

# The High Family's Swedish Ancestors

## Volume One: Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter



**The Patriarch and Matriarch of the High Family  
1801-1861**

# Table of Contents

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<b>1.0 Discovering Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter – Founders of the High Family .....	1
What High Family History Stated about Sven and Anna Stina .....	1
The Search for Information on Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter .....	3
Discovering Information on Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter .....	5
Understanding the Times that Sven and Anna Stina Lived In .....	8
Acknowledgements .....	10
<b>1.1 Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter (f and m) .....</b>	<b>11</b>
Sven Hög 's Youth (1801-1821) .....	11
Sven Hög 's Years as a Farmhand (1821-1826) .....	24
Sven Hög's First Years in the Military (1826-1828) .....	30
Anna Stina Johansdotter's Youth (1806-1828) .....	40
Sven and Anna Stina's Courtship and Marriage (1828) .....	44
Life at Sörhemmet (1828-1847) .....	46
Life at Löfvingsborg (1847-1855) .....	76
The Fate of Maja Greta Svensdotter (Margaret High Mann) .....	80
The Fate of Gustaf Adolf Svensson (Gustaf Adolf High) .....	86
The Fate of Sven Johan Svensson (John High) .....	96
The Fate of Johanna Sofia Svensdotter (Sofia High Williamson) .....	103
The Final Days of Anna Stina Johansdotter (1855-1861) .....	105
<b>1.1.1 Estate Records for Sven Hög .....</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>1.1.2 Estate Records for Anna Stina Johansdotter .....</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>1.1.3 Summary of Probate Record of Gustaf A. High (Gustaf Svensson) .....</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>1.1.4 Excerpts from the Journals of Andrew V. High .....</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>1.1.5 Excerpts from the Probate Record of John High (Sven Johan Svensson) .....</b>	<b>142</b>





# Discovering Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

By Jeffrey High - February 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015

## Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter – Founders of the High Family

What does it mean to be a High? The surname isn't that uncommon; tens of thousands of people in the United States carry this last name, which is of English origins. I'm referring to a much more specific branch of High's however, a family that is of Swedish origin, has roots in Nicollet County, Minnesota, and has had family reunions over the past 50 years at various parks in southern Minnesota, such as Sibley Park and Seven Mile Creek. What links this family, which now spans seven generations and has thousands of members, is that they all descend from Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter.



On August 3, 2008, over 100 members of the High family gathered together at Seven Mile Creek, Minnesota to commemorate the 150 year anniversary of Gustaf Adolf High's family arriving in America

## What High Family History Stated about Sven and Anna Stina



The cover of the 1972 High Family book

Just who were Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter? For generations, very little was known about the two. According to the 1972 High Family book, Sven served in the Swedish Army, which is how he received the surname "Hög." Sven and Anna Stina's four children, Margaret, Gustaf Adolf, Sven Johannes, and Johanna Sofia, all immigrated to the United States in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and settled in Nicollet County, Minnesota.

For years, the 1972 High Family book was the only information the High family knew about their patriarch and matriarch. The book contained just a half a page of information on the two, much of which was later discovered to be erroneous. For example, in this chronicle of family history, Sven was mistakenly referred to as "Sven John Hög II," while Anna Stina Johansdotter was miscalled "Anna Kilstenia."

Sven John Hög II (the "o" sounded as long "a") was born in Sweden in 1799. He, his brothers Gripp and Borg, and sister Sophia Johanna were born in Kapla, Kusgard, Sweden.

Sophia Johanna Hög married a Mr. Gustafson. Their daughter Johanna Sophia Gustafson married Sven John High III in July 1868.

The three brothers all served in the Swedish Army. In the service the given names were used as surnames by Gripp and Borg.

Sven was a shoemaker by trade. He served in the Swedish Army 21 years and died in the service in 1846 at the age of 47 years. On October 3, 1828, he married Anna Kilstenia of Angare, Sweden. The minister was Rev. Andrew Hargert. Sven and Anna Hög had four children. Sven and Anna both died in Sweden.

Their children: Margaret, Gustaf, Sophia, Sven John Hög III.

"Hög" translated to English is "High". The four children made this change when they came to America.

Information on Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter from the 1972 High Family book

Much of what was written in the 1972 High Family book originated from a short biography on Gustaf Adolf High, Sven and Anna Stina's eldest son, which was published in *The History of LeSueur and Nicollet Counties* in 1916.

Gustaf A. High was born in Sweden, March 25, 1832, a son of Sven and Anna (Kilstenia) High, who were both natives of Sweden and both died there. The father was a shoemaker by trade, but he spent twenty-one years of his life as a soldier in the army of his native country, and he died in that service; he held the rank of corporal. He had four children: Margaret, who married Jonas Mann; Gustaf, the subject of this sketch; Sven John, who was a soldier in the Civil War and died in 1893; Sophia, who died in America in 1885.

Information on Sven and Anna Stina from *The History of LeSueur and Nicollet Counties* - 1916



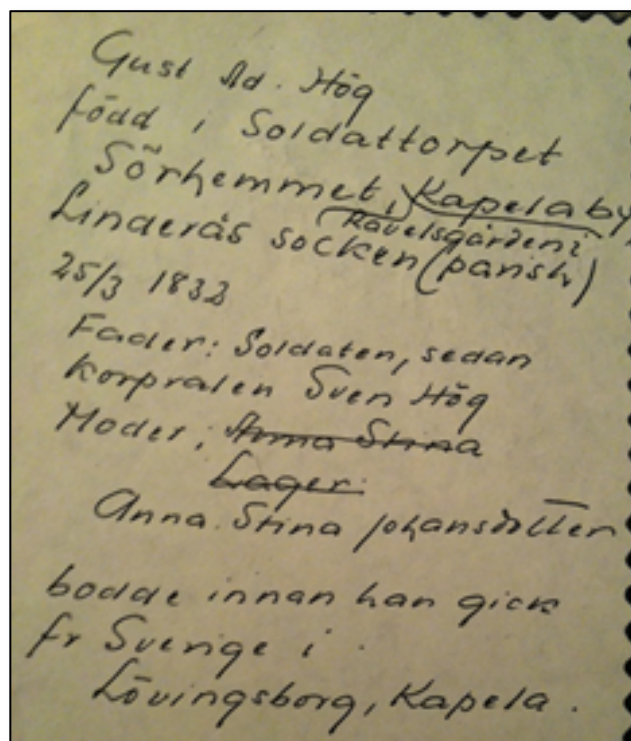
## The Search for Information on Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter



Left to right: Emma Pehling High, George High, Helen Hedin High, and Chester High during their trip to Sweden in 1972

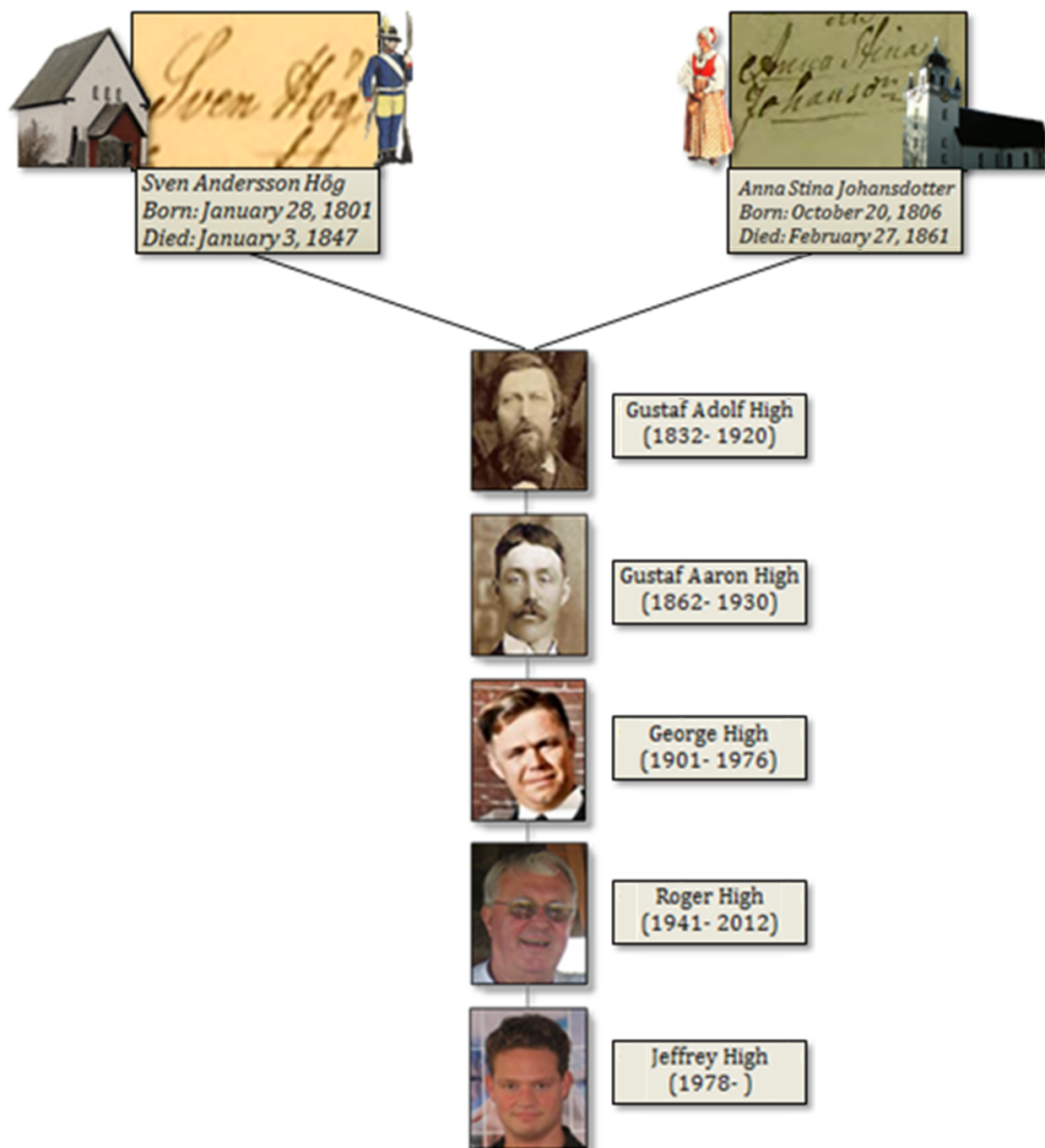
For decades, the descendants of Sven and Anna Stina sought to find more information about the High family's founders. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, Anna Zuber High (1895-1993), the wife of Warner High (1899-1990), a great-grandson of Sven and Anna Stina, diligently gathered information on all the descendants of Sven and Anna Stina, which culminated in the 1972 High Family book. Anna dedicated the book to the ancestors of Sven Hög, showing her burning curiosity to learn more about Sven, Anna Stina, and the High family's Swedish ancestry.

The great-grandchildren of Sven and Anna Stina were particularly interested in learning more about the High family's Swedish ancestry. In the 1970s, several of Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandchildren, such as George High (1901-1976) Chester High (1907-1990), and Anna Lundholm Holm (1910-1989) traveled to Sweden to learn more about their Swedish heritage. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, members of the High family wrote to the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis, Minnesota to enquire about their Swedish ancestors. The American Swedish Institute responded by providing some information on Sven and Anna Stina, but none of this information was ever published.



These notes from Lilly High Carlson (1912-1992), a great-granddaughter of Sven and Anna Stina, contained the most accurate information on Sven and Anna Stina prior to 2006

Although the great-grandchildren of Sven and Anna Stina have all passed away, their deep desire to know more about their Swedish ancestry lived on in some of their descendants. I first took an interest in my High family ancestry in 1991 when I discovered the 1972 High Family book lying upon one of the shelves in my family's storage room. I was so intrigued to read about my third-great-grandfather that when I was given an assignment in my 7<sup>th</sup> Grade English class a week later to write about a historical figure that I would like to meet, I chose Sven Hög. While the assignment was only a page long, it deepened my curiosity about Sven.

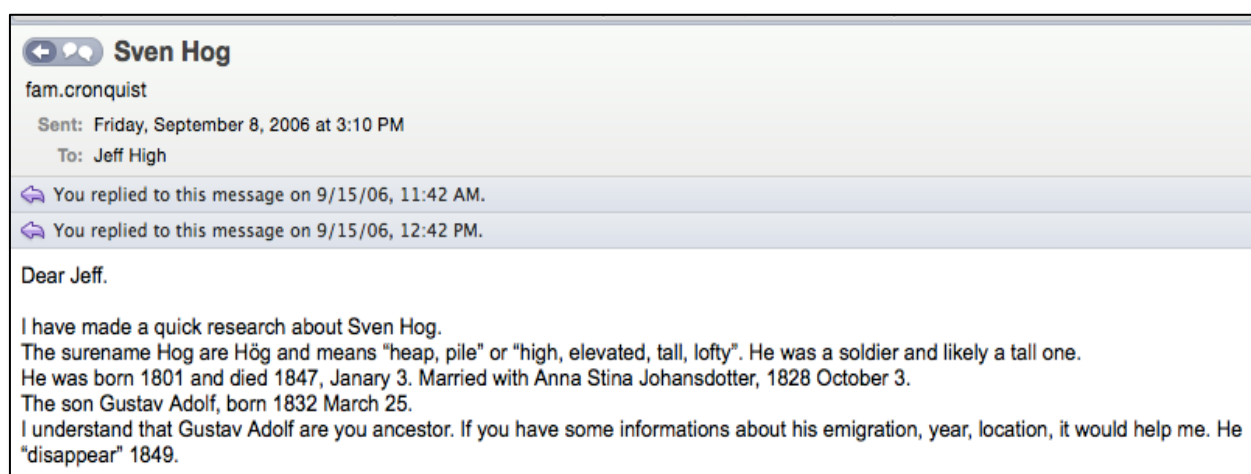


This diagram shows my relation to Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

## Discovering Information on Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

It wasn't until 2006, however, that I actually took up the quest of looking for information on Sven Hög and the High family's Swedish ancestors. In August of that year, I joined Ancestry.com and entered all of the information from the 1972 High Family book. Although Ancestry.com would later prove to be very helpful in learning more about the descendants of Sven Hög, it told me nothing about the patriarch of the High family. Thus, I decided to look into another source. After typing "Swedish genealogy" in Google, I found a company which offered services in Swedish genealogy which I proceeded to email.

Within a day after my email, I received the following response to my enquiry:



Email from Christer Cronquist in which he informed me that he found Swedish records for Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter– September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2006

I immediately noticed that some of the information this researcher found conflicted with what was in the High Family book. For example, while the High Family book listed that Sven was born in 1799, this researcher found that he was born in 1801. Likewise, the name of Sven's wife wasn't listed as "Anna Kilstenia" but as "Anna Stina Johansdotter." There was enough information, however, that matched (such as Sven's death year, his occupation as a soldier, and the exact same date for Sven and Anna Stina's marriage) to convince me that this Sven Hög was indeed my third-great-grandfather. Thus, I happily authorized research to be conducted on my Swedish ancestors.

About a month later, I received one of the most exciting emails ever – the results of my research! Not only was I given a brief summary of Sven and Anna Stina's lives, but I also learned who their parents and grandparents were! It was a bit surreal to read over information that my grandfather's generation had spent decades trying to find.



Looking over the information I received, I learned several interesting new facts about Sven Hög and Anna Stina. While some of this data matched what was written in the High Family book, there were several discrepancies. Some of the things I learned included:

- Sven was originally born as Sven Andersson in 1801. His parents were Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter.
- Before Sven joined the military in 1826, he worked as a farmhand at several different farms.
- Sven's wife was named Anna Stina Johansdotter, not Anna Kilstenia.
- Sven and Anna Stina lived at Sörhemmet, a soldier's cottage at the farm Kapela Ravelsgård in Linderås Parish, where they raised their family.
- In addition to their four children who immigrated to America, Sven and Anna Stina had four other children who died in infancy.
- After Sven's death, Anna Stina and her three youngest children lived in a *backstuga*, a cottage for poor people, for eight years.
- Eight years after Sven's death, Anna Stina was remarried to Anders Thor, a widowed soldier who had been a friend of Sven Hög's.

Upon learning all this new information about Sven and Anna Stina, I was very excited to share these findings with my High family relatives. Over the course of 2006-2007, I wrote an updated chronicle of High family history, which included the information I had discovered on Sven and Anna Stina, their parents, and their grandparents.



Roger High (my father), Yvonne Compart (his wife), and myself in front the place where Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter's family used to live on June 19, 2011. Although the cottage where the family lived has been torn down, two rock posts which marked its entrance still stand.

In 2011, I began my ambitious project of finding out more information about my Swedish ancestors. In June of that year, I traveled to Sweden with my father and his wife to visit the different known places my Swedish ancestors lived. Over the course of July 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup>, local Swedish historians took me to the majority of the places that Sven and Anna Stina lived. During the next few years, I continued to gather more information about the two, working with several Swedish genealogists and historians to uncover more data about my 3<sup>rd</sup>-great-grandparents.

## Timeline of Research on Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

1916	<i>The History of LeSueur and Nicollet Counties</i> is published. In its biography on Gustaf Adolf High, Sven and Anna Stina are listed as his parents.
1972	The High Family (1799-1972) is released.
September 8, 2006	After inquiring to Christer Cronquist, a Swedish researcher, about Sven and Anna Stina, I receive a reply notifying me that he had found records on them.
October 6, 2006	I receive a packet on Sven and Anna Stina, containing information on their dates of birth, death, and marriage, who their parents were, all of the places they lived, and when all of their children were born.
December 23, 2006	The High Family (1726-2006) is completed.
December 22, 2007	The High Family (1726-2007) is completed.
May, 2011	I acquire images of all of the baptism, marriage, burial, and household examination records associated with Sven and Anna Stina.
June 16, 2011	While in Eksjö, Sweden, I come across Sven Hög's military record, which lists his height as 5'9, confirms that he was a cobbler, and lists all of his military assignments.
June 17-19, 2011	I visit most of the places where Sven and Anna Stina lived in Sweden.
July 21, 2011	The Military Archives in Stockholm emails me the images of the croft inspections for Sörhemmet, the soldier's cottage Sven Hög's family lived, for the years they lived there.
September 14, 2014	I acquire images of all the military records associated with Sven Hög.
January 11, 2015	I acquire images of Sven and Anna Stina's estate records.

## Understanding the Times that Sven and Anna Stina Lived In

In order to obtain a clear idea of what Sven and Anna Stina's lives were like, it is crucial to understand the times they lived in and how the political and social forces of their time shaped their lives and ultimately led to their union. After all, if just one of these factors were different, Sven and Anna Stina may have never met, and their thousands of descendants would have never existed. When one contemplates the impact that all the High family descendants have made upon the others in their lives, it becomes a bit mind-boggling to realize just how different the world would be if Sven and Anna Stina never met! Thus, the political and social factors of Swedish life in the 19<sup>th</sup> century have an indirect influence on not only the lives of thousands of Sven and Anna Stina's descendants, but the lives that those descendants have influenced.

The central factor that brought Sven and Anna Stina together was Sven's involvement in the military. Since Sven grew up in poverty, enlisting in the military was really the only option he had to improve his life. Through Sweden's Allotment System, Sven was assigned to live at Kapela Ravelsgård in Linderås Parish, the farm just north of Ängarp, where Anna Stina was living at the time. Sven's involvement in the military influenced almost every factor in his adult life.



The Swedish Military influenced almost every major factor in Sven Hög's life, such as his family living in a soldier's cottage

Another important historical factor that brought Sven and Anna Stina together was the decline of land ownership and the rise of tenant farming in 19<sup>th</sup> century Sweden. For most of his adult life, Johannes Johansson, Anna Stina's father, didn't own any land of his own and was a tenant farmer. Because of this, Anna Stina's family lived at several different farms, and ultimately came to Ängarp, the farm Anna Stina was living when she met Sven.

Sweden's communal peasant culture also played a profound force in Sven and Anna Stina's lives, and the affairs of their parish had had a strong impact on them. Understanding 19<sup>th</sup> century parish life is a key factor in learning what Sven and Anna Stina's lives were like. During this time, parishioners were deeply interdependent upon the others in their parish. The parish church also had a tremendous influence in the lives of Swedish parishioners, who were mandated to regularly attend church services and possess an adequate knowledge of the Bible and Lutheran Catechism. Thus, many Swedes of this time were deeply religious, and their lives were shaped by Christian values. These values were important factors in Sven and Anna Stina's lives and were passed down to their descendants.

### Timeline of Swedish History: 1800-1860

1805	Sweden joins the Third Coalition against Napoleon.	
1808	Start of the Finnish War.	
1809	Karl XIII becomes the King of Sweden.	
1809	Sweden establishes a constitutional monarchy.	
1810	End of the Finnish War.	
1814	Denmark cedes Norway to Sweden.	
1818	Karl XIV Johan becomes the King of Sweden.	
1832	The Göta Canal, a canal which enables sea-going ships to cross the entire Swedish peninsula, is completed.	
1833	Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the founder of the prestigious Nobel prizes, is born.	
1844	Oscar I becomes the King of Sweden.	
1846	The start of a major immigration of Swedes to the United States. Over the next 60 years, 1.2 million Swedes immigrate to America.	
1852	Anti-Jewish riots break out in Stockholm.	
1859	Karl XV becomes the King of Sweden.	



### Acknowledgements

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

- **Anita and Yngve Anarp**, historians of Norra Solberga Parish, for taking me around Norra Solberga, the parish that Sven Hög grew up, and showing me the places he lived as a youth
- **The Archives at Gustavus Adolphus College** for allowing me to view Gustaf Adolf High's Vasa Bible and scrapbook collection
- **Arkiv Digital** for providing me with the images for all of the records associated with Sven and Anna
- **Åsa Grip Nilsson**, a Swedish genealogy enthusiast I met on Facebook that provided me with a translated excerpt from Vilhelm Moberg's novel *Raskens*
- **Bob Sandeen** of Nicollet County Historical Society for providing me with the images of the St. Peter Swedish Lutheran Church's records for Sven and Anna Stina's children
- **Brad Moe**, my second-cousin, for providing me with the photos of the graves of Sven and Anna Stina's four children
- **Christer Cronquist**, a Swedish genealogist, for sending me information on Sven and Anna Stina back in 2006
- **Christina Tuveßon Lindaryd**, a Swedish genealogist, for writing the short story "The Baptism of Sven Hög"
- **Elizabeth Leek**, a historian of Lommeryd Parish and former curator of the Soldier's Museum in Eksjö, Sweden, for showing me Sven Hög's military record, and taking me to Degla, the mansion where Sven was a farmhand in 1825
- **Gerd and Lasse Karlsson, Irene Nordell, and Weimer Sjösteat**, historians of Linderås and Säby parishes, for taking me to several of the places in Linderås and Säby parishes that Sven and Anna Stina lived
- **Kenneth High**, my uncle, for providing me with various High family documents related to Sven and Anna, as well as the funeral program for Gustaf Adolf High
- **Magnus Tonquist**, a Swedish historian and genealogist, for providing me with extensive knowledge Sven Hög's military career, translating Sven and Anna Stina's estate records, and writing "Sven Receives the Surname 'Hög.'"
- **The Military Archives in Stockholm** for providing me with images of the croft inspections for Sörhemmet, the soldier's cottage that Sven and Anna Stina lived.
- **Peggy Hughes**, a distant relative of mine, for providing me with the four generation photograph of Gustaf Adolf High's family
- **Rhonda Serafini**, a Swedish genealogist, for transcribing and translating several records associated with Sven and Anna Stina, as well as writing "Christmas at Sörhemmet, 1846"



## Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sven Andersson Hög</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Anna Stina Johansdotter</b>
<b>Born</b>	<b>January 28, 1801</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>October 20, 1806</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Norra Solberga</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Säby</b>
<b>Died</b>	<b>January 28, 1847</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>February 27, 1861</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Linderås</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Linderås</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Soldier and cobbler</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Maid and housewife</b>

### Children

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish/State</b>
Carl Johan	May 17, 1829	Linderås	May 17, 1829	Linderås
<b>Maja Greta</b>	<b>April 8, 1830</b>	<b>Linderås</b>	<b>May 23, 1916</b>	<b>Minnesota, USA</b>
<b>Gustaf Adolf</b>	<b>March 25, 1832</b>	<b>Linderås</b>	<b>March 18, 1920</b>	<b>Minnesota, USA</b>
Johan Fredric	September 18, 1834	Linderås	May 8, 1836	Linderås
<b>Sven Johan</b>	<b>February 16, 1837</b>	<b>Linderås</b>	<b>March 23, 1893</b>	<b>Minnesota, USA</b>
Johanna Mathilda	March 4, 1840	Linderås	August 8, 1841	Linderås
<b>Johanna Sofia</b>	<b>July 14, 1842</b>	<b>Linderås</b>	<b>February 25, 1885</b>	<b>Minnesota, USA</b>
Carl Aron	May 16, 1845	Linderås	January 15, 1846	Linderås

### Sven Hög's Youth (1801-1821)

Sven Hög, the patriarch of the High family, was born as Sven Andersson on January 28, 1801. Sven was born at Sjöstorp, a croft or cottage, at the farm Havsvik in northern Norra Solberga Parish, Jönköping County, Sweden. His parents were Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter.<sup>1</sup>

#### Sven Andersson Hög's Birthday

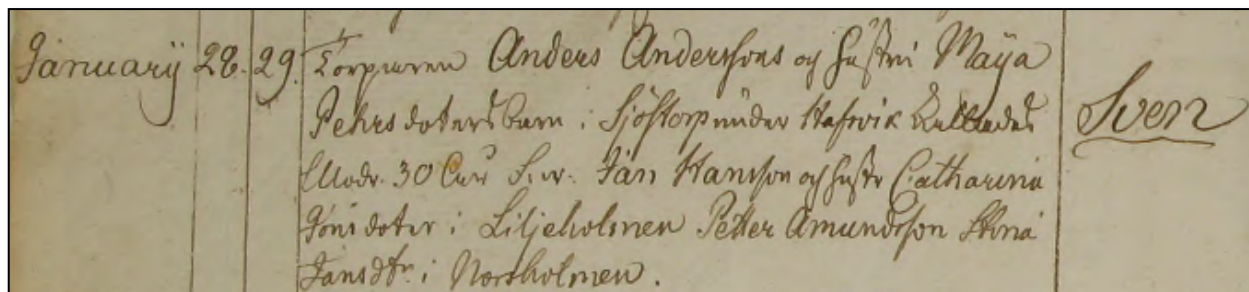
Although Norra Solberga's baptism records show that Sven was born on January 28<sup>th</sup>, all the other records of him falsely state that he was born on January 18<sup>th</sup>.

#### In 1801...

- The world's population was a little under a billion people
- The King of Sweden was Gustaf IV, the President of the United States was Thomas Jefferson, and the King of England was George III
- In the world of classical music, Joseph Haydn completed his oratio *The Seasons*, while Ludwig van Beethoven composed *Moonlight Sonata*
- American Mormon leader Brigham Young and Louisva Årberg, the first woman doctor and surgeon in Sweden, were born

<sup>1</sup> Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 4

On January 29<sup>th</sup>, Sven was baptized. The witnesses at the baptism were Jan Hansson and his wife Catharina Jönsdotter in Liljeholmen, a croft north of Havsvik, and Peter Amundson and Stina Jansdotter of Norsholmen, a croft at Havsvik just south of Sjöstorp.<sup>2</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Sven Andersson Hög –January 29<sup>th</sup>, 1801

Transcription:

January 28/29 Torparen Anders Andersson och hustru Maja  
Pehrsson's barn i Sjöstorp under Havsvik kallade  
Modr 30 år. F. Jan Hansson och hustru Catharina  
Jönsdotter i Liljeholmen, Peter Amundsson, Stina  
Jansdotter i Norrholmen.

Sven

Translation:

January (born) 28<sup>th</sup> (baptized) 29<sup>th</sup> the crofter Anders Andersson and wife Maja  
Pehrsson's child in Sjöstorp under Havsvik called  
Mother is 30 years old. Baptismal witnesses - Jan Hansson and wife Catharina  
Jönsdotter in Liljeholmen, Peter Amundson, Stina  
Jansdotter in Norrholmen.

Sven

### An Error on Sven Andersson Hög's Baptism Record

The name of Sven's mother, Maria (Maja) Svensdotter, is erroneously listed as "Maja Pehrsson" on Sven's birth and baptism record.

### The Significance of Sven's Name

In all likelihood, Sven was named after his maternal grandfather, Sven Nilsson. For whatever reason, the 1972 High Family book misinterpreted his name as "Sven Johan Hög II." The patronymic surname "Andersson" that Sven was born with stemmed from the name of his father, Anders Andersson. Sven didn't receive the surname "Hög" until he enlisted in the military in 1826.

<sup>2</sup> Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 4

### The Patronymic Naming Convention

Prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the patronymic naming convention was practiced in Sweden, where a person's surname derived from their father's first name. For example, if a man's father was named Sven Nilsson, then he was the son of a man named Nils. Likewise, if a woman was named Maria Svensdotter, then she was the daughter of a man named Sven. In 1901, the Names Adoption Act was passed in Sweden, abolishing the patronymic practice. Thereafter, everyone had to have a family name that was consistently passed down through the next generation.

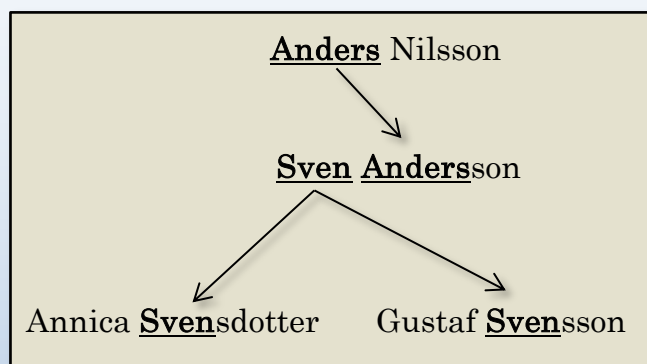


Diagram of how the patronymic naming convention works

### The Baptism of Sven Andersson Hög\*

Sven was born on a snowy Saturday in January of 1801. The next day was a Sunday and Per Johan Öhrling, the chaplain of Norra Solberga, wanted the little baby boy to be baptized on that day. Maria, Sven's mother, was in bed, weak after giving birth, but she found strength to oppose! She said it could kill the baby if he was taken out in the cold January weather, and that she preferred him to be baptized at home. The chaplain was worried about the growing habit to baptize children at home, especially in winter when the church was cold. However, he agreed - this was a very cold winter! - so he promised to come to Sjöstorp after the church service. Anders had called for his neighbours Jan and Catharina, crofters in Liljeholmen, and Peter and Stina, crofters in Norsholmen, to be witnesses. They arrived on the next day, bringing some nice gifts for the baby. The two women arranged a small table for the ceremony, with a tablecloth with laces, a nice bowl, and a candle. Later, other neighbours and relatives joined them, and it was quite crowded in the cottage when the chaplain arrived. Being the oldest woman, Catharina was the one who held the baby while the chaplain poured water on the baby's head. After the ceremony, the baby was returned to his mother, who was in bed in the small chamber nearby. All the others had a good meal and something nice to drink - the birth of a baby required a traditional "barnsöl."

\*By Christina Tuvevesson Lindaryd

Sven's father Anders Andersson was a crofter, a type of tenant farmer who was employed by a farmer that provided his tenants with a small cottage, food, and a meager assortment of supplies to support himself and his family. Sven's mother Maria Svensdotter was a housewife. As crofters, Sven's family were quite poor and were afforded few privileges in life. Sven was the second eldest of five children. He had two brothers, Anders and Johannes, and two sisters, Anna and Maja Lena. Anna, Sven's older sister, was three years old than him.

### Swedish Words for Relatives

<u>Swedish</u>	<u>English</u>
barn	child
barnbarn	grandchild
bror	brother
brorson	nephew (brother's son)
brorsdotter	niece (brother's daughter)
dotter	daughter
dotterdotter	daughter's daughter
far	father
farbror	uncle (father's brother)
farfar	paternal grandfather
faster	aunt (father's sister)
kusin	cousin
mor	mother
morbror	uncle (mother's brother)
morfar	maternal grandfather
mormor	maternal grandmother
moster	aunt (mother's sister)
son	son
sondotter	son's daughter
sonson	son's son
syskon	siblings
syster	sister
systerdotter	niece (sister's daughter)
systerson	nephew (sister's son)

Sven only knew one of his grandparents, since the other three passed away before he was born. Sven's paternal grandfather Anders Isaacson moved to Havsvik, the farm that Sven lived at as a child, in 1806. For the next two years, Sven probably saw his grandfather nearly every day. On October 4, 1808, when Sven was just seven years old, Anders Isaacson passed away.

Sven had three uncles (one through blood and the other two through marriage) and three aunts (two through blood and one through marriage) on his father's side. All of his relatives on his father's side lived in the parish of Norra Solberga, the same parish as Sven, so he probably saw them quite often.

Although Sven had several cousins on his father's side, he was probably only close to the sons of his uncle Isaac Andersson, Johan (b. 1800) and Anders (b. 1804). All six of his aunt Maja Andersdotter's children died in infancy and his aunt Stina Andersdotter's daughter Anna Stina was born when Sven was 21 years old.

Sven also had three uncles (two through blood and one through marriage), three aunts (one through blood and two through marriage), and twelve cousins on his mother's side. Since all of his relatives on his mother's side lived Barkeryd Parish, two parishes to the west of Norra Solberga, Sven probably didn't see them as often as he saw his paternal relatives.



For the first eight years of his life, Sven's family lived at Sjöstorp. Sjöstorp was a small cottage which had a single room where Sven's entire family ate, cooked, slept, and sat by the warm fireplace on cold nights. For the first few years of his life, Sven was probably closely attended to by his mother Maria, while his father Anders was out working in the fields of Havsvik.

**Some of Sven Hög's earliest memories may have included...**

- ❖ The marriage of his aunt Maja Andersdotter to Anders Jaensson in 1804 (Sven was 3 years old)
- ❖ The birth of his younger brother Johannes in 1805 (Sven was 4)
- ❖ The birth of his younger brother Anders in 1808 (Sven was 7)
- ❖ The death of his paternal grandfather Anders Isaacson in 1808. (Sven was 7)
- ❖ The Reign of King Gustaf IV (1792-1809). Gustaf IV was the King of Sweden during the first eight years of Sven's life

Just east of Havsvik is a lake called Lake Flisbysjön. As a young child, Sven may have swum in the lake during the summers. During the winter, Lake Flisbysjön was a popular place for local parishioners to go ice skating. For most of the time that he lived at Havsvik, Sven was too young to go ice skating, so he probably sat and watched the older children skate on the frozen lake.



Location of Sjöstorp, Norra Solberga – The croft where Sven Hög lived his first eight years

While Sven's family lived at Havsvik, around 30 to 40 people lived there. At this time, Havsvik was owned by Hans Ryberg. Ryberg lived at Havsvik with his wife Ingeborg Nilsson and nine children. One of Hans's sons, Sven, was just a year younger than Sven Andersson Hög, and was probably one of his first friends. A crofter named Jonas Pehrsson lived close to Hans Ryberg's family with his wife Lena Pehrsson and their four children. An unmarried maid named Stina Larsson also lived nearby with her two daughters, Ingrid and Anna Lena.<sup>3</sup>



During his early childhood, Sven's family lived next to Lake Flisbysjön

<sup>3</sup> Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1807-13), page 96



Every Sunday morning, Sven's family attended church services at Norra Solberga Church, located just a short distance south of Havsvik. Church services probably began around 8 or 9 in the morning. Since all 800 of Norra Solberga's inhabitants attended services, it was extremely crowded in the church on Sunday mornings. The service probably lasted around two hours. The parishioners sat in assigned seating in the church, with the wealthier members sitting in front of the church, and the poorer peasants sitting in the back. Sven's family sat in the *fattigstugukyrkan*, or the back of the church reserved for the poor and underprivileged. During the winter, the church was unheated, so people had to wear multiple layers of clothing to stay warm.



Interior of Old Norra Solberga Church - 1902

During Sven's youth, the chaplain of Norra Solberga Church was Per Johan Öhrling, while the vicar of Flisby and Norra Solberga parishes was Claes Magnus Livin. Per Johan Öhrling regularly performed the pastoral duties for the church. Once in a while, Claes Magnus Livin would visit Norra Solberga Church and perform the pastoral duties, especially on special occasions.

### **The Church's Influence on the Parish in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Sweden**

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Swedish Lutheran State Church had a tremendous amount of authority over the parish and its inhabitants. Not only was the parish church the place of worship for the parishioners, it was also the parish's local administrative center where various laws were legislated and enforced. In addition to paying taxes to the Crown, the parish's farmers had to pay a tax to support the local church as well. The church had regular parish meetings, led by the parish priest, in which various parish matters were discussed. Minutes were kept of these meetings and stored in the parish church books.

The parish priest represented the government on the local level and was responsible for keeping records on the parish's population. In the Church Law of 1686, it was mandated that every parish priest keep records of all the baptisms, marriages, and burials in the parish, records of people moving in and out of the parish, and household examinations that provided a detailed census of the parishioners and their knowledge of the Bible and the Catechism. These church records are the main source of Swedish genealogical information.

Although Sven probably had no formal education, he became literate through Norra Solberga Church. As a boy, Sven learned to read the Bible and the Lutheran Catechism. Starting in 1809, household examinations were held in Norra Solberga. Claes Magnus Livin annually travelled around the parish of Norra Solberga and visited each household, testing the inhabitants' knowledge of the Bible and the Catechism. Records show that Sven could read by the age of eight.<sup>4</sup>

Hemmanets Namn.	Född uti	Hithom ej från	Bj. N.	Koppor	1782.	Särskilda anmärkningar.	N
Havsvik, Ågor							
Sjöstorp							
Anders Omler	Solberga 1774 2/2			h	1789		16/3
J. Maja Svens	Barkby 1776 2/2			h	1789		
S. Anna	1792 2/2			h	1799	2. 1799. 17. 3. 3. 1799.	16/3
S. Sven	1791 2/2			h	1799	2. 1799. 17. 3. 3. 1799.	16/3
S. Johannes	Solberga 1795 6/2						
S. Anders	Solberga 1800 2/1						

Household Examination showing Sven Andersson Hög at Sjöstorp, Havsvik, Norra Solberga Parish - 1809

### Husförhören - Household Examinations

Household examinations were kept by Swedish Church and provide information similar to a census. Each household examination book lists everyone in the parish, categorized by farms and households. Household examinations list the name of every person in a household, their date of birth, which parish they were born in, what parish they moved from, and what their knowledge of the Catechism was. If a person had left the parish, household examinations also recorded when they left and where they moved to.

The primary function of household examinations was to test the parishioners' knowledge of the Catechism. Examinations were conducted by the parish vicar and held inside family homes. During the examinations, the vicar would ask each person to read or recite passages from the Bible and the Catechism. In the columns on the right side of the household examinations, the vicar often wrote grades and notes on the person's knowledge.

Household examinations began to be recorded in some parishes as early as the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. These early censuses contain little information. By the 19<sup>th</sup> century, every parish had recorded household examinations, and included much more detailed information. The Swedish Church was responsible for keeping track of the country's population until 1991.

By 1809, there were six people living in Sjöstorp, and it must have been crowded in the tiny croft. In October of that year, Sven's family left Havsvik and moved to Stumperyd, a farm in western Norra Solberga.

<sup>4</sup> Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1807-1813), page 218



Hesslebo, Norra Solberga – Where Sven Hög  
grew up and lived from 1809 to 1821

When he was eight, Sven's family moved to the Hesslebo, a small cottage just south of Stumperyd.<sup>5</sup> At this time, Stumperyd was owned by Per Ribbing, a captain in the cavalry, although he didn't live there. While Sven's family lived at Hesslebo, there was another croft at Stumperyd called Spånshult that was inhabited by Sven Carlson, his wife Brita Månsdotter, and children Carl and Catharina. Carl and Catharina were just a few years older than Sven and may have been his friends. There were also servants' quarters at Stumperyd where several farmhands and maids lived. The family of Johannes Andersson and his wife Judith Isaacsdotter lived in these quarters and they were friends with Sven's family.<sup>6</sup>

Neslebo born.					
Ander Andersen 1774					fr. Sierberg
Gust. Maria Jensen Barker 1771 $\frac{2}{2}$					
Joh. Armar Solh 1792 $\frac{2}{2}$			12.		4.5.6 p
Jon Iven — ibid 1801 $\frac{2}{2}$			12		4.5.6 p
Jon Jøhannes — ibid 1805 $\frac{6}{2}$			10.		
Jon Anders — ibid 1802 $\frac{2}{2}$			0.		

Household Examination showing Sven Hög at Hesslebo, Stumperyd, Norra Solberga Parish - 1811

Shortly after his family moved to Hesslebo, Sven probably started working in the fields of Stumperyd with his father Anders. Every morning, Sven was probably awoken by Anders and the two made their way to the main farmhouse at Stumperyd where they met up with the other crofters and farmhands who lived at the farm. The workday began with a prayer, followed by bread and water for breakfast. Sven's brothers, Johannes and Anders, were still too young to work in the fields at this point, and probably didn't accompany them until Sven was a teenager. In 1812, when Sven was eleven years old, his youngest sister Maja Lena was born.

<sup>5</sup> Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1807-13), page 96

<sup>6</sup> Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:3 (1814-1818), pages 166-168



According to Sven's military record, he was involved in Sweden's military campaigns in Germany and Norway in 1813-1814. This seems peculiar, as Sven was only 12 to 13 years old at this time, and much too young to be a soldier. However, numerous young boys were involved in these campaigns as drummer boys or personal servants of military officers. Since no listing of Sven can be found in the Jönköping Regiment's roll of drummer boys, it's more likely he was as a personal servant to an officer.

### **Military Officers' Personal Servants**

Some senior officers in the Swedish military had personal servants to attend them. These servants could be young boys or grown men. Their main duties included assisting the officer when dressing in his uniform and undressing from it, keeping the officer's quarters clean, and being their errand boy.



This map shows Sweden's military campaigns from 1813-1814

If Sven was indeed a personal servant to a military officer, he may have likely been in the service of an officer from his parish of Norra Solberga. Since Per Ribbing was the owner of Stumperyd, the farm that Sven's family was living at during this time, perhaps Sven was a servant to him or someone he knew. In 1813, Sven travelled to Germany with the Swedish military in the campaign against Napoleon. The following year, he was sent to Norway, where Sweden's military engaged in a few battles against the Norwegians.

### **The Napoleonic War of the Sixth Coalition**

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, most of Europe was involved within a series of wars in response to the military conquests of French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. The Napoleonic War of the Sixth Coalition was a series of military campaigns fought during 1812-1814 between the allied forces of Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, and other northern European countries against the alliance of France, Austria, and Denmark-Norway. Napoleon's forces were defeated on March 30, 1814 when allied forces marched into Paris and Bonaparte was subsequently exiled to the island of Elba.

### Timeline of Sweden's Military Involvement in 1813-1814\*

May 13, 1813	Swedish Crown Prince Karl Johan lands in Swedish Pomerania (northern Germany) with 30,000 soldiers.
July 9, 1813	Prince Karl Johan becomes the commander of the allied northern army.
October 16-19, 1813	The allied northern army wins a decisive victory in Leipzig, Germany. After the battle, the northern army marches north towards Holland, as planned.
October 29, 1813	Karl Johan surprises the allied army by turning the Swedish army against Denmark, in an attempt to seize Norway from Denmark before the final peace treaty with Napoleon is signed.
December 7, 1813	The Swedish Cavalry defeats the Danish Infantry at the Battle of Bornhöft.
January 14, 1814	The Treaty of Kiel is signed, ending the conflict between Sweden and Denmark. One of the outcomes of this treaty is that Denmark cedes Norway to Sweden.
May 17, 1814	Believing that they should be ruled by a king of their own, the Norwegians proceed to elect Christian Fredrik, a Danish prince as King of Norway.
July 26, 1814	In response to Norway's disobedience, Sweden sends an army of 45,000 soldiers, led by Karl Johan, to Norway. Several minor encounters (mostly in southern Norway) occur.
August 14, 1814	The Convention of Moss is signed, ceasing conflict between Sweden and Norway. Christian Fredrik abdicates the throne and on November 4 <sup>th</sup> , Norway enters a union with Sweden that lasts until 1905.

\*Ulf Sundberg, 1997, *Svenska freder och stillestånd 1249 – 1814* (Eng. *Swedish peace treaties and armistices 1249 – 1814*),



As Sven grew older, his duties at Stumperyd increased. Sven's knowledge of the Bible and Luther's Catechism also continued to grow. By the time he was 17, Sven had been confirmed, and could recite all of the Catechism. Claes Magnus Livin, the vicar who tested Sven's knowledge, wrote that Sven had a very good understanding of the Catechism.<sup>7</sup>

Hemmanets Namn. <i>Ag. 85.</i>	Född uti	Hittom ifrån	Befk. N.	Koppor.	År.	Särskilda an- märkningar.	
<i>Anders Andersson</i>	<i>Solberga</i> <i>1774.</i>			<i>8</i>	<i>1774.</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>abf</i>
<i>K. Majja Svensdotter</i>	<i>Solberga</i> <i>1771 1/2.</i>			<i>8</i>		<i>42.</i>	<i>28</i> <i>1</i>
<i>Dot. Anna</i>	<i>Solberga</i> <i>1798 3/4</i>			<i>U</i>		<i>14. 0.</i> <i>15</i>	<i>28</i> <i>1</i>
<i>John Sven</i>	<i>Solberga</i> <i>1800 1/2.</i>			<i>U</i>		<i>H. C. m. val.</i> <i>9</i>	<i>28</i> <i>1</i>
<i>John Johannes</i>	<i>Solberga</i> <i>1805 1/2.</i>	<i>Hela (Cath)</i>		<i>U</i>		<i>H. n. Cath.</i> <i>8. 4. 5. H.</i>	<i>28</i> <i>1</i>
<i>John Anders</i>	<i>Solberga</i> <i>1808 2/4</i>	<i>4. 5. H. K.</i>		<i>U</i>		<i>H. n. Cath.</i> <i>5. 1. 5. n. C.</i> <i>12. 3. H.</i>	<i>28</i> <i>1</i>
<i>Dot. Majja Lena</i>	<i>Solberga</i> <i>1812 1/2.</i>			<i>U.</i>		<i>12. 0.</i>	

Household Examination showing Sven Hög at Hesslebo, Stumperyd, Norra Solberga Parish - 1818

### **Sven's Knowledge of the Bible and Catechism is Tested\***

One snowy winter morning, there was a loud knock on the door of Hesslebo. Sven's father Anders Andersson opened the door to see Claes Magnus Livin attentively standing outside, holding a large church book. Accompanying Livin was Nils Ahlstrand, the parish sexton. After an opening prayer, the four eldest children of Anders and Maria gathered around Livin to be individually tested on their knowledge of the Bible and Catechism. After Sven's older sister Anna was examined, Sven was called forward to the table where Livin was seated. Over the next hour, Sven nervously read various passages from the Bible and answered different questions about the Catechism, while Livin jotted down notes in his book. Finally, the examination concluded and Livin commended Sven on his solid performance.

\*By Jeffrey High

<sup>7</sup> Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1818-1828), page 108

Although Sven's teenage years were filled with countless hours of mundane work in the fields, his life in Norra Solberga was not without entertainment. Norra Solberga was filled with a number of colourful parishioners, as well as a never-ending supply of lively stories and amusing rumors. Often, rumors of drunken and disorderly peasants causing scenes would stir across the parish. Various quarrels between different parishioners abounded as well, with some even accusing the other of using witchcraft to harm their cattle. Public executions where criminals were violently beheaded were held nearby at Gallows Hill, and Sven may have even witnessed one. Stories of mythical creatures, like earth fairies that lived beneath the earth and caused the sound of underground streams, were also prevalent.<sup>8</sup>

Sven travelled very little growing up, since most peasants rarely ventured further than a few miles outside of where they lived. The largest and most notable city by where Sven lived was Eksjö, located a few miles east of Norra Solberga. At most, Sven probably only visited Eksjö a few times a year, since his family was very poor. Visiting Eksjö must have been a special treat for Sven. As Sven and his family strolled through the town's cobblestone streets, gazing through the windows of stores that sold a variety of supplies and wares, several horse and carriages and people dressed in fine clothing passed his family by.

### Eksjö

Eksjö (Eh-quíh) was founded in the medieval period and was the center of a regional council. It was first mentioned in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and received its charter in the early 15<sup>th</sup> century by King Erik XIII. In 1568, Eksjö was burnt to the ground during the Nordic Seven Years War. The town was later rebuilt at a different location and the construction was led by Arendt de Roy, a Dutch architect.



The Main Square of Eksjö in the 1850's

Eksjö became known as a center for oxen trade. It remained small until a hill just outside the city became the assembly point for Småland's Calvary. Eksjö thus became the local center of military establishments, and its prominence grew with the emergence of the engineering battalion and formation of the *Husarér* (cavalry riders) of Småland. Today, the population of Eksjö is around 9,000 people.

<sup>8</sup> "A Solberga Farmer's Look Back" by Gustav Karlsson

### Potential Reasons Why Sven Hög Joined the Military

Since Sven and his two brothers Johannes and Anders all joined the military, it's probable they all voluntarily enlisted in the service. There are a number of different reasons why the three may have enlisted. In 19<sup>th</sup> century Sweden, enlistment in the military provided a stable life which was much more prosperous than the meagre life of crofters. Growing up in poverty, the three may have dreamed how joining the military would allow them to have better lives than their parents. A lot of military propaganda was also spread throughout Norra Solberga. When Sven was a little boy, Sweden was involved in The Finnish War, as well as the campaigns against Napoleon. As a local representative of the Swedish government, Chaplain Johan Örling may have sometimes preached military propaganda from the pulpit. Boys were encouraged to participate in shooting practice and drill. At that time, the shooters wore uniforms and met on the field near Old Norra Solberga Church. Heroic tales from the Great Northern War (which occurred a century earlier) may have also been a motivation, as the three brothers likely heard stories of Bengt Månsson Engdahl, their great-great-grandfather who died in that war, or of Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl, their great-great-uncle who was present at the Siege of Fredrikshald in Norway in 1718 where King Karl XII was killed.

Torp Hesslebo			
Anders Andersson	Solberga	1777	
Höft Mayra Lenné	Marbo	1771	10/2
Sot. Anna	Solberga	1798	2/2
John Sven	Solberga	1801	10/1
John Johannes	Solberga	1805	5/2
John Anders	Solberga	1808	3/1
Sot. Maya Lenné	Solberga	1812	2/2

3/2 24.		
abf.		
		Marbo 1820.
		Håknarp 1821
val. 50. 24.		Marbo 1822
all. 5/10 - 5/1 all. Malmlén		
3/24 5/10 A. Höfnäs - Håknarp, 1823		
5/24 5/10 5/10 5/10 5/10 5/10		
5/24		

Household Examination showing Sven Hög at Hesslebo, Stumperyd, Norra Solberga Parish: 1818-1828

At Hesslebo, Sven grew into adulthood. In his notes, Claes Magnus Livin remarked that Sven didn't use snuff tobacco.<sup>9</sup> By 1820, Sven was 19 years old and ready to leave his family's croft and start a life for himself. When he was 20 years old in 1821, Sven left Hesslebo and moved to Håknarp, a farm just west of Stumperyd.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Norra Solberga Bygd och Folk, del I

<sup>10</sup> Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1818-1828), page 108



## Sven Hög's Years as a Farmhand (1821-1826)



Håknarp, Norra Solberga – Where Sven Hög was a farmhand from 1821-1823

Sven spent two years at Håknarp. During the time, the farm was owned by Olaf Andersson. Olaf lived with his wife Lisken Svensdotter and four children: Anna Stina, Greta, John Anders, and Sara Lisa. Sven lived with Olaf's family at their house at Håknarp.<sup>11</sup> He might have been good friends with John Anders, their son, who was just a few years younger than him.

While he lived at Håknarp, Sven woke up early every day to work in the fields. He probably spent at least 12 hours a day ploughing in the fields, and also helped with other tasks, such as gathering firewood. In 1823, Sven left Håknarp and moved to Bälaryd, a parish that was two parishes north of Norra Solberga.

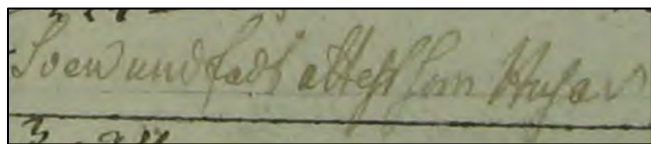
Håknarp			
Oluf Andersson	Solberga	1823	1/2
Lisken Svensdotter	Bälaryd	1824	3/4
Anna Stina Olsson	Solberga	1825	3/4
Greta	Solberga	1827	1/2
John Anders Olsson	Solberga	1804	3/4
Sara Lisa	Bälaryd	1819	1/2
Dr. Sven Andersson	Solberga	1801	1/2

Household Examination showing Sven Andersson Hög at Håknarp, Norra Solberga Parish: 1818-1828

### Drängar - Farmhands

*Drängar* were male farmhands that did the heavy manual labor on a farm. Most of the time, they were unmarried and contracted to work at a farm for a year at a time. The employment of *drängar* was regulated under a law called *tjänstehjonsstadgan*. Smaller farms usually just employed one *dräng* that would reside in the same house as the farmer's family. Larger farms and estates employed multiple *drängar*, who stayed in separate quarters. On Household Examinations, the abbreviation for a *dräng* is "Dr."

<sup>11</sup> Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. C3 (1818-28), page 119



Note about Sven Hög in the Household Examination during his residence at Håknarp, Norra Solberga Parish: 1818-1828

Transcription:

*Sven undfåt attest som Husar.*

Transcription:

*Sven (has) received (a) certificate as a horseman.*

The household examination for Håknarp, Norra Solberga Parish: 1818-1828 notes that Sven had a certificate as a *husar*, or horseman. This is the only known documentation which lists that Sven had trained in the cavalry. No listings for Sven can be found in the General Muster Roll for Småland's Cavalry. However, Småland's Cavalry trained at Ränneslätt, which was located just outside of Eksjö.



Ränneslätt – Where the Småland Cavalry trained

Around 1821, Sven probably became an “extra-soldier” for the Swedish military. According to Sven’s military record, he was stationed at a camp in Backarna in 1821. Since there are several places named Backarna in Sweden, it’s unknown which one of them Sven was stationed at that year.

**Extra rotering – “Extra soldiers”**

Regiments of the Swedish military sometimes set up companies with “extra soldiers,” especially in times of war. In Swedish, these extra soldiers were listed as “*extra soldat*,” “*vargerings soldat*,” or “*extra rotering*.” Extra soldiers were designated to replace fallen or diseased soldiers and serve as reinforcements. Sometimes extra-soldiers didn’t have to serve in combat, but other times they did, and they sometimes suffered heavy losses.



In 1823, Sven moved to a manor called Skärsjö Säteri, located in northeast Bälaryd Parish.<sup>12</sup> At this time, Skärsjö Säteri was owned by Sven Ingemar Ljungh. Ljungh lived at Skärsjö Säteri with his wife Christina Charlotta Botlei and six children: Sven Otto, Brita Charlotta, Ullrica Eleonora, Gustafva Fredrica, Christina Catharina Carolina, and Sophia Wilhelmina.<sup>13</sup>



Skärsjö Säteri, Bälaryd – Where Sven Hög was a farmhand from 1823-1825

Numerous farmhands, maids, and foremen lived and worked at Skärsjö Säteri. Because of its luxurious status, Skärsjö Säteri must have been an exclusive place to obtain employment. Sven's duties were much more specialized at Skärsjö, and he worked under the supervision of a foreman.

Dr. Gustaf Andersson Sönderberg	1792	Slutby	21
Past. Carl: Jönsson	1792	Slutby	22
Dr. Johan Abrahamson	1792	Lom	22
Past. Sven Hansson	1792	Slutby	23
Dr. Sven Andersson	1792	Do	Do
Past. Dr. Am: Lom: Jönsson	1792	Do	Do

Household Examination showing Sven Andersson Hög at Skärsjö Säteri, Bälaryd Parish: 1818-1828

<sup>12</sup> Bälaryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1819-1825), page 98

<sup>13</sup> Bälaryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1819-1825), page 97





The route from where Sven lived to Ljungbyhed

According to his military record, Sven spent some time at a military camp in the southern province of Skåne in 1824. Since the military's camp in Skåne was at Ljungbyhed, Sven may have spent some time there.

Sven's military record also states that he was assigned to work on the Göta Canal in 1825.<sup>14</sup> The Göta Canal was a major project that enabled sea vessels to pass through the Swedish peninsula. The canal took 22 years to complete.



Military buildings at Ljungbyhed

### **The Göta Canal**



The Göta Canal was the first canal in Sweden which allowed sea vessels to pass freely through the Swedish peninsula. At the time of its construction, the canal was one of the most ambitious and arduous projects the Swedish government had ever embarked upon. Work on the Göta Canal started in 1810 and took 22 years to complete. Over 58,000 people were involved with the building of the canal including Russian prisoners from the Finnish War, Swedish soldiers, and civilian laborers. Workers on the Göta Canal would usually spend twelve grueling hours a day constructing the canal.

<sup>14</sup> Sven Hög's military record



Degla, Lommaryd – Where Sven Hög was a farmhand from 1825-1826

Sometime in 1825, Sven moved to Degla, a lavish manor in northern Lommaryd Parish. Here, he served as a farmhand for a year.<sup>15</sup> Degla was a huge mansion that stood by the banks of Lake Noen and was surrounded by thriving orchards and gardens. Since Degla was such a rich and luxurious estate, only the most qualified of farmhands could serve there, which means that Sven must have been an exemplary farmhand.

*Degla*

Namn.	Född		Hilkom.	
	Uti	år	Ifrån	år
<i>Dr. Andersson Hög</i>	<i>1825</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Bälary</i>	<i>23.</i>
<i>L. Carl Johansson</i>	<i>1825</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Andersson Hög</i>	<i>1825</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Suberg</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Andersson Hög</i>	<i>1825</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Suberg</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Andersson Hög</i>	<i>1825</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Suberg</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Andersson Hög</i>	<i>1825</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Suberg</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Andersson Hög</i>	<i>1825</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Suberg</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Andersson Hög</i>	<i>1825</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Suberg</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Andersson Hög</i>	<i>1825</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Suberg</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Andersson Hög</i>	<i>1825</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Suberg</i>	<i>24</i>

Household Examination showing Sven Andersson Hög at Degla, Lommaryd Parish:  
1825-1830

<sup>15</sup> Lommaryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI: 9 (1825-1830), page 232



When Sven worked at Degla, the estate was owned by Samuel Lindblad, who lived there with his wife Eva Rask and eight children.<sup>16</sup> Most likely, Sven rarely stepped foot inside the massive mansion. Whenever he did, he must have stood in awe gazing at its ornate décor, as several works of 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century precious art covered the walls and huge chandeliers hung from the ceiling.



This early 19<sup>th</sup> century sketch of Degla shows what it looked like when Sven Hög worked there



These barns at Degla are from Sven Hög's time

A little village used to surround Degla, where around forty to fifty people lived. Since the estate was so large, it required dozens of workers to maintain it. Sven resided in special quarters for the estate's hired labor. These red wood buildings were two stories and housed five to ten farmhands on one floor, and five to ten maids on the other.

### **Drängstuga – Farmhand Quarters**

On larger farms, hired labor stayed in special quarters called *drängstuga*. Farmhands and maids stayed on different floors. The quarters where Sven Hög probably stayed at Degla still exist, although they have been moved from their original location.



Buildings of old quarters where Sven Hög probably stayed in 1825-1826

<sup>16</sup> Lommaryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI: 9 (1825-1830), page 231



## Sven Hög's First Years in the Military (1826-1828)

On January 30, 1826, the course of Sven's life forever changed when he enlisted in the military.<sup>17</sup> On that day, Sven was approved as a soldier of the *Konliga Jönköpings Infanteri Regemente* (the Royal Jönköping Infantry Regiment). He was assigned to the *Andra Majorens Compagnie* (Second Major's Company), *Fjerde Corporalskapet* (the 4<sup>th</sup> Platoon). Sven was initially registered as nr 495 in the Regiment's Roll and nr 81 in the Company Roll.<sup>18</sup>

### **The Requirements to Join the Swedish Military in the Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century**

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there were several requirements that recruits had to fulfil to be admitted into the Swedish Military. A man had to be both physically and mentally fit in order to be a soldier. During this time, he also needed to be between the ages of 18 to 30. Additionally, he needed to be at least 172 centimeters tall.



Uniform of the Royal Jönköping Regiment  
in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century

Once he joined the military, Sven was assigned the surname "Hög."

### **Surname Changes in the Swedish Military**

Once a soldier enlisted in the Swedish Military, he was assigned a new surname. This is because all 150 soldiers serving in a company needed to have a unique surname so that there could be no confusion when orders were given. Swedish surnames such as Svensson, Andersson, Olsson, and Persson were extremely common at the time, so most soldiers had their surname changed once they joined the military. Once their name was changed, the soldier usually kept it as his permanent surname and it was subsequently passed down to his descendants. A chosen surname could be influenced by a certain trait of a soldier, such as "Stolt" (meaning "Proud" in English). Militaristic terms such Svärd ("Sword") could also be chosen for a soldier's surname. Often, a word relating to the area the soldier served in was chosen as a surname. A soldier from the village of Sundby, for example, could be given the surname Sundin.

<sup>17</sup> Sven Hög's Military Record

<sup>18</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Jönköpings regemente 387 (1822-1826), Image 500

### The Meaning of the Name “Hög”

Hög translates to several different words in English, including “high,” “tall,” “elevated,” and “lofty, or “pile” and “heap.”

### Sven Receives the Surname “Hög” \*

On a cold January afternoon in 1826, Sven Andersson was waiting to see his dreams come through. He had a couple of days off from his job as a farmhand at Degla Manor. When he was at Skärsjö Manor he had been drafted as an “extra soldier,” which meant that he had to be a “stand-in if anything exceptional happened.” But nothing had happened, and he was still a farmhand. Since he couldn’t expect to inherit a farmstead of his own, it would be difficult to raise a family. Being an extra soldier meant that there was at least there was some hope to get a steady job. In the autumn of 1825, he learned that there was a opening as a soldier in Linderås Parish. This was the chance of his life!

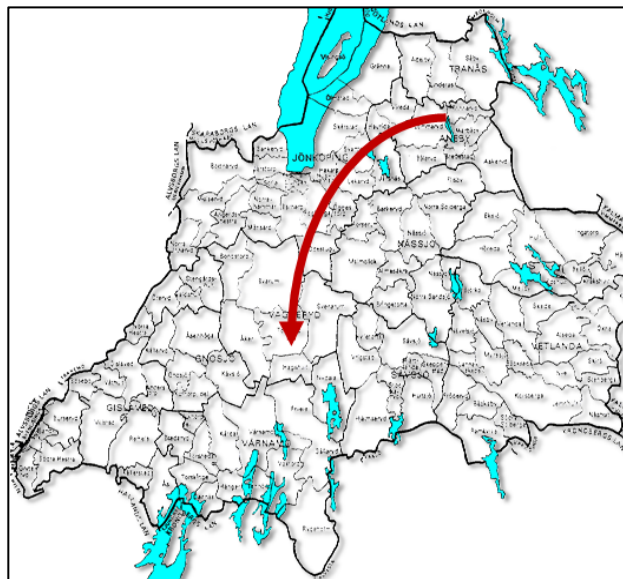
Soon he met his commanding officer, Major Jacob Henrik Planting Gyllenbåge, who looked upon him and said: “Well Andersson, you’re one of the tallest in the company with your height of 5’9,” so your new name will be ‘Hög.’” Suddenly, some of Sven’s dreams had come true; he had got a steady income and a house (well at least a cabin) of his own.

\*By Magnus Holmquist

### Why Did Sven Receive the Surname “Hög”?

There are several theories which attempt to explain why Sven was assigned the surname “Hög” when he joined the military. According to High family legend, Sven received the surname because he was very tall. However, since Sven’s military records state that he was just a slightly an above average height of 5’9” tall, this was not likely the reason. Sometimes, soldiers received their surname based on the farm or village they were living at when they were recruited into the military. Although there are several farms in Småland called “Höghult,” Sven never lived at any of them, so this also was probably not a reason why Sven was assigned the surname “Hög.” Some historians believe that Sven received the surname because he possessed the ideal and lofty qualities that were desired to be a soldier. Other historians believe that the name “Hög” can denote a swift, chopping motion. Yet others believe that the surname was randomly assigned to him.

Once he joined the military, Sven's company traveled southwest a few days to Skillingaryds Hed in Tofteryd Parish. Sven spent three weeks in basic training at Skillingaryds Hed. There, he learned numerous skills, such as rifle shooting, how to fight with a bayonet, sewing, shoemaking, and how to properly clean his equipment. Every day at basic training, Sven woke up at 4 A.M. in the morning and spent 12 hours training, which included breaks for breakfast, lunch, and dinner. When he had free time, Sven had to take care of his personal equipment.



This map of Jönköping County shows that route the Sven's Company took from Lommaryd Parish to Skillingaryds Hed in Tofteryd Parish

Sven slept in a tent with five other soldiers during his training. During their free time, he and the other soldiers probably engaged in some leisurely activities, such as joking, playing cards and other games, singing, and sometimes having a drink together.

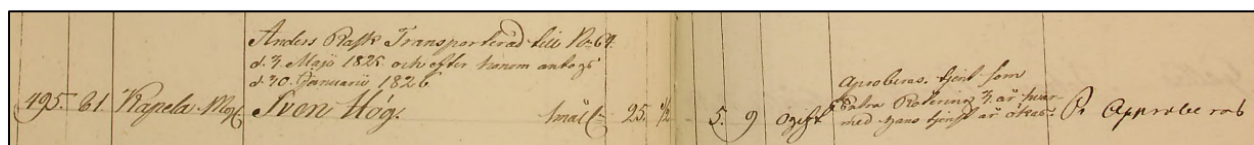
### **Indelningsverket - The Allotment System**

During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Swedish Military functioned under the Allotment System. Under this system (called *Indelningsverket* in Swedish), the farmers of the country, rather than the government, were responsible for funding and providing for the Swedish Military. The farmers of the land, who made up the majority of the country's population at the time, had to ensure that the military kept an adequate amount of soldiers that were sufficiently taken care of at all times. Instead of being recruited by the state, soldiers were usually recruited by farmers. In this time, two, three, or four farms formed a *rote* which was responsible for equipping a soldier.

There were 22 regiments in the Swedish Military, with each regiment containing 1,200 soldiers. Regiments were divided into eight companies. In turn, each company was divided into 150 wards or stations, which needed to provide the military with a soldier whom would be taken care of. Each soldier in a regiment had a unique number between 1 and 1,200, which represented the number of the *rote* and croft he belonged to. There were no limits to a soldier's term of service and he was only discharged for reasons of sickness, injury, old age, or committing a crime. A soldier in the Swedish Military was obligated to spend one month of the year in service during times of peace.



On June 26, 1826, Sven was present at the General Muster at Skillingaryds Hed. It was noted that he was 5'9" and had three years of previous military experience as an "extra soldier."<sup>19</sup>



Sven Hög listed on the Jönköping Regiment General Muster Roll – June 26<sup>th</sup>, 1826

Transcription: (Left side)

*Anders Rask transporterad till No. 64  
d. 3 Majii 1825 och efter honom antogs  
d. 30 January 1826*

495. 81. Kapela Mel(lengård) Sven Hög

Transcription (Right side):

*Approberas tjent som  
Extra Roterung 3 år hvar-  
med hans tjenst år ökas*

*Smål(and) 25 ½ 5'9" Ogift Pres. P. Approberas*

Translation (Left side):

Notes

*Anders Rask was moved to nr. 64  
on May 3, 1825 and after him  
on January 30, 1826 [Sven Hög was accepted]*

<u>Regiment Roll Number</u>	<u>Company Roll Number</u>	<u>Equippers</u>	<u>Name</u>
495	81	Kapela Mellengård	Sven Hög

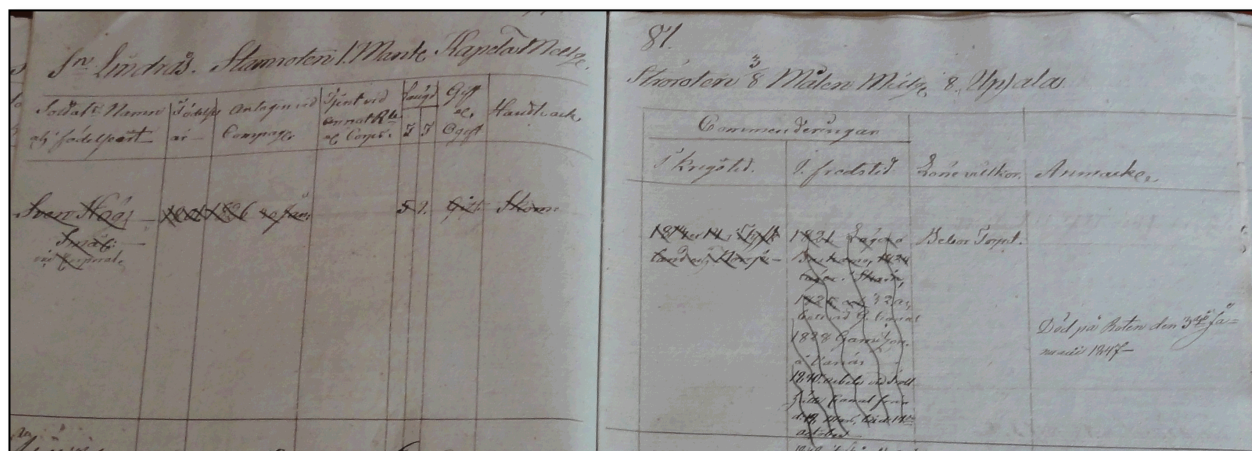
Translation (Right side):

Notes

*Has served as  
an extra soldier 3 years,  
which should be added to his years of service*

<u>Province of Origin</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Years in Service</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>		
Smål(and)	25	½	5'9"	Single	Present	Approved

<sup>19</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Jönköpings regemente 387 (1822-1826), Image 500



Sven Hög's Military Record

Transcription (Left Side):*Sn Linderås. Stamroten 1 Mantl. Kapela Mellg.*

Soldats Namn och Födelseort	Födelse år	Antagen vid Compag	Tjent vid annat Rte el Corps	Längd		Gift el. Ogift	Handtvark
				T	F		
Sven Hög Småland vid Corporal	1801	1826 30 Jan		5	9	gift	Skom.

Transcription (Right Side):

81

*Stroroten 3/8 Målen Millg. 8 Upsala*

Commanderingar		Lönevilkor	Anmark
i Krigs Tid	i Freds Tid		
1813 och 14 Tyskland och Norrje	1821 läger Backana 1824 läger i Skåne 1825 och 32 i G. Canal 1828 Garnison i Vanås 1840 arbete vid Troll- hätta Canal från 17 Mars till d. 14 Octobre	Belsor torpet.	Död på roten den 3 Januari 1847

Translation (Left Side):*Linderås Parish Stamroten 1 Mantal Kapela Mellengård*

<i>Soldier's Name and place of birth</i>	<i>Birth Year</i>	<i>Entered Company On</i>	<i>Service with Another Regiment or Corps</i>	<i>Height</i>		<i>Married or Single</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
				<i>Feet</i>	<i>Inches</i>		
<i>Sven Hög Corporal from Småland</i>	<i>1801</i>	<i>January 30, 1826</i>		<i>5'</i>	<i>9"</i>	<i>married</i>	<i>Shoemaker</i>

Translation (Right Side):*(Rote) 81**Stroroten 3/8 Mantal Målen Millengård 8 Upsala*

<i>Commands</i>		<i>Salary</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>In Wartime</i>	<i>In Peacetime</i>		
<i>1813 and 1814 in Germany and Norway</i>	<i>In 1821 Camp Backana 1824 Camp in Skåne 1825 and 32 in G.(ötta) Canal 1828 in Vanås Garnison 1840 worked in Trollhätta Canal from March 17th till October 14th</i>	<i>cottage</i>	<i>Died in the Rote on January 3, 1847</i>

**Sven Hög's Military Record**

Sven Hög's military record above probably derives from a regiment or company roll. Unlike the General Muster Rolls, it lists the specific assignments that Sven had. One interesting thing about this record is that it refers to a number of assignments Sven had before he officially became a soldier in 1826. Perhaps the most notable thing about this record is that it states that Sven was part of Sweden's campaigns in Germany and Norway in 1813-1814. This record is kept in the Soldier's Museum in the city of Eksjö.



SOLDATAKT			
Regemente	Jönköpings regemente		Socken: LINDERÅS
Kompani:	NORRA VEDBO		Karta:
Rote:	Kapela No 81		Kordinat X: Y:
Namn:	HÖG Sven		Förut kallad: Andersson
Född:	18010128	Ort: Sjöstorp N Solberga	Län: F
Död:	18470103	Ort: No 81 Linderås	Län: F Ålder: 45
Dödsorsak:	Lungsot		Yrke:
Längd:	173		Grad: Vice Korpral
Släktskap:			
Antagen:	18260130	Avsked:	Tj.år: Transport:
Inflyttad:		År:	Utmärkelse:
Hustru:	Johansdotter Anna Stina		
Född:	18061020	Ort: Säby	Län: F
Vigsel:	18281003	Ort: Linderås	Län: F
Död:	18610227	Ort: Ångarp Linderås	Län: F Dödsorsak: Gulst
Barn:	Född:	Ort:	
Carl Johan	18290517	No 81 Linderås +1829	
Maja Greta	18300408	No 81 Linderås +1916	
Gustaf Adolf	18320325	No 81 Linderås +1920	
Johan Fredrik	18340918	No 81 Linderås +1836	
Sven Johan	18370216	No 81 Linderås +1893	
Johanna Mathilda	18400304	No 81 Linderås +1841	
Johanna Sofia	18420714	No 81 Linderås +1885	
Carl Anton	18450516	No 81 Linderås +1846	
Fader:	Anders Andersson		Yrke:
Moder:	Maja Persdotter		Yrke:
Källor:	Smålands Soldatregister Elisabeth Leek GMR och Handrulla		
Noteringar:	<p>Fredskommendering: Arbete på Göta kanal 1828, 1830 samt 1832. Lager i Skåne 1824 i 2 mån. Arbete på Trollhätte kanal 18 mars - 14 okt 1840.</p> <p>Var vice korpral 1844 men ej 1841.</p> <p>Barnen Maja Greta, Gustaf Adolf, Sven Johan samt Johanna Sofia emigrerade till N Amerika.</p>		
Forskare:	Ingemar Henriksson/Personuppgifter		
Adress:	Tfn:		
Soldatregistret är en andrahandskälla. Användaren ansvarar själv för kontroll av uppgifterna mot originalkällorna. Uppgifterna ur registret citeras som "Soldatregistret Småland"			
Utskriftsdatum: 2011-06-16			

Eksjö Solder Museum's file on Sven Hög

Translation of Notes:

Assignments: Worked at the Göta Canal 1828, 1830, and 1832. Stationed at a camp in Skåne in 1824 for two months. Worked at the Trollhätte Canal March 18 – October 14, 1840.

Promoted to vice corporal between 1841 to 1844.

Children Maja Greta, Gustaf Adolf, Sven Johan and Johanna Sofia immigrated to North America.

According to Sven Hög's military record, he was stationed at a garrison at Vanås in 1826. Sven was probably stationed at Vanås Castle in northern Skåne Province. The journey to Vanås Castle from Linderås would have taken a few weeks.



Vanås Castle



Location of Vanås Castle

### **Vanås Slott – Vanås Castle**

Vanås Slott (Vanås Castle) is located in Gryst Parish in northern Skåne Province. It lies just a few miles north of the city of Kristianstad. The oldest parts of Vanås Castle were built around 1400. In 1440, Eskil Åkesson was listed as the owner of Vanås Castle. The Brahe family owned the castle in the early 1500s. In 1525, the castle was sold to Claus Bille.



During the Nordic Seven Years War (1563-70) Vanås Castle was looted and burned. After Vanås Castle was burned, it was restored by Sten Bille around 1566. In 1756, Carl Axel Hugo Hamilton (1722-1763) acquired Vanås Castle. Hamilton's grandson, Count Carl Axel Wachtmeister of Johannishus took over the ownership of Vanås Castle in 1801. The current building of Vanås Castle was built in 1900. As of 2014, the Wachtmeister family continues to own Vanås Castle and the current owner (as of 2015) is Count Carl-Gustaf Wachtmeister.



On November 13, 1826, the military assigned Sven to live at Kapela Ravelsgård, a farm in Linderås Parish just a half mile west of Linderås Church. Here, Sven was a part of Rote 81, and lived at a soldier's cottage named Sörhemmet.<sup>20</sup>

Date	Name	Other
1826 11 39	P.g. Sina Persdotter	1 Adelo
1826 11 40	P.g. Johan Henrik Johansson	1 Dn
1826 11 41	P.g. Johanner Sjöström	1 Dn
1826 12 42	P.g. Anna Samuelsdotter	1 Söby
1826 12 43	P.g. Anna Maria Andersdotter	1 Primmaryd
1826 13 44	P.g. Sina Hansdotter	1 Söby
1826 11 45	P.g. Sina Hansdotter	1 Dn
1826 11 46	P.g. Sina Jönsdotter	1 Primmaryd
1826 11 47	P.g. Karin Matsdotter	1 Söby
1826 11 48	P.g. Erik Sjöström	1 Dn
1826 11 49	P.g. Sina Hög	1 Primmaryd

Record of Sven Hög from Inflytt. (Residents moving in) Linderås 1826

When Sven first moved to Kapela Ravelsgård, the farm was owned by three farmers: Måns Svensson, Magnus Jonsson, and Jonas Carlson.<sup>21</sup> These farmers were responsible for providing Sven with basic living necessities, such as an annual salary (around five Swedish riksdaler a year) firewood, leaves, and straw. In addition to this, Sven was given a *hemman*, or small amount of farmland to live on, and a few farm animals, such as cattle, sheep, and goats.



House at the location of Sörhemmet, Kapela Ravelsgård, Linderås - 2011

### **Hemman - Homesteads for Soldiers**

A hemman was a small homestead for a soldier and his family to live which included a small cottage, field, and barn. Each hemman included a cow, a few chickens, and pigs or sheep. While at home, soldiers were not permitted to do any work outside of their own hemman. This was to protect them from sustaining any injuries on the farm and being unable to perform in combat.

<sup>20</sup> Linderås Inflytt (Moving In/Out), Vol. AI:4 (1817-1832), page 405

<sup>21</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:5a, (1822-1826), pages 132-134



Kapela Ravelsgård ägor			
N. J.			
Sold. Anders Rapp	Lexdrö	94	
H. Maja Jönsdotter	Säby	91	Säby 08
D. Johanna	Här	18	
D. Maja Stina	Här	26	
D. Lovisa	Här	95	
Sold. Sven Hög	Sältes	01	Sommar 26

Household Examination showing Sven Hög at  
Kapela Ravelsgård, Linderås Parish - 1826

In the late 1820s, there were six households at Kapela Ravelsgård. Måns Svensson lived at Kapela Ravelsgård with his wife Anna Andersdotter and children, Anders, Jöns, Sven, and Gustaf. Magnus Jonsson, the second owner of the farm, lived with his wife Catrina Jonsdotter, and six children: Gustaf, Jonas Magnus, Peter, Anna Carin, Johan August, Hedvig Sofia, and Eva. Jonas Carlson, the third owner of Kapela Ravelsgård, lived at the farm with his wife Maja Jönsdotter and five children: Johanna, Göran Peter, Carl Johan, Johannes, and Anna Maja.

There was also an *undantag* (a cottage where the retired former farmer of a farm lived with his wife) at Kapela Ravelsgård. When Sven first moved to the farm, the *undantag* was inhabited by Lisa Månsdotter, the widow of one of the farm's previous owners, Jonas Svensson.

In 1827, a backstuga, or house for poor residents, named Storängs Grinden was built at Kapela Ravelsgård. Two widows named Maja Månsdotter and Stina Månsdotter lived here.<sup>22</sup> It probably didn't take long for Sven to become close to some of the other inhabitants of Kapela Ravelsgård, and he would spend the rest of his life residing at the farm.

### **Farmers' Obligations to Soldiers**

Farmers had several commitments to the soldiers who were their tenants. They had to provide them food, clothing, animals, and land. Farmers were required to provide soldiers with basic agricultural necessities such as hay, seeds, and oats. Farmers also were responsible for storing the soldiers' weapons while they weren't in service. While soldiers were away in training or combat, the farm owners were required to help the soldier's family maintain their hemman.

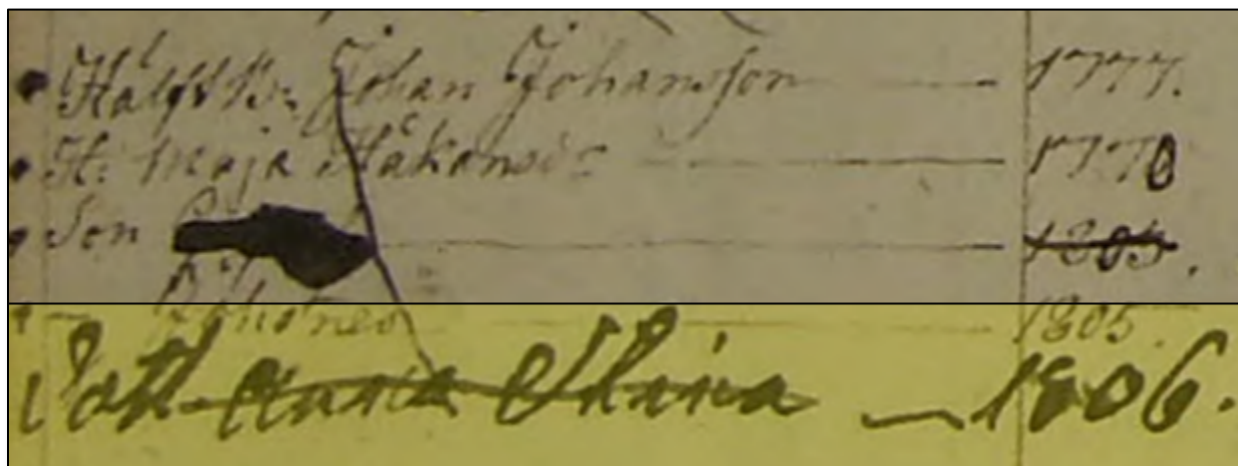
<sup>22</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:6 (1826-1830), pages 115-119

## Anna Stina Johansdotter's Youth (1806-1828)

All of the known records for Anna Stina Johansdotter, the matriarch of the High family, state she was born on October 20, 1806 in Säby Parish. Unfortunately, no birth record of her can be found in Säby Parish, so this cannot be verified. Anna Stina's parents were Johannes Johansson and Maria (Maja) Håkansdotter.<sup>23</sup> When Anna Stina was born, her family was living at Prästtorpet, a small farm that was owned by Säby Church.<sup>24</sup>



Prästtorpet, Säby – Where Anna Stina Johansdotter's family lived during her first four years



Household Examination showing Anna Stina Johansdotter at Prästtorpet, Säby Parish - 1808

### Missing Records

Occasionally, certain records, like one's baptism or burial record, are missing from the parish church books. There are a number of reasons for this. Sometimes, household examinations and other records can list erroneous information on when and where a person was born. Other times, records from certain years have been lost due to fires, or other mishaps. On some rare instances, the vicar or chaplain may have also forgotten to add a baptism or other event to the church books.

<sup>23</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1861-1867), page 331

<sup>24</sup> Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:5ab (1803-1808), page 42

### A Misinterpretation of Anna Stina's Surname

According to the 1972 High Family book, Anna Stina's surname was "Kilstenia." This erroneous information most likely came from the biography of her son, Gustaf Adolf High from the 1916 edition of "The History of LeSueur and Nicollet Counties," which states the same information. Since "Stina" is a short version of the name "Kristina," it's possible that the interviewer who met with Gustaf High misinterpreted the name as "Kilstenia," and incorrectly believed it to be her surname. Anna Stina's real surname, "Johansdotter," follows the Swedish patronymic naming practice of the time, and is derived from her father, Johannes Johansson.

Johannes Johansson, Anna Stina's father, was a tenant farmer. During the time of her birth, Anna Stina had an older brother, Johannes. In 1810, when Anna Stina was four years old, her family moved to Farsbo Frälsegård, a farm in western Torpa Parish, Östergötland County.<sup>25</sup> In 1811, two more of Anna Stina's brothers born were born, Gustaf and Frederick. Sadly, Frederick died only a couple of hours after he was born. During this time, a farmhand named Magnus Anders lived with Anna Stina's family at Farsbo.

Hemmanets Namn.	Född åtti	Hitt ifrå
Farsbo Frälsgård		
Johannes Jönsson	Marbeck 1777	
H. Maria Håkansson	Södra 1770	
Son Johannes	Södra 1805	
Son Anna Stina	Södra 1806	
Son Gustaf	Södra 1811	
Magnus Anders	Södra 1792	24 2

Household Examination showing Anna Stina Johansdotter at Farsbo, Torpa Parish - 1812

### **Some of Anna Stina's earliest memories may have included...**

- ❖ The birth of her brother Gustaf and his twin brother Frederick in 1811. (At this time, Anna Stina was almost five years old).
- ❖ Living in Torpa Parish from 1810-1814 (when she was four to eight years old.)
- ❖ The marriage of her paternal aunt, Lisa Johansdotter, in 1811 (Anna Stina was four years old at this time.)
- ❖ The Reign of King Gustaf Karl XIII (1809-1816). Karl XIII took the throne in 1809 when Anna Stina was almost three years old. Anna Stina was about ten years old in 1816 when he died.

<sup>25</sup> Torpa Household Examinations, Vol. AI: 4 (1805-15), page 474



In 1814, Anna Stina's family moved to Finnanäs Nilsgården, a farm in east Linderås Parish.<sup>26</sup> In 1817, they moved to Holmen Södergård, a farm in western Linderås Parish.<sup>27</sup> Holmen is where Anna Stina grew into a young adult. After Anna Stina's family moved to Holmen, her family started attending Linderås Church. During this time, Chaplain Sven Emanuel Thollander of Linderås Church also lived at Holmen. Anna Stina was taught to read through this church.



Holmen, Linderås – Where Anna Stina Johansdotter's family lived from 1817 to 1826

As she got older, Anna Stina started helping her mother Maria Håkansdotter with chores around Holmen. Anna Stina probably helped with cleaning, cooking, feeding the animals on their small farm, and taking care of her little brother Gustaf.

Johannes Johanson	Marbella	77 $\frac{2}{3}$	Torpa	14.
N. Stina Johansd.	här	81	Enderås	20.
M. Maria Håkansd.	Säby	70.	Torpa	14.
J. Johannes	Säby	05 $\frac{23}{3}$		
D. Anna Stina	Säby	06 $\frac{20}{10}$		
J. Gustaf	Torpa	11 $\frac{1}{9}$		
D. Maria	här	21 $\frac{28}{2}$		

Household Examination showing Anna Stina Johansdotter at Holmen, Linderås Parish - 1822

<sup>26</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:3 (1806-1817), page 200

<sup>27</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1817-1822), page 238

Öfvermannen	bruket tillika	26	Mar	26
Göran	Johannes Johans. Mar	77	Söng.	
N. Stina Johans.	Mar	81	2 <sup>a</sup>	2 <sup>a</sup>
Son. Johannes	Söby	05	2 <sup>a</sup>	2 <sup>a</sup>
D. Anna Stina	Söby	06	2 <sup>a</sup>	2 <sup>a</sup>
S. Gustaf	Söby	11	2 <sup>a</sup>	2 <sup>a</sup>
D. Maja	Mar	21	2 <sup>a</sup>	2 <sup>a</sup>

Household Examination showing Anna Stina Johansdotter at Sjöarp, Linderås Parish - 1826

In November of 1819, when Anna Stina was only 13 years old, her mother Maria passed away from dysentery.<sup>28</sup> Maria's death must have been a crushing blow for Anna Stina and her family. Less than a year later, on July 2, 1820, Anna Stina's father Johannes was remarried to a woman named Stina Johansdotter.<sup>29</sup> In 1821, Anna Stina's younger half-sister Maja was born. Four years later, Anna's Stina's half-brother Fredrick was born in February of 1825. Sadly, Fredrick died just a few months later.

In 1826, Anna Stina's family moved Sjöarp Södergård, a farm in northern Linderås.<sup>30</sup> The same year, Anna Stina's family moved to the farm Ängarp Norrgård.<sup>31</sup> Ängarp was just south of Kapela, the farm that Sven Hög had moved to the same year.

Anna Stina celebrated her eighteenth birthday in October of 1826. By this time, she was busy helping her stepmother, Stina, with chores around the house, as well as helping take care of her young half-sister, Maja. The course of her life would soon change, as she met Sven Hög, her future husband.

Ängarp Norrgård.				
ägar Jöns Bengtsson	Mar	26		
Johannes Johans. son	Mar	77		
N. Stina Johans. dotter	Mar	81	14	
S. Johannes	Söby	05	23	
D. Anna Stina	Söby	06	20	
S. Gustaf	Söby	11	7	
D. Maja	Mar	21	28	

Household Examination showing Anna Stina Johansdotter at Ängarp Norrgård, Linderås Parish - 1828

<sup>28</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 790

<sup>29</sup> Linderås Weddings, Vol. C:4 (1779-1814), page 615

<sup>30</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:5a (1822-1826), page 25

<sup>31</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:6 (1826-30), page 264



## Sven and Anna Stina's Courtship and Wedding (1828)

Although the details of how Sven and Anna Stina met are unknown, they probably met shortly after Sven arrived in Linderås in November of 1826. The two may have started courting in 1827. Since, the two lived at neighboring farms, they probably saw each other quite a bit during their courtship. It's also unknown if the marriage of the two was arranged by the military, as was often the case for soldiers who married. Either way, Sven's choice of Anna Stina for a wife must have been approved of by the military.

### **Fact or Fiction: The Wedding of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter According to the 1972 High Family Book**

#### **Statement:**

Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter were married at on October 3, 1828 by Reverend Andrew Hagert.

**True:** Sven and Anna Stina were indeed married on October 3, 1828 by Vicar Anders Hagert. The name "Andrew" that the 1972 High Book mentions is the English equivalent of the Swedish name "Anders."



Linderås Church - Where Sven and Anna Stina attended church

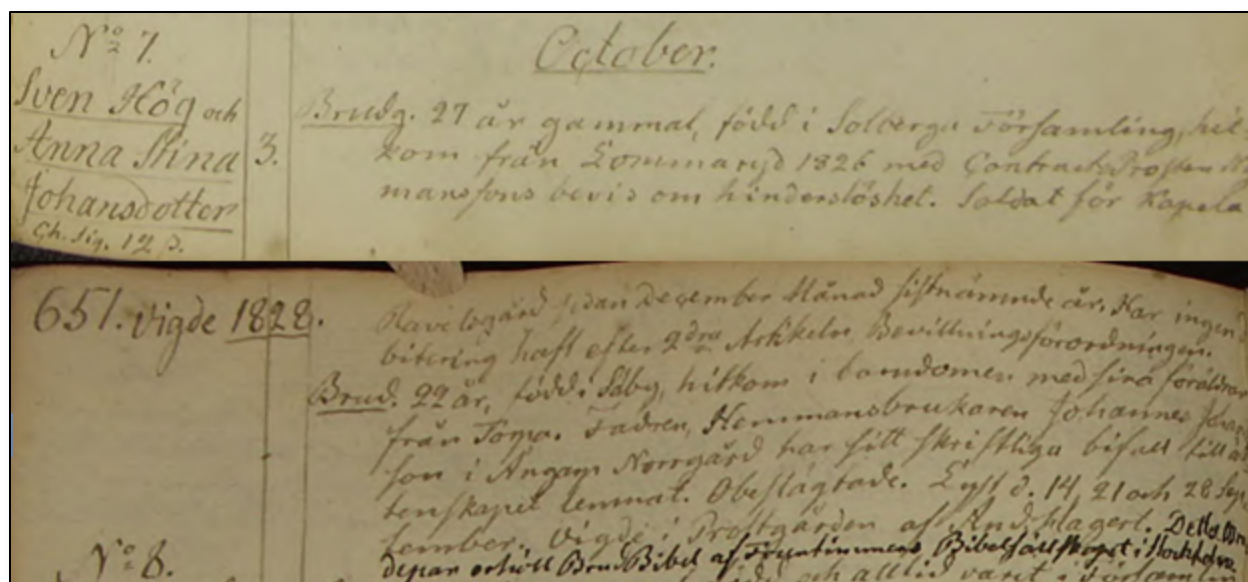
Sven and Anna Stina probably became engaged sometime in 1827 or early 1828. Before the two could marry, Sven had to obtain the signature of Pastor Nymansson of Lommaryd Parish. Sven and Anna Stina were married on October 3, 1828. They were married at the home of Anders Hagert, the vicar of Linderås and Säby, who performed the ceremony. At this time, Sven was 27 years old and Anna Stina was 22. The couple was given a Bible by the Women's Bible Society in Stockholm at their wedding.<sup>32</sup>

### **Permission to Marry**

Before being able to marry, couples needed to obtain the approval of the parish vicar and church council. Often, if a groom came from another parish, he needed the vicar from the parish he came from to sign a certificate which stated that he wasn't already married, and thus was free to marry.

<sup>32</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:4, (1779-1842), pages 650-651





Marriage record of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter – October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1828

Transcription:

October

No. 7

Sven Hög och  
Anna Stina  
Johansdotter  
Ch. Sig. 12 s.

651. Vigde 1828.

3. Brudg. 27 år gammal, född i Solberga församling, hitkom från Lommaryd 1826 med Contract Prästen Nymanssons bevis om hinderlöshet. Soldat för Kapela

Råvelsgård sedan December Månad sistnämnde år. Här ingen bitering haft efter 2nde Artiken Bevittnings förordningen.

Brud 22 år, född i Säby, hitkom i barndomen med sina föräldrar från Torpa. Fadren Hemmansbrukaren Johannes Johansson i Ångarp Norrgård har sitt skriftliga bifall till aktenskapet lemnat. Obeslägtade. Lyst. d. 14, 21 och 28 September, vigde i Prästgården af And(ers) Hagert. Detta brudepar ortsill? Brudbibel af frutimmans Bibelfällskapet i Stockholm.

Translation:

October

No. 7

Sven Hög and (married)  
Anna Stina  
Johansdotter  
Ch. Sig. 12 s.  
651. Married in 1828

- 3<sup>rd</sup> Bridegroom: 27 years old born in Solberga Parish came from Lommaryd in 1826 with Pastor Nymansson's certificate of being free to marry. Soldier from Kapela

Råvelsgård since last December. No charge rate for the second witnessing article regulations.

Bride: 22 years old, born in Säby, came here in childhood with her parents from Torpa. [Her] father is farmer Johannes Johansson in Ångarp Norrgård [and he gives] his written assent. The banns were read on the 14<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, and 28<sup>th</sup> of September. Married at the vicarage of Anders Hagert. This couple was given a bride bible from The Women's Bible Society in Stockholm.

## Life at Sörhemmet (1828-1847)

After Sven and Anna Stina were married, Anna Stina moved into the soldier's cottage Sörhemmet with Sven. The two would spend nearly the next two decades at Sörhemmet and raise a family there.

### **Soldattorps – Soldier's Cottages**



*Soldattorps* were the cottages where soldiers lived in Sweden. They were 7 meters wide, 7 meters long, and 4 meters high. Their roofs were constructed from stone shingles and may have had sod and grass on top. Beside the cottage door was a light blue sign which stated the name of the company and rote that the soldier belonged to.

A soldier's cottage in Bredestad Parish

In the military, Sven's quality of life was undoubtedly better than his meager childhood as the son of poor crofters. Although he still lived in a small, one room cottage, the military ensured that it was kept in good condition. Sven also earned a significantly higher salary than his poor father Anders Andersson did and his life was much more secure and stable. As a soldier who would be willing to sacrifice his life to defend his countrymen, Sven was probably quite respected among the parishioners of Linderås.

Sven's two brothers, Johannes and Anders, followed in the footsteps of their older brother and also joined the military. Johannes joined the military in 1826, the same year that Sven enlisted. He was assigned with the new surname "Grip." Johannes lived north of Sven in Stora Åby Parish, Östergötland County with his wife Anna Greta Larsdotter and children.<sup>33</sup>

Anders, Sven's youngest brother, enlisted in the Jönköping Regiment of the military in 1830 and was assigned the surname "Borg." Once he joined the military, Anders was assigned to Adelöv, the parish just west of Linderås, where he resided at Soldattorpet Rote No. 27 (a soldier's croft).<sup>34</sup> Anders was married in Adelöv and raised a family there. Since he and Sven didn't live too far from each other, they may have frequently seen each other.

<sup>33</sup> Stora Åby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:6 (1836-1840), page 472

<sup>34</sup> Adelöv Household Examinations, Vol. AI:9 (1831-1835), page 7



Every Sunday morning, Sven and Anna Stina's family attended services at Linderås Church. During the service, Sven's family sat in the balcony above the organ where the other soldiers sat. Before the service, Sven and the other soldiers had to leave their weapons in an antechamber before the sanctuary. After the service, Sven and the other soldiers practiced some of their soldier exercises outside of the church.



The interior of Linderås Church

In January of 1829, Sven's three-year probationary period as a soldier ended. He was evaluated by the military and approved to continue his service as a soldier.

### **The Probationary Period for a New Soldier in the Swedish Military**

When a soldier joined the military, he was provided with a payment from the Crown that covered the expense of buying his own *hemman* (small farm), uniform, equipment, and initial supplies. Cavalry riders were paid less money than infantry, since the cost of the horse they were provided with was so expensive. After receiving this payment, soldiers were placed on a probationary period for three years. At the end of this period, soldiers were evaluated by their conduct (including who their wives were). If a soldier failed this evaluation, he was dismissed from the service, had his lands and military equipment stripped from him, and had to pay back the sum of money he received from the Crown when he first became a soldier.

### **Could This Have Been Sven Hög's Bayonet?**



This old pike bayonet was found in the possession of Helga High Lundholm, a granddaughter of Sven Hög. It appears to be from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the same time that Sven Hög lived. Since Gustaf Adolf High, Helga's father, wasn't in the military, there's a chance it could have belonged to Sven Hög. However, this is unlikely, as soldier's weapons were returned to the military after they died or were discharged, and no bayonets were listed in Sven's estate records. Perhaps it was a "souvenir" from one of the military campaigns he served in.



**Fact or Fiction: Sven Hög's Occupation According to the 1972 High Family Book****Statement:**

Sven Hög was a cobbler by trade.

**True:** Sven Hög's military record shows that he was indeed a shoemaker.

In addition to being a soldier, Sven Hög was a shoemaker.<sup>35</sup> Sven was taught the craft of shoemaking in the military. He probably spent much of his time crafting new boots for the other soldiers.



19<sup>th</sup> century Swedish boot

**Skomakare - Shoemakers**

*Skomakare* is the term for "shoemaker" in Swedish. Each parish had at least one parish shoemaker, who provided shoes for the parish's inhabitants. These parish shoemakers were appointed by the *sockenstämman*, or parish council. They usually started their careers as apprentices to seasoned shoemakers. Shoemakers would travel to local farms, where they would gather hide and leather for material to craft shoes and boots from. Although several soldiers were also shoemakers, they weren't official parish shoemakers. Rather, they made shoes for other soldiers in the military.

Sörhemmet shared a pasture with Sörhemmet, No. 50, its sister croft. Soldattorp No. 50 was also known as Lilla Sörhemmet and was short distance from Soldattorp No. 81 (where Sven and Anna Stina's family lived). When Sven moved to Kapela Ravelsgård in 1826, a soldier named Eric Leonard Lind lived at Lilla Sörhemmet with his wife Eva Larsdotter and three children: Johannes, Lovisa, and Hedvig.<sup>36</sup>



Location of where Lilla Sörhemmet was

<sup>35</sup> Sven Hög's military record

<sup>36</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol.AI:7 (1831-1835), page 313



Soldier's Cottage No. 73 at Råssmäte,  
Linderås Parish

Around 30 soldiers lived in Linderås. In the early 1830s, 22 privates, three corporals, two sergeants, one grenadjär, one dragoon, and two captains lived in the parish. The two captains, Captain Carl Johan Bogeman and Captain Adolf Bogeman, were from the most prestigious and wealthiest family in Linderås and were elderly men by this time.

### Soldiers in Linderås in 1832

#### Captains

- Captain Carl Johan Bogeman (b. 1750)
- Captain Adolf Bogeman (b. 1755)

#### Sergeants

- Johan Sandahl (b. 1790)
- Gustaf Moback (1763) (retired)

#### Dragoons\*

- Johan Magnusson Lansberg (b. 1774) (retired)

#### Grenadjärs\*\*

- Johan Magnusson Lansberg (b. 1774) (retired)

#### Corporals

- Corporal Peter Rass (b. 1751) (retired)
- Corporal Peter Rölf (b. 1786)
- Corporal Anders Wred (b. 1785)

#### Privates

- Johannes Rask (b. 1808)
- Peter Djur (b. 1794)
- Anders Wipp (retired) (b. 1768)
- Peter Lejon (b. 1777)
- Magnus Åhs (b. 1779)
- Frederic Fång (b. 1805)
- Erland Finn (b. 1783)
- Elias Rap (b. 1787)
- Sven Hög (b. 1801)
- Anders Gabriel Stierna (b. 1813)
- Sven Fårding (b. 1771)
- Lars Magnus Hark (b. 1784)
- Johannes Blom (b. 1797)
- Daniel Wall (b. 1794)
- Anders Thor (b. 1799)
- Johannes Frisk (b. 1804)
- Johannes Glad (b. 1797)
- Magnus Fall (b. 1799)
- Eric Leonard Lind (b. 1787)
- Johannes Freier (b. 1797)
- Gustaf Dahl (b. 1791)
- Carl Wilhem Sand (b. 1805)

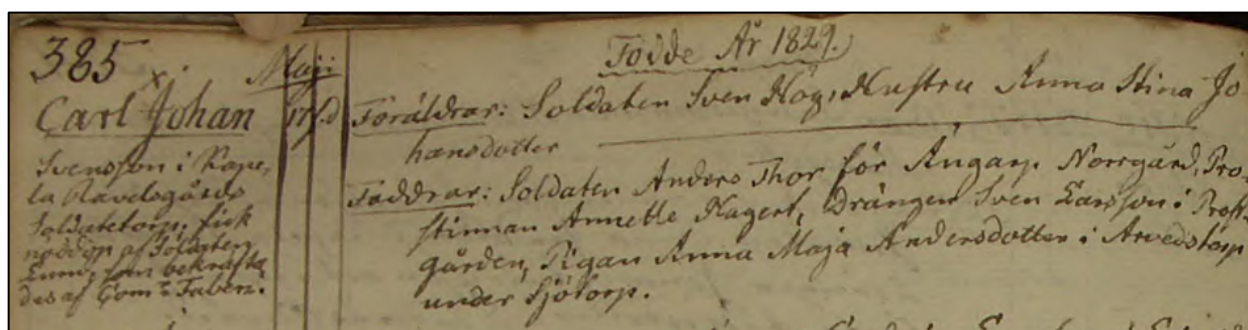
\* A soldier who rode a horse but fought on foot

\*\* A soldier who threw grenades

On May 17, 1829, Anna Stina gave birth to the couple's firstborn child, Carl Johan. The same day, Carl Johan was baptized by either Anders Hagert or Anders Fabertz, the chaplain of Linderås Church. The baptism witnesses were Soldier Anders Thor (a close friend of Sven's from the neighboring farm of Ängarp Norrgård), Annette Hagert (Anders Hagert's wife), farmhand Sven Larsson in Prostgården, and maid Anna Maja Andersdotter in Arvidstorp of Sjötorp.<sup>37</sup>



The baptism font at Linderås Church where some of Sven and Anna Stina's children may have been baptized



Birth and baptism record of Carl Johan – May 17<sup>th</sup>, 1829

#### Transcription:

385	<u>Maji</u>	<u>Födde År 1829</u>
<u>Carl Johan</u>	17/s d	<u>Föräldrar:</u> Soldaten Sven Hög, hustru Anna Stina Johansdotter
Svensson i Kapela Ravelsgårds Soldatetorp. Fick nöddop af soldaten Lum som bekräftades af Com.r Faberi.		<u>Faddrar:</u> Soldaten Anders Thor för Ängarp Norrgård, Prostiman Annette Hagert, drängen Sven Larsson i Prostgården, Pigan Anna Maja Andersdotter i Arvidstorp under Sjötorp.

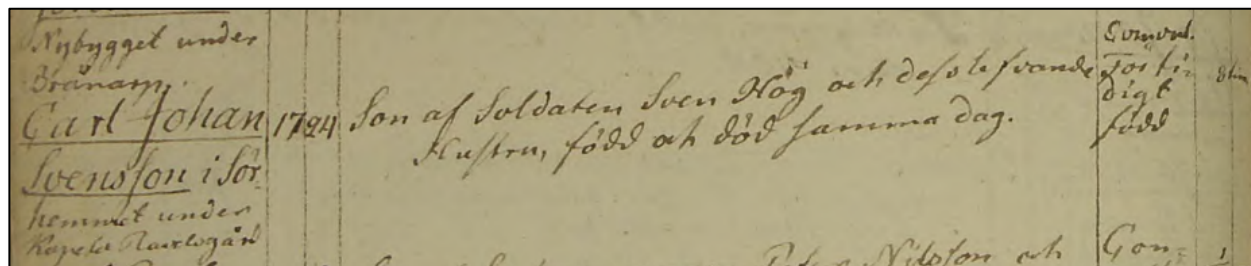
#### Translation:

385	<u>May</u>	<u>Born in the Year 1829</u>
<u>Carl Johan</u>	(born) 17 <sup>th</sup> (baptized) same day	<u>Parents:</u> Soldier Sven Hög, wife Anna Stina Johansdotter
Svensson in Kapela Ravelsgård's Soldier Cottage. Baptized by the Soldier Lum who was confirmed by Com.r Faberi.		<u>Witnesses:</u> Soldier Anders Thor from Ängarp Norrgård, Pastor's wife Annette Hagert, farmhand Sven Larsson in Prostgården, maid Anna Maja Andersdotter in Arvidstorp of Sjötorp.

<sup>37</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 385



Sadly, Carl Johan was born too prematurely and died only eight hours after he was born. It must have been heartbreaking for Sven and Anna Stina to lose their firstborn child so soon after its birth. Carl Johan was buried in the cemetery of Linderås Church a week later on May 24<sup>th</sup>.<sup>38</sup>



Death and burial record of Carl Johan – May 24<sup>th</sup>, 1829

Transcription:

<u>Carl Johan</u>	17 24	Son af Soldaten Sven Hög och dess lefvande	Förtiligt	8 tim
<u>Svensson</u> i Sör-		Hustru, född och död samma dag.	dig	
hemmet under			född	
Kapela Ravelsgård				

Translation:

<u>Carl Johan</u>	17 <sup>th</sup> (died) (buried) 24 <sup>th</sup>	Son of Soldier Sven Hög and his living	Premature
<u>Svensson</u> in		wife, born and died the same day.	birth
Sörhemmet of			8 hours old
Kapela Ravelsgård			

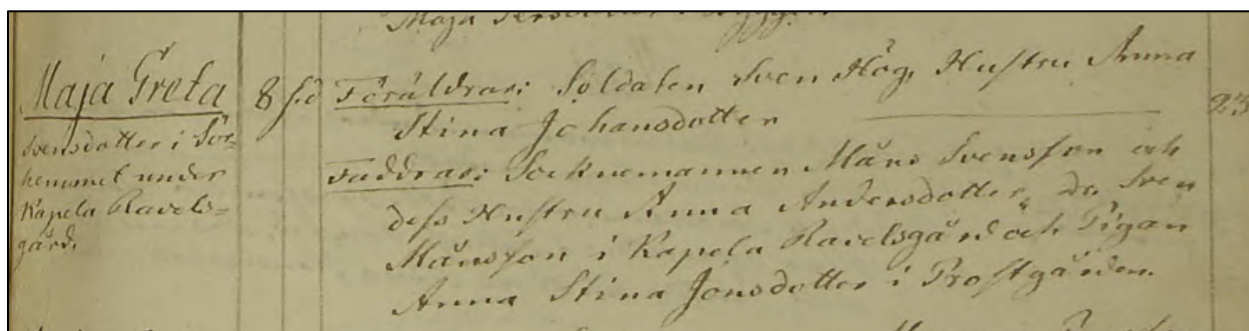
**Infant Mortality in Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Sweden**

In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, over a quarter of children died in infancy in Sweden. Since this was a time before vaccinations were regularly administered, diseases such as smallpox, whooping cough, and typhoid fever ran rampant throughout the country, taking the lives of millions of infants. In 1807, there were 72 deaths in Linderås Parish, 17 of which were caused by smallpox and 7 from whooping cough.\* While the loss of a child was undoubtedly heartbreaking for its parents, it was all too common, and thus not unexpected. In these days, people often tried not to get too emotionally attached to their infants until they were over two years old, believing children to be a gift from God which he could take away as quickly as he had given. By the 1830s, vaccinations for smallpox were regularly provided throughout Linderås. Henceforth, the infant mortality rate significantly declined, while the parish's population increased.

\* Lönnerholm, page 339

<sup>38</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 821

Less than a year later, Anna Stina gave birth to a healthy daughter, Maja Greta, on April 8, 1830. Maja Greta was baptized the same day. The witnesses at her baptism were farmer Måns Svensson from Kapela Ravelsgård, his wife Anna Andersdotter, their son farmhand Sven Månsson, and maid Anna Stina Jonsdotter in Prostgården.<sup>39</sup> Maja Greta was later known as Margaret High and was the first of Sven and Anna Stina's children to leave Sweden for the United States.



Birth and baptism record of Maja Greta – April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1830

#### Transcription:

<u>Maja Greta</u>	8 /s d	<u>Föräldrar:</u> Soldaten Sven Hög, hustru Anna
Svensdotter i Sör-		Stina Johansdotter -----23
hemmet under		<u>Faddrar:</u> Socknemannen Måns Svensson och
Kapela Ravelsgård		dess Hustru Anna Andersdotter, Dr Sven
		Månsson i Kapela Ravelsgård och pigan
		Anna Stina Jonsdotter i Prostgården.

#### Translation:

<u>Maja Greta</u>	(born ) 8 <sup>th</sup> /(baptized) the same day	<u>Parents:</u> Soldier Sven Hög, wife Anna
Svensdotter in		Stina Johansdotter -----23 years old
Sörhemmet in		<u>Witnesses:</u> Parishoner Måns Svensson and
Kapela Ravelsgård		his wife Anna Andersdotter, farmhand Sven
		Månsson in Kapela Ravelsgård and maid
		Anna Stina Jonsdotter in Prostgården.

### **Faddrar - Baptism Witnesses**

Most Swedish baptism records list the names of *faddrar*, or witnesses, at a child's baptism. Faddrar were the equivalent of godparents. Faddrar (also written in Latin as "Witten" in some baptism records) were responsible for the moral and religious upbringing of their godchildren. If their godchildren's parents died, then they would be responsible for raising them.

<sup>39</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 392

As a soldier, Sven attended different military meetings. One day a month, he attended the meeting for the Second Major's Company. Every June, Sven traveled to Skillingaryds Hed where the Royal Jönköping Infantry Regiment had their annual training for a few weeks. Every four years, Sven attended the General's Inspection. The journey from Linderås probably took a few days.



Infantry troop on the march, dressed in the 1830 uniform

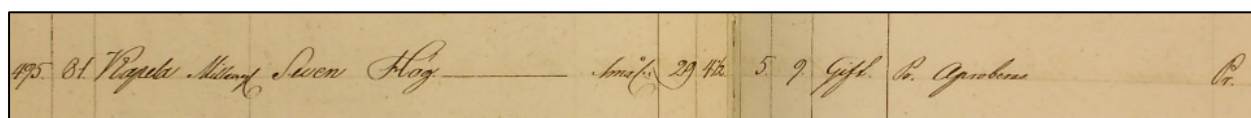
### **The Military Procession Towards Training Camp**

When soldiers joined the military, they met up at parish churches. They then proceeded to embark on foot towards the location of their training camp. Along their journey, they would stop at churches in different parishes where more soldiers would join their party. Soldiers had to walk their horses, not ride them, as horses were considered more valuable than soldiers. If a horse was injured and died along the journey, the soldier responsible for walking it would have to answer for himself upon arrival at the military training camp.

A military procession was led by a pair of trumpeters, drummer boys, and flute players. These army musicians dictated the pace of the journey (including when and where they stopped to eat and rest), since they would always be the first ones in the line of fire if ever attacked by enemies. For this reason, they were usually young and quick so they could quickly flee the moment they were fired on.



On June 17, 1830, Sven was present at the General Muster at Skillingaryds Hed. He was listed as 29 years old, having served in the military for 4½ years, and married.<sup>40</sup> Although the General Muster Rolls list the basic information for Sven Hög, none of them mention any of his military assignments, nor do they include any specific notes on his physical condition and the condition of his equipment.

19<sup>th</sup> century Regiment of Swedish soldiers

Sven Hög listed on the Jönköping Regiment General Muster Roll – June 17<sup>th</sup>, 1830

Transcription:

495. 81. Kapela Mellengård Swen Hög Smål(and) 29 4½ 5'9" Gift P. Approberas

Translation: (Left side)

<u>Regiment Roll Number</u>	<u>Company Roll Number</u>	<u>Equippers</u>	<u>Name</u>
495	81	Kapela Mellengård	Sven Hög

Translation: (Right side)

<u>Province of Origin</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Years in Service</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>		
Småland	29	4½	5'9"	Married	Present	Approved

### **Generalmönsterrullor – General Muster Rolls**

*Generalmönsterrullor*, the General Muster Rolls, are the primary military records that are referenced in Swedish genealogy. Every fourth year (later every fifth year), a general muster was held for each regiment in the Swedish Military. During a general muster, each soldier was inspected and their regiment, company, soldier number, name, rank, age, years of service in the military, province of birth, height, and marital status were recorded.

<sup>40</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Jönköpings regemente 388 (1830-1834), Image 1570

Namn.	Född		Hitkom.	
	Uti	år	Ifrån	år.
Kapela Ravelsgårds ägor.				
Soldat Torp, Sörhemmet				
Sold. Sven Hög	Solbar.	18	Somma	26
	ga	04	nyf	
H. Anna Stina Joh.	Solby	06 <sup>20</sup>	Ånger	23
hansdotter		10	N. g.	
N. Carl Johan	När	29 <sup>11</sup>		
N. Maja Söka	När	30 <sup>3</sup>		
		24		

Household Examination of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter's family at Sörhemmet, Kapela Ravelsgård, Linderås Parish: 1830

### Croft Inspections

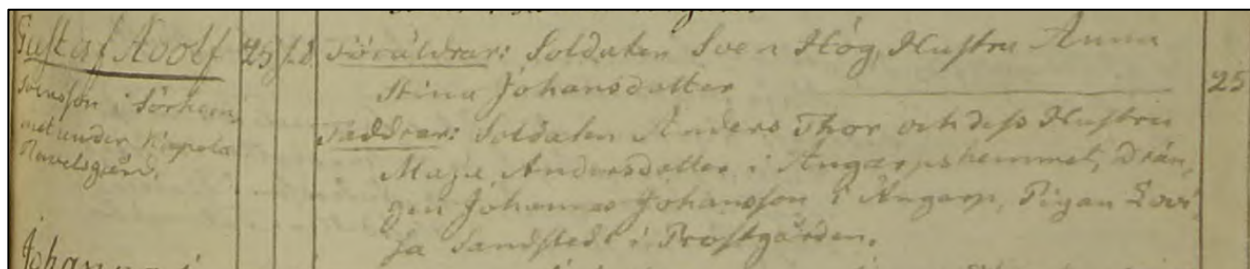
Croft inspections, in which a soldier's cottage was inspected, were held annually by the military regiment. Inspections were also regularly held at officers' living quarters. All repairs were paid for by the regiment and carried out by the equippers. When timber began to rot inside the soldier cottage it usually wasn't replaced, but covered with a plank. Croft Inspections can be accessed through the Military Archives in Stockholm.

### The Croft Inspection of Sörhemmet in 1831

In 1831, Sörhemmet was inspected by the Jönköping Regiment. The inspector noted that the roof on the north side of the cottage was covered with planks, the cabin door needed to be repaired, the fireplace needed a new smoke-board, the cottage's shed needed to be recovered on the south side, the door lock needed to be repaired, and that the cow shed, field, meadow, and fences were all in good condition. Additionally, the inspector wrote that the equippers promised to paint the cottage red before the next croft inspection.

Source: Jönköping Regiment, Boställsdirektionen E IV:1-2z

Sven and Anna Stina's first son to survive infancy, Gustaf Adolph, was born on March 25, 1832. Gustaf was baptized the same day. The witnesses at his baptism included Soldier Anders Thor and his wife Maja Andersdotter from Ängarp Norrgård, Anna Stina's older brother Johannes Johansson in Ängarp, and maid Lovisa Sandstedt in Prostgården.<sup>41</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Gustaf Adolf – March 25<sup>th</sup>, 1832

Transcription:

<u>Gustaf Adolf</u>	25 /s d	<u>Föräldrar:</u> Soldaten Sven Hög, hustru Anna
Svensson i Sörhem-		Stina Johansdotter -----25
met under Kapela		<u>Faddrar:</u> Soldaten Anders Thor och dess hustru
Ravelsgård		Maja Andersdotter i Ängarps hemmet, Drän-
		Johannes Johansson i Ängarp, Pigan Lovi-
		sa Sandstedt i Prostgården.

Translation:

<u>Gustaf Adolf</u> (born ) 25 <sup>th</sup> /(baptized) the same day	<u>Parents:</u> Soldier Sven Hög, wife Anna
Svensson in	Stina Johansdotter -----25 years old
Sörhemmet in	<u>Witnesses:</u> Soldier Anders Thor and his wife
Kapela Ravelsgård	Maja Andersdotter in Ängarps hemmet, farmhand
	Johannes Johansson in Ängarp, maiden
	Lovisa Sandstedt in Prostgården.

### Anders Thor – Sven Hög's Close Friend

Soldier Anders Thor appears to have been one of Sven Hög's closest friends. Anders and his first wife Maja Andersdotter were the baptism witnesses for three of Sven and Anna Stina's children: Carl Johan, Gustaf Adolf, and Sven Johan. Anders Thor was born in Linderås in 1799. During the time that Sven Hög's family lived at Kapela Ravelsgård, Anders Thor lived at Ängarp, a farm just south of there. Anders and Maja had six children: Anna Stina (b. 1820), Hedvig Louisa (b. 1824), Margareta (b. 1827), Johan Peter (b. 1829), Anders Johan (b. 1832), and Gustaf Adolf (b. 1835). Maja Andersdotter died in 1854 and Anders married Anna Stina in 1855. Anders Thor died in at the age of 83 in Linderås on December 2, 1882.\*

\*Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:8 (1881-1892), Image 294

<sup>41</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 408



According to Sven's military record, Sven was assigned back to work at the Göta Canal in 1832. While it's unknown how long this assignment lasted, it probably was several months. During this period of time, Anna Stina was left alone to take care of their young children, Maja Greta and Gustaf Adolf, and was also responsible for tending to Sörhemmet's hemman. The farmers of Kapela Ravelsgård probably helped her with any farm work. 1832 was also the year that the Göta Canal was finally completed after 22 years of construction.

### **The Completion of the Göta Canal**

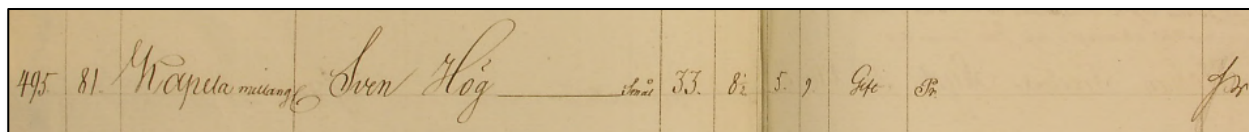
On September 26, 1832, after 22 years, 7 million work days, and 84 million hours of work, the Göta Canal finally opened. The opening of the canal was marked by a festive celebration in Snövelstorp on the shores of Lake Asplången and included a special visit from King Karl XIV Johan, Queen Desideria, their son Oscar I, and Oscar's wife, Josefina. On this cold and cloudy day, over 10,000 people gathered to see the royal family and celebrate the opening of the canal. The lavish ceremony was marked by the wild applause of spectators, an abundant amount of food and drink, brightly lit torches, the sound of gunshots being fired over the lake by soldiers in boats, proud speeches, young girls in white dresses tossing flowers on the road, festive music played by two regiments of grenadiers, and an impressive display of fireworks.



Painting depicting the opening of the Göta Canal – September 26, 1832

In 1833, Sven's youngest sister Maja Lena moved to Kapela Ravelsgård. Here, she was a maid for the family of Måns Svensson.<sup>42</sup> At this time, Maja Lena was 21 years old. She undoubtedly spent a great deal of time with Sven's family and probably helped Anna Stina take care of her young children, Maja Greta and Gustaf Adolf. Maja Lena spent a year at Kapela Ravelsgård and left the farm in October of 1834.

On June 19, 1834, Sven was present at the General Muster at Skillingaryds Hed. He was listed as 33 years old, having served in the military for 8½ years, and married.<sup>43</sup>



Sven Hög listed on the Jönköping Regiment General Muster Roll – June 19<sup>th</sup>, 1834

Transcription:

495. 81. Kapela Mellengård Swen Hög Smål(and) 33 8½ 5'9" Gift Pr. Pr.

Translation: (Left side)

<u>Regiment Roll Number</u>	<u>Company Roll Number</u>	<u>Farm</u>	<u>Name</u>
495	81	Kapela Mellengård	Sven Hög

Translation: (Right side)

<u>Province of Origin</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Years in Service</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>		
Småland	33	8½	5'9"	Married	Present	Approved

Sometime in 1834, the military performed another croft inspection on Sörhemmet.<sup>44</sup>

### **The Croft Inspection of Sörhemmet in 1834**

In the croft inspection of Sörhemmet in 1834, the inspector noted that the cabin with a room and entry had to be partly repaired; a new vault was needed for the baking oven; the smoke-board needed to be repaired; the shed, barn, and two hay sheds were in good condition; a new roof was needed on the east side of the cottage; some of the cow sheds needed new roofing; and planks were needed to cover rot indoors.

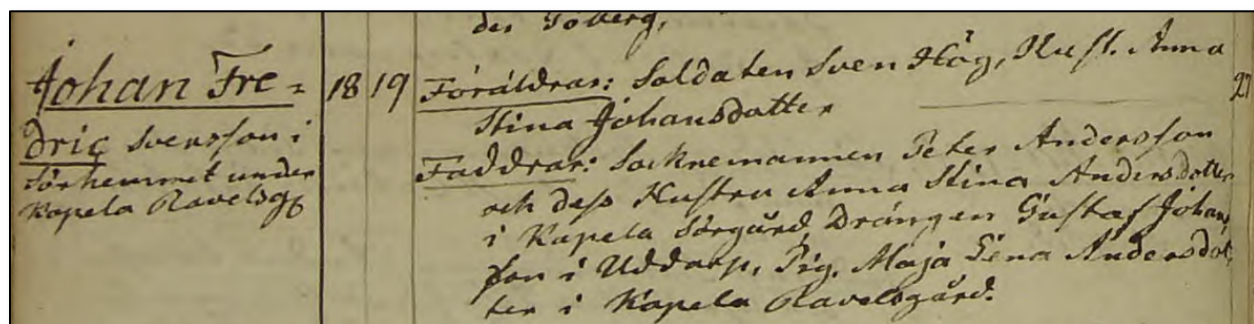
Source: Jönköping Regiment, Boställsdirektionen E IV:1-2z

<sup>42</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:7 (1831-1835), page 98

<sup>43</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Jönköpings regemente 388 (1830-1834), Image 4530

<sup>44</sup> Jönköping Regiment, Boställsdirektionen E IV:1-2z

On September 18, 1834, Johan Fredric, the third son of Sven and Anna Stina, was born. Johan Fredric was baptized the next day. The witnesses at his baptism were Peter Andersson and his wife Anna Stina Andersdotter in Kapela Södergård, Anna Stina's younger brother Gustaf Johansson in Uddarp, and Sven's younger sister Maja Lena Andersdotter.<sup>45</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Johan Fredric – September 19<sup>th</sup>, 1834

Transcription:

<p><u>Johan Fredric</u> Svensson i Sörhemmet under Kapela Ravelsgård</p>	<p>18/19 <u>Föräldrar:</u> Soldaten Sven Hög, hustru Anna Stina Johansdotter -----27 <u>Faddrar:</u> Socknemannen Peter Andersson och dess Hustru Anna Stina Andersdotter i Kapela Södergård, Drängen Gustaf Johansson i Uddarp, Pig. Maja Lena Andersdotter i Kapela Ravelsgård.</p>
--	---

Translation:

<p><u>Johan Fredric</u> Svensson in Sörhemmet of Kapela Ravelsgård</p>	<p>(born ) 18<sup>th</sup> /(baptized 19<sup>th</sup>) <u>Parents:</u> Soldier Sven Hög, wife Anna Stina Johansdotter -----27 years old <u>Witnesses:</u> Parishoner Peter Andersson and his wife Anna Stina Andersdotter in Kapela Södergård, farhmand Gustaf Johansson in Uddarp, maid Maja Lena Andersdotter in Kapela Ravelsgård.</p>
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Change came to Kapela Ravelsgård in 1835 when Storängs Grinden, the farm's backstuga, was torn down and another backstuga, Löfholmen, was built. A former soldier named Peter Ång lived at Löfholmen with his son Gustaf Ång. When Peter Ång died, his son Gustaf lived at Löfholmen with his wife Anna Zachrisdotter and four children: Hedda Lovisa, Carl Johan, Adolf, and Johan.<sup>46</sup>

<sup>45</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 429

<sup>46</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:8a (1836-1841), page 47



Sometime in 1836, Sven and Anna Stina's two-year-old son Johan Frederick contracted whooping cough. He died of the disease on May 8, 1836. A week later, Johan Frederick was buried in the cemetery of Linderås Church.<sup>47</sup>

The same year, the family of Magnus Jonsson, one of the farmers who lived at Kapela Ravelsgård, left the farm while Anna Stina's father Johannes Johansson purchased Magnus's portion of Kapela Ravelsgård and moved there with his family.

Sörhemmet, Södra församling.	
Sold. Sven Hög -	Sölberg 01/13
H. Anna Stina Johansdotter.	Sölby 06/10
D. Maja Grete	När 30/4
J. Gustaf Adolf	Dz 32/3
J. Johan Fredric	Dz 34/7

Household Examination of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter's family at Sörhemmet, Kapela Ravelsgård, Linderås Parish: 1835

Maji	
Johan Fredric Svensson i Sörhemmet under Kapela Ravelsgård.	8/15 Son af soldaten Sven Hög och dess lefvande Hustru, född i församlingen d. 18 September 1834. Kikho- 1 - Barn
Hälskemannen Jonas Gårhik 5 - Barn	

Death and burial record of Johan Fredric – May 15<sup>th</sup>, 1836

#### Transcription:

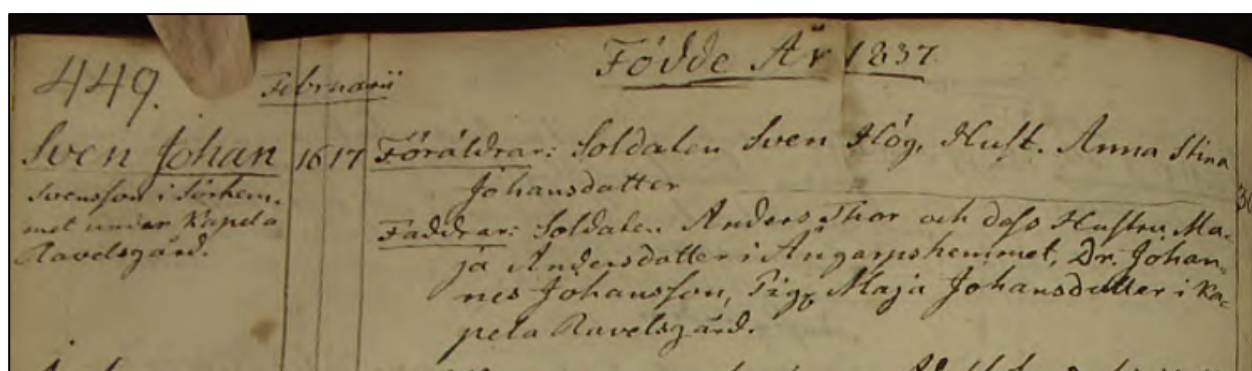
	Maji		
<u>Johan Fredric</u>	8/15	Son af soldaten Sven Hög och dess	Kikho-
<u>Svensson i Sörhemmet under Kapela Ravelsgård</u>		levfande Hustru, född i församlingen d. 18 September 1834.	sta 1 - Barn

#### Translation:

<u>Johan Fredric</u> (died) 8 <sup>th</sup> (buried) 15 <sup>th</sup>	Son of soldier Sven Hög and living wife, born in the same parish on September 18 <sup>th</sup> , 1834.	Whooping Cough Age 1. Child
<u>Svensson in Sörhemmet of Kapela Ravelsgård</u>		

<sup>47</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 847

Sven Johan, the third of Sven and Anna Stina's children who eventually immigrated to America, was born on February 16, 1837. He was baptized a day later. The witnesses at his baptism included Soldier Anders Thor and his wife Maja Andersdotter from Ängarp Norrgård, Anna Stina's older brother Johannes Johansson, and her sister Maja Johansdotter in Kapela Ravelsgård.<sup>48</sup> Sven Johan was also known in other accounts as Sven John III.<sup>49</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Sven Johan – February 17<sup>th</sup>, 1837

Transcription:

449.	<u>Februari</u>	<u>Födde År 1837</u>
<u>Sven Johan</u>	16 /17	<u>Föräldrar:</u> Soldaten Sven Hög, hustru Anna Stina Johansdotter -----30
Svensson i Sörhemmet under Kapela Ravelsgård.		<u>Faddrar:</u> Soldaten Anders Thor och dess Hustru Maja Andersdotter i Ängarps hemmet, Dr. Johannes Johansson, pig. Maja Johansdotter i Kapela Ravelsgård.

Translation:

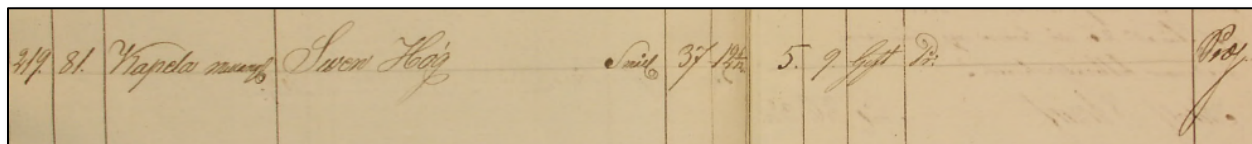
449.	<u>February</u>	<u>Born in the Year 1837</u>
<u>Sven Johan</u>	(born) 16 <sup>th</sup> /(baptized) 17 <sup>th</sup>	<u>Parents:</u> Soldier Sven Hög, wife Anna Stina Johansdotter -----30 years old
Svensson in Sörhemmet of Kapela Ravelsgård.		<u>Witnesses:</u> Soldier Anders Thor and his wife Maja Andersdotter in Ängarps hemmet, farmhand Johannes Johansson, maid Maja Johansdotter in Kapela Ravelsgård

Sometime in the late 1830s, the name of the Second Major's Company that Sven was part of was changed to the Norra Vedbo Company. Sven was assigned a new Regiment Registration Number, 219, but remained as nr 81 in the Company Roll. On June 25, 1838, Sven was present at the General Muster at Skillingaryds Hed. He was listed as 37 years old, having served in the military for 12½ years, and married.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>48</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 449

<sup>49</sup> High Family Book 1972

<sup>50</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Jönköpings regemente 389 (1838-1841), Image 1120



Sven Hög listed on the Jönköping Regiment General Muster Roll – June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1838

Transcription:

219. 81. Kapela Mellengård Swen Hög Smål(and) 37 12½ 5'9'' Gift Pres. Pr.

Translation: (Left side)

<u>Regiment Roll Number</u>	<u>Company Roll Number</u>	<u>Equippers</u>	<u>Name</u>
219	81	Kapela Mellengård	Sven Hög

Translation: (Right side)

<u>Province of Origin</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Years in Service</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>		
Småland	37	12½	5'9''	Married	Present	Approved

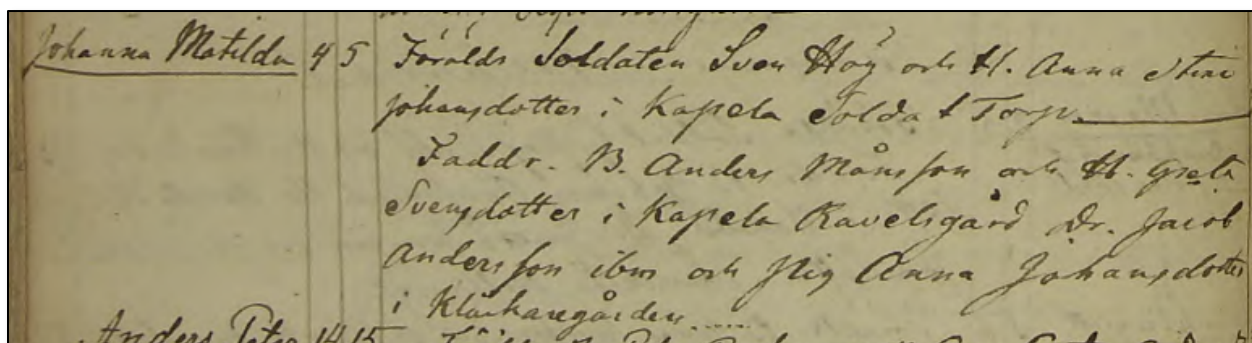


Old map of the training camp at Skillingaryds Hed



On February 24, 1839, Anna Stina's step-mother Stina Johansdotter died.<sup>51</sup> On March 4<sup>th</sup> of that year, Anders Hagert, the vicar who married Sven and Anna Stina, passed away.<sup>52</sup> Sometime in 1839, Eric Lund's family, Sven and Anna Stina's neighbors, left Lilla Sörhemmet and a soldier named Sven Johan Quist moved into the soldier croft with his wife Maja Stina Andersdotter and children.<sup>53</sup> On December 10, 1839, Anna Stina's father Johannes was married for a third time to Catharina Johansdotter.<sup>54</sup>

By 1840, Måns Svensson had sold his portion of Kapela Ravelsgård to his son Anders Månsson. On March 4, 1840, Anna Stina gave birth to another daughter, Johanna Matilda. Johanna Matilda was baptized the next day. The witnesses at her baptism were Anders Månsson and his wife Greta Svensdotter in Kapela Ravelsgård, farmhand Jacob Andersson in Kapela Ravelsgård, and maid Anna Johansdotter in Klockaregården.<sup>55</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Johanna Matilda – March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1840

Transcription:

Johanna Matilda      4 /5    Föräld. Soldaten Sven Hög, H. Anna Stina  
Johansdotter i Kapela Soldatorp-----  
Faddr. B. Anders Månsson och H. Greta  
Svensdotter i Kapela Ravelsgård, dr. Jacob  
Andersson, ibm och pig Anna Johansdotter  
i Klockaregården

Translation:

Johanna Matilda      4<sup>th</sup> (born) /5<sup>th</sup> (baptized) Parents: Soldier Sven Hög, wife Anna Stina  
Johansdotter in Kapela Soldier Cottage-----  
Witnesses: Farmer Anders Månsson and wife. Greta  
Svensdotter in Kapela Ravelsgård, farmhand Jacob  
Andersson of the same place, and maid Anna Johansdotter  
in Klockaregården

<sup>51</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:4, (1779-1842), page 503

<sup>52</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:4, (1779-1842), page 503

<sup>53</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:8b (1836-1841), page 29

<sup>54</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 691

<sup>55</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 473

Sven was assigned to work at the Trollhätte Canal on March 17, 1840.<sup>56</sup> For seven months, Sven labored alongside the others in the Norra Vedbo Company, spending long hours digging the canal, as well as crafting shoes for the soldiers to wear. Trollhätte was probably Sven's last major assignment as a soldier. Meanwhile, Anna Stina was left alone to look after their four children and perform the day to day duties around Sörhemmet and its hemman. Anna Stina's father Johannes probably helped her while Sven was away, as did the other farmers at Kapela Ravelsgård, such as Anders Månsson. Sven returned home to Sörhemmet on October 14<sup>th</sup> and was undoubtedly happy to see Anna Stina and their children again.

### The Tröllhatte Canal



The Tröllhatte Canal is a canal that is now part of the larger Göta Canal. It is 82 kilometers and runs from Lake Vänern to the city of Göteborg. Construction began on the canal in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and was completed in 1844. The Tröllhatte Canal can accommodate vessels that weigh up to 4000 tons. The canal underwent reconstruction in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and 1950s.

### Soldier Gustav Rask Writes a Letter to His Wife

*Dear wife,*

*It's my daily desire that you are doing well. I wish the same for myself. It is strict at the meeting this year as always. We march and sweat pours down our wet shirts. Contrary to what farmers think, there is no laziness here. I felt better when I was with you and our son. Did you have buns with coffee for Midsummer's Day? We aren't starving, but do not think that I get drunk. How is the sown grain growing as grass on the field? You may need to rest before harvest. The crops surely won't be damaged by water because of the drought.*

*Your husband,*

*Rask on Konga*

- Moberg, Vilhelm. *Raskens*, page 192

<sup>56</sup> Sven Hög's Military Record

Sometime in 1840 or 1841, Sven was promoted to Vice Corporal in the Swedish Army. Although this was the only promotion that Sven ever received in his military career, it was very difficult for soldiers to be promoted, especially in times of peace when they weren't able to prove themselves in combat. On June 25, 1841, Sven was present at the General Muster at Skillingaryds Hed. He was listed as 40 years old, having served in the military for 15½ years, and married.<sup>57</sup>

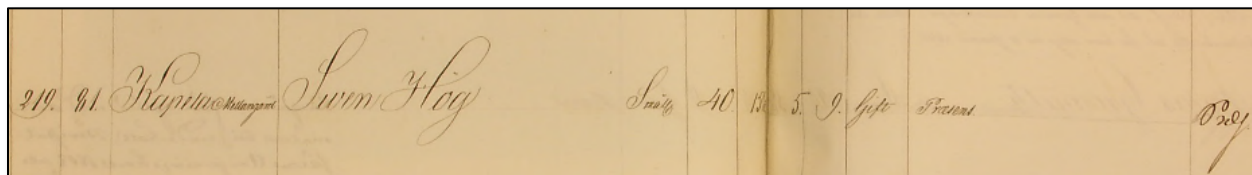


Skillingaryds Hed

### Vicekorprals - Vice Corporals



*Vicekorporal* was a rank in the Swedish Military that existed before 1972 that was between the ranks of private and corporal. The rank existed as a trainee rank for recruits who were training to be squad leaders or deputy squad leaders.

Sven Hög listed on the Jönköping Regiment General Muster Roll – June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1841

#### Transcription:

219. 81. Kapela Mellengård Swen Hög Småland 40 15½ 5'9" Gift Pres. Pr.

#### Translation: (Left side)

Regiment Roll Number	Company Roll Number	Equippers	Name
219	81	Kapela Mellengård	Sven Hög

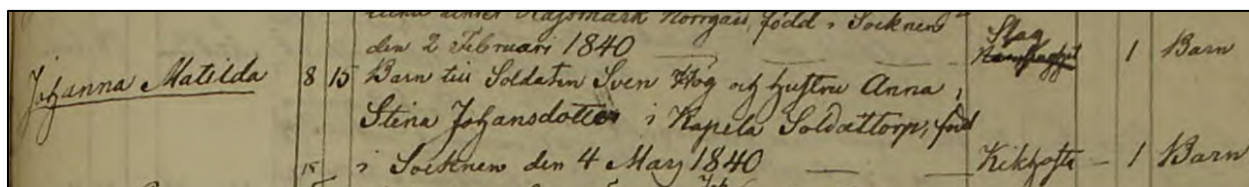
#### Translation: (Right side)

Province of Origin	Age	Years in Service	Height	Marital Status		
Småland	40	15½	5'9"	Married	Present	Approved

<sup>57</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Jönköpings regemente 389 (1838-1841), Image 4620



Less than a year after Sven returned home, young Johanna Matilda died of whooping cough on August 8, 1841. She was buried a week later in the cemetery of Linderås Church.<sup>58</sup>



Death and burial record of Johanna Matilda – August 15<sup>th</sup>, 1841

Transcription:

Johanna Matilda      8/15    Barn till Soldaten Sven Hög och hustru Anna  
Stina Johansdotter i Kapela Soldattorp  
född i socknen den 4 May 1840                      Kikhosta. 1. Barn.

Translation:

Johanna Matilda      8<sup>th</sup> (died) /15<sup>th</sup> (buried)    Child of soldier Sven Hög and his wife Anna  
Stina Johansdotter in Kapela Soldier Cottage  
born in the parish on May 4<sup>th</sup>, 1840  
Whooping Cough. 1 year old. Child.

**Kikhosta – Whooping Cough**

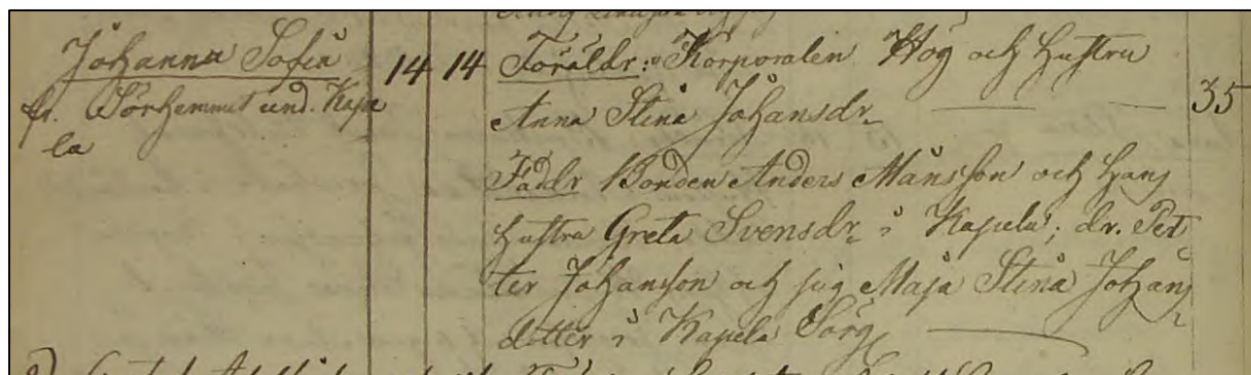
In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, whooping cough (known as *kikhosta* in Swedish) was one of the leading causes of infant deaths. Whooping cough (also known as pertussis) is a highly contagious bacterial disease in which babies and young children develop severe bouts of coughing, followed by a high-pitched “whoop” sound after they inhale air. In the 1920s, Louis Sauer developed a vaccine for whooping cough. Since then, vaccines for the disease have been readily available in the Western world.

Kapela Ravelsgård.	
Soldat. Torn, Sörhemmet.	
Sold. Sven Hög –	Sölbergall. <sup>18</sup>
H. Anna Stina Johansdotter	Sölby 06 <sup>90</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
2. Maja Greta –	Här 30 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
J. Gustaf Fredrik	D: 32 <sup>25</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
J. Johan Fredrik	D: 34 <sup>18</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
J. Sven Johan –	D: 37 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
Johanna Matilda	D: 40 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>3</sub>

Household Examination of Sven Hög and Anna Johansdotter's family at Sörhemmet, Kapela Ravelsgård, Linderås Parish: 1836-1841

<sup>58</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 512

The youngest of Sven and Anna Stina's children to venture to the United States, Johanna Sofia, was born on July 14, 1842. The next day, she was baptized. The witnesses at Johanna Sofia's baptism were Anders Månsson and his wife Greta Svensdotter in Kapela Ravelsgård, farmhand Peter Johansson, and maid Maja Stina Johansdotter in Kapela Södergård.<sup>59</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Johanna Sofia – July 15<sup>th</sup>, 1842

Transcription:

Johanna Sofia 14 /15 Föräldr. Korporalen Hög och hustru  
fr Sörhemmet und. Kape- Anna Stina Johansdotter -----35  
la . Fadr: Bonden Anders Månsson och hans  
hustru Greta Svensdotter i Kapela, dr. Pe-  
ter Johansson och pig. Maja Stina Johans-  
dotter i Kapela Sörg.-----

Translation:

Johanna Sofia 14<sup>th</sup>(born) /15<sup>th</sup>(baptized) Parents: Corporal Hög and wife  
from Sörhemmet of Anna Stina Johansdotter -----Age 35 years  
Kapela . Witnesses: Farmer Anders Månsson and his  
wife Greta Svensdotter in Kapela, farmhand  
Peter Johansson, and maid. Maja Stina  
Johansdotter in Kapela Södergård.

By the time that Johanna Sofia was born, Sven Hög was 41 years old, while Anna Stina was 35. Their eldest daughter Maja Greta was now 12 and their oldest son Gustaf Adolf was 10. Both Maja Greta and Gustaf were now old enough to help their parents with chores around Sörhemmet and its hemman. Sven and Anna Stina's youngest son Sven Johannes was five years old. Since Anna Stina's father Johannes Johansson now lived at Kapela Ravelsgård with his family, Sven and Anna Stina's family probably frequently saw them and spent a great deal of time with them. Catharina Johansdotter, Anna Stina's step-mother, was actually a year younger than Anna Stina.

<sup>59</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 489



Anna's Stina's older brother Johannes Johannsson also lived with his father at Kapela Ravelsgård and helped him tend the farm. Anna Stina's half-sister Maja also lived at Kapela Ravelsgård and was in her early twenties at this time. In 1841, Johanna, another of Anna's Stina's half-sisters, was born<sup>60</sup>, and in 1843, Hedvig, yet another of Anna's Stina's half-sisters, was born at Kapela Ravelsgård<sup>61</sup>.



1842 Sketch of Linderås Village by Killian Zoll

Sven and Anna Stina's children received no formal education<sup>62</sup>, despite the fact that there was a school in Linderås at this time. Their children were educated by Linderås Church, as well as by Sven, who learned several valuable skills in the military.

### **The Start of Public Schools in Sweden**

In 1842, the Swedish Parliament mandated that every town, city, and parish in Sweden provide public elementary schools (*folkis*) and hire teachers to staff them within the next five years. Public schools for children existed in several parishes in Sweden before this, however. These schools were usually established by the parish church. Since the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Church spread literacy throughout the country, and people's reading ability was tested in annual household examinations.

Initially, the primary purpose of elementary schools was to teach children how to read and instruct them on the teachings of the Bible. Other subjects were later taught, such as writing, math, art, geography, history, and gymnastics. Many schools also included baths, so that children would be taught about proper hygiene during a time when diseases still ran rampant.

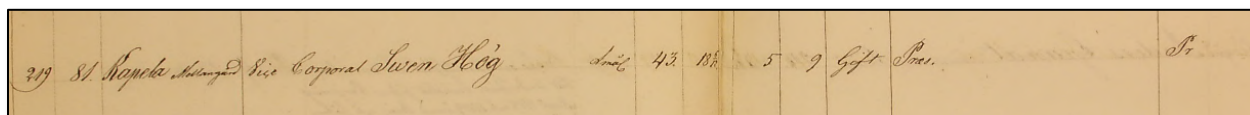
<sup>60</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 478

<sup>61</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 7

<sup>62</sup> The History of Nicollet and LeSueur Counties



On June 25, 1844, Sven was present at the General Muster at Skillingaryds Hed. He was listed as 43 years old, having served in the military for 18½ years, married, and now listed as a Vice Corporal.<sup>63</sup>



Sven Hög listed on the Jönköping Regiment General Muster Roll – June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1844

Transcription:

219 81. Kapela Mellengård Vice Corporal Swen Hög Smål(and) 43 18½ 5'9" Gift Pres. Pr.

Translation: (Left side)

<u>Regiment Roll Number</u>	<u>Company Roll Number</u>	<u>Equippers</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>
219	81	Kapela Mellengård	Vice Corporal	Sven Hög

Translation: (Right side)

<u>Province of Origin</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Years in Service</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>
Småland	43	18½	5'9"	Married Present



1845 Infantry uniform of the Jönköping Regiment

### The Jönköping Regiment

In 1623, the Jönköping Regiment was formed after the Östergötland Grand Regiment split into three smaller regiments. The Jönköping Regiment had 20 infantry units that were mentioned in the Swedish Constitution of 1634. The first commander of the Jönköping Regiment was Lars Kagg. As the Allotment System started in Sweden in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, soldiers were allotted into the Jönköping Regiment after 1684.

The Jönköping Regiment trained at Skillingaryds Hed in Tofteryd Parish. In 1816, the regiment was given the designation I 12 (the 12<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment). The regiment became garrisoned in the city of Jönköping in 1909. In 1927, the Jönköping Regiment merged with the Kalmar Regiment to form the Jönköping- Kalmar Regiment.

<sup>63</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Jönköpings regemente 390 (1844-1847), Image 99

## Possessions that Sven Hög Owned

At the time of Sven Hög's death, he owned the following items: \*

### Iron Objects

- 1 steelyard
- 1 iron-bar lever, 1 scrap box
- 4 scythes, 4 sickles
- 1 band knife, 1 hatchet, 1 brace, 1 hoe
- 1 catch, 1 iron wedge, 1 pair of compasses
- 4 chisels, 3 drills, 1 hook, 1 rasp
- 1 ice pick, 1 cabbage knife, 2 spears
- 1 poker, 1 trivet
- 2 spades, 1 flax comb, 1 tongs, 7 scissors
- 2 saws, 8 planes



### Wooden Objects

- 3 water barrels
- 1 tub, 5 old standing barrels
- 2-casks for Schnapps, 1 brew cup
- 3 small troughs, 1 tankard
- 22 casks for snuff
- 3 old churns, 1 cabbage chopper
- 1 old case, 1 chest
- 1 trough, 1 box, 2 old herring barrels
- 4 rakes 2 rake shafts,
- 1 wool basket, 1 handloom
- 2 water buckets



### Various

- 2 grindstones
- 1 small mirror
- 1 half-stoup, 2 trays
- 13 cruets, 3 bottles, 1 small decanter
- 2 dram-glasses, 4 beer-glasses, 1 copper funnel
- 2 large cruets, 2 candle sticks
- 1 dozen metal tablespoons
- 1 small jam cup
- 16 various books
- 1 old lantern
- 10 stoneware plates, 1 dozen plates
- 2 jars, 4 bowls, 4 old smoking pipes
- Shoemaker's tools
- 3 ropes (with pig's bristle), 2 old Sacks
- 2 old sieves
- 1 coffee mill and 1 coffee roaster
- 1 gridiron, 1 trunk
- 1 piece of leather
- 4 shaving knives, 1 mirror
- 6 st cap peaks
- 1 candle mold, 1 bottle, 1 comb
- 2 dozen small metal buttons
- 12 dozen pressed horn buttons
- 4 dozen iron buttons



### Linen, Bedding, and Clothes

- 3 old quilts
- 2 covers
- 3 sheets
- 1 old cloth, 1 old towel
- 3 pillows filled with chaff
- 2 old curtains
- 2 "skålpund" (≈ 0.97 kg) wool
- 1 gray coat
- 2 trousers
- 1 old skin rug
- 1 old military coat
- 7 "better" waistcoats



- 2 pair of boots, 2 pair of shoes
- 3 old military scarves
- 4 old waistcoats, 1 skin shirt, 3 old trousers
- 3 old quilts
- 2 covers
- 3 sheets
- 1 old cloth, 1 old towel
- 3 pillows filled with chaff
- 2 old curtains
- 2 "skålpund" (≈ 0.97 kg) wool
- 4 caps, 1 pair of Gloves
- 4 old chemises, 1 pair of pants



\* Norra Vedbo häradsrätt, Vol. FII:72 (1846-1847), pages 563-565



Outside of his military equipment, Sven Hög owned nothing of very much value. In fact, his clothing was appraised as the most valuable property that he owned. Although he didn't use snuff when he was younger, Sven smoked snuff from a pipe later in his life. He also drank coffee. Sven probably enjoyed reading and owned 16 books at the time of his death.<sup>64</sup>

### **Bouppteckning – Estate Inventories**

In Sweden, the Act of 1734 mandated that whenever a person died, a *bouppteckning*, or inventory of the estate, must subsequently be held. Shortly after a person's death, their immediate relatives and *väredersmän*, court appointed officials, met at the home of the deceased. All of the deceased's property was recorded and appraised a monetary value. The distribution of the deceased's estate was carried out by the *häradsrätt*, or district court. Estate records can be found in häradsrätt volumes.

### **Possessions that Anna Stina Johansdotter Owned**

At the time of Anna Stina Johansdotter's death, she owned the following items:<sup>1</sup>

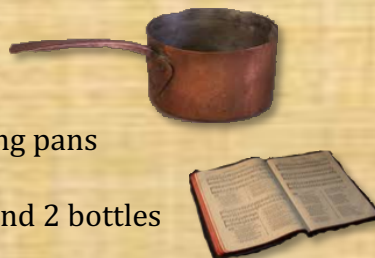
#### **Clothes**

1 green dress, 1 black dress of Orleans, 1 frock  
2 kirtles, 9 ells of blue-checked fabric  
1 sweater and 1 cardigan, 1 gray shawl, 1 black silk-shawl  
1 pair of boots and 1 pair of shoes  
2 aprons, 2 neck-clothes, 1 cap and mittens  
3 linen clothes  
2 dresses, 1 kirtle, 2 sweaters and 1 fur coat



#### **Bedding and Various**

2 quilts, 2 sheets, 2 pillowcases  
2 towels and 1 napkin  
1 picture, 2 collections of sermons  
10 hankies, 5 shawls, 3 såckerdukskläden<sup>2</sup>  
3 aprons, 1 box and 1 chest, 1 loom  
1 copper pan, 1 cooking pot, 1 pan lid and 2 frying pans  
3 trivets, 3 dishes and 4 plates  
2 hymn books, communion book by Fresenius, and 2 bottles  
1/3 of a house at Lövingsborg



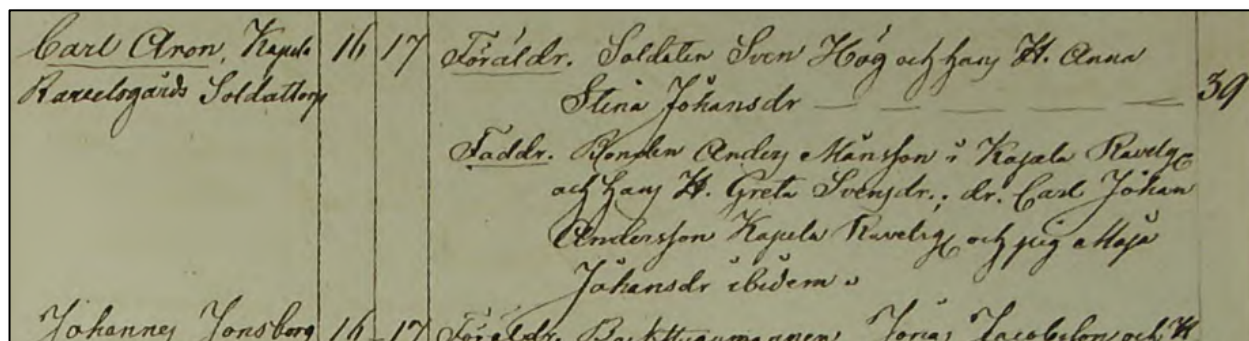
<sup>1</sup> Norra Vedbo häradsrätt, Vol. FII:79 (1860-1861), pages 595-596

<sup>2</sup> Såckerduk = Sockerduk (Eng. ≈ Sugar cloth) = a soft, fine East Indian cotton fabric.

<sup>64</sup> Norra Vedbo häradsrätt, Vol. FII:72 (1846-1847), page 563



Sven's youngest sister Maja Lena returned to work at Kapela Ravelsgård from 1844-1845. This time, she lived at Sörhemmet with Sven's family.<sup>65</sup> Carl Aron, the youngest child of the Sven and Anna Stina, was born on May 16, 1845. He was baptized the next day. The witnesses at Carl Aron's baptism were Anders Månsson and his wife Greta Svensdotter, farmhand Carl Johan Andersson, and Maja Johansdotter, all of Kapela Ravelsgård.<sup>66</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Carl Aron – May 17<sup>th</sup>, 1845

#### Transcription:

Carl Aron Kapela 16 17 Föräldr. Soldaten Sven Hög och hans H. Anna  
Ravelsgårds Soldattorp Stina Johansdotter -----39  
. Faddr. Bonden Anders Månsson i Kapela Ravelsgård  
och hans H. Greta Svensdotter, dr. Carl Johan  
Andersson Kapela Ravelsgård och pig a Maja  
Johansdotter, ibidem.

#### Translation:

Carl Aron Kapela 16<sup>th</sup>(born) 17<sup>th</sup>(baptized) Parents. Soldier Sven Hög and his wife. Anna  
Ravelsgårds Soldattorp Stina Johansdotter -----39  
. Witnesses: Farmer Anders Månsson in Kapela Ravelsgård  
and his wife Greta Svensdotter, farmhand Carl Johan  
Andersson Kapela Ravelsgård and maid Maja  
Johansdotter of the same place

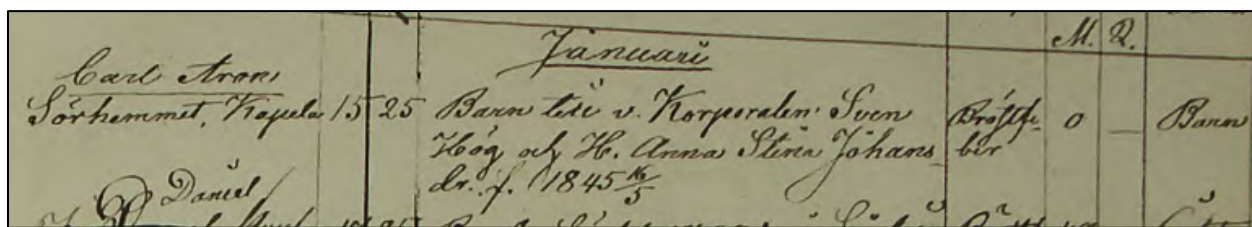
### **Do Any Pictures of Sven Hög Exist?**

It's impossible that any photographs of Sven Hög exist. The first photograph to include people was developed in 1838, less than a decade before Sven's death. Photography didn't become more accessible until the 1860s, and it wasn't until the 1880s that it was common for people to get their picture taken in Sweden.

<sup>65</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:9A (1841- 46), page 46

<sup>66</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:5(1843-1861), page 27

Carl Aron died nearly eight months later of pneumonia on January 15, 1846. He was buried in the cemetery of Linderås Church ten days later on January 25<sup>th</sup>.<sup>67</sup>



Death and burial record of Carl Aron - January 25<sup>th</sup>, 1846

Transcription:

Januari

<u>Carl Aron</u>	15/25	Barn till Korporalen Sven	Bröstfe-	0	Barn
Sörhemmet, Kapela		Hög och H. Anna Stina Johans-	ber		
		dr f. 1845 16/5.			

Translation:

January

<u>Carl Aron</u>	15 <sup>th</sup> (died)25 <sup>th</sup> (buried)	Child to Corporal Sven	(Died of)	Age 0	Child
Sörhemmet, Kapela		Hög and wife. Anna Stina	pneumonia		
		Johansdotter, born 16 May 1845			

1846 marked the last full year of Sven Hög's life. He turned 45 that year, while Anna Stina celebrated her 38<sup>th</sup> birthday in October. Sven and Anna Stina's eldest daughter Maja Greta was now 16 years old and considered a young adult. Their eldest son Gustaf Adolf was an adolescent of 14 years, their youngest son Sven Johannes was a nine-year-old boy, and their youngest daughter Johanna Sofia was just four years old.

Sometime in 1846, Sven Hög fell ill with tuberculosis. Over the course of time, his health deteriorated.

46

Namn	Född			Hitkom.	
	uti	år.	dag	Ifrån.	år.
Kapela Ravelsgård					
Sörhemmet					
Sven Hög		01	10/1		
H. Anna Stina Johansdotter		06	20/1		
Maja Greta		30	8/4		
Gustaf Adolf		32	25/8		
Sven Johan		37	16/9		
Johanna Sofia		40	1/10		
		45	1/10		

*Sign. Maja Greta Ravelsgård i Solberg 18/11 • Linderås 44*

Household Examination of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter's family at Sörhemmet, Kapela Ravelsgård, Linderås Parish: 1841-1846

<sup>67</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 231

**Lungsot - Tuberculosis**

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, tuberculosis was one of the most common diseases that people died from. Tuberculosis (also known as consumption) is an infectious disease which usually attacks the lungs. Tuberculosis is spread through the air by people with active strains of the disease coughing or sneezing. The symptoms of tuberculosis include a chronic cough (which often includes blood), fever, fatigue, and loss of weight. In old times, people with tuberculosis sometimes traveled to warmer climates to slow down the disease.

**Christmas Day at Sörhemmet, 1846\***

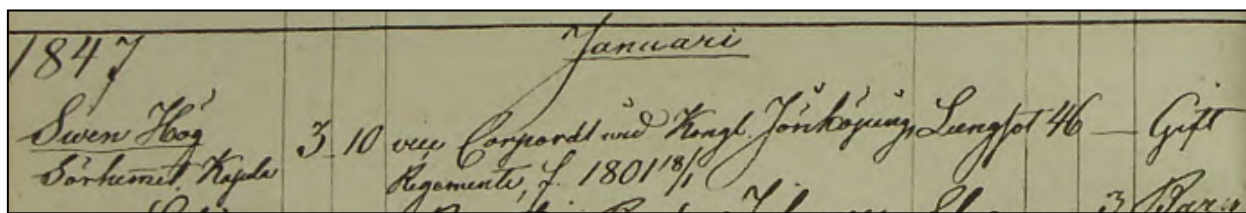
Christmastime was typically a joyous occasion for Sven Hög and his family. Boughs of greenery hung from the walls of their cottage. A Christmas tree, humbly decorated with handmade ornaments, filled the air with a pungent holiday scent. Sven's wife, Anna Stina, would prepare the Christmas Eve meal with bowls of rice pudding, cheeses, bread, and a delicious ham. Toasts were made with steaming mugs of glögg- a mulled wine heated in a cast iron kettle. The children, Maja Greta, Gustaf Adolf, Sven Johannes, and Johanna Sofia played happily with the small trinkets they received, and if they were especially well-behaved that year, they would get a small stick of candy or a piece of fruit. Candles throughout the cabin cast a festive glow, much in contrast to the dark Swedish winter's sky outside. Then before the morning sun could rise, the family would attend Linderås Parish's 6 am morning church service, filling Pastor Kaplan's pews along with Anna Stina's father, Johannes Johansson, his wife Catharina, and Anna Stina's sisters Maja, Johanna, and Hedvig. The church was adorned with wreaths and swags of pine, and a candle in every window as the parishioners prayed and sang songs of Christ's birth. But the candles that burned in Sörhemmet on Christmas Eve, 1846 burned not in celebration, but in vigil for 45-year-old Sven Hög as he lay dying.

The sound of pained coughing pierced the air, and Anna Stina empathetically winced with each labored hack coming from her beloved husband. There was no Christmas tree that year, no ham, no pudding. Anna Stina mopped Sven's feverish brow with cold water from a bedside basin, keeping the children at a distance so that the tuberculosis bacteria from the coughs could not reach them. The older children, Maja Greta and Gustaf Adolf, sat somberly while the younger two, Sven Johannes and Johanna Sofia, played, not quite grasping the gravity of their father's condition. As Sven Hög brought up crimson blood from his lungs, he knew it would be his last Christmas with his family.

\*By Rhonda Serafini



Sven succumbed to his illness on January 3, 1847. He was just a few weeks shy of his 46<sup>th</sup> birthday at the time of his death. Sven was buried a week later on January 10<sup>th</sup> in the cemetery of Linderås Church.<sup>68</sup>



Death and burial record of Sven Hög – January 10<sup>th</sup>, 1847

Transcription:

1847

Januari

Sven Hög

Sörhemmet Kapela. 3 10 Corporal med Kongl. Jönköpings Lungst. 46. Gift.  
Regimente, f. 1801<sup>18/1</sup>.

Translation:

1847

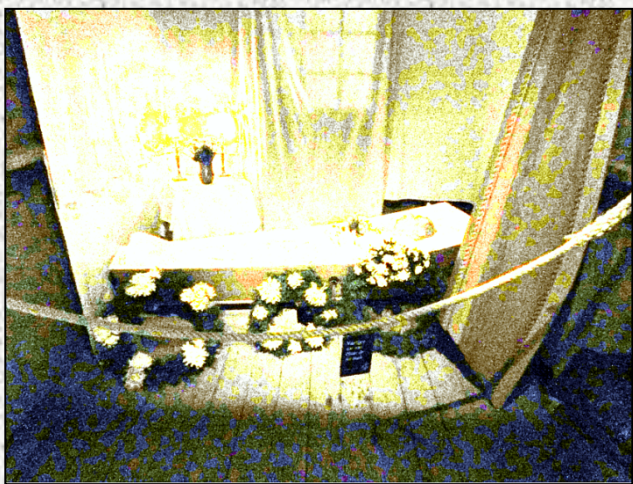
January

Sven Hög

of Sörhemmet (died) 3<sup>rd</sup> (buried) 10<sup>th</sup> Corporal with the Royal Jönköping.  
(in) Kapela Regiment. Born January 18<sup>th</sup> 1801.

(died of) tuberculosis. (age) 46. Married.

**Visitations for the Dead in Old Sweden**



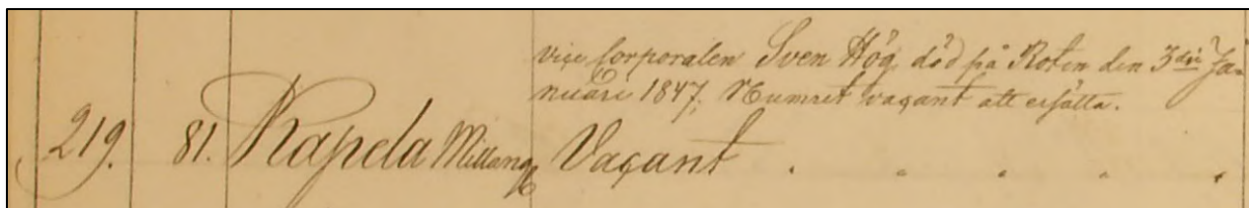
This exhibit at the Nordic Museum in Stockholm depicts a visitation for the dead in Old Sweden.

Mortuaries didn't exist in old times. When a person died, it was the responsibility of his or her family to prepare their body. The deceased's body was washed and dressed in their finest clothing. The body would then be on display for several days at the family's residence. Loved ones of the deceased would stop by the home to view the body and pay their respects. Sometimes, the body could even be on display for longer than a week. After this period, the body would be buried in the parish cemetery.

<sup>68</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 234

## Life at Löfvingsborg (1847-1855)

To add to the devastation of Sven's death, Anna Stina and her children were forced to move out of Sörhemmet because of the Swedish Military's regulations. The soldier's cottage Sörhemmet was taken over by a younger soldier, Anders Blom.



Mention of Sven Hög's death on the Jönköping Regiment General Muster Roll – June, 1847

### Transcription:

*Vice Corporalen Sven Hög död på Roten den 3<sup>rd</sup> Januari 1847 Numret vacant att ersätta.*

219. 81. Kapela Mellengård Vacant

### Translation: (Left side)

*Vice Corporal Sven Hög died in the Rote on January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1847. His number is free to be replaced (by another soldier)*

219. 81. Kapela Mellengård Vacant

Löfvingsborg B.	
Enk. Anna St. Johansdotter	36 <sup>20</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
S. Sven Johan	37 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
S. Johanna Sofia	42 <sup>14</sup> / <sub>7</sub>
Son Gustaf Adolf	32 <sup>28</sup> / <sub>3</sub>

Household Examination of Anna Stina Johansdotter's family at Löfvingsborg, Linderås Parish: 1846-1852

After the death of Sven Hög, Löfvingsborg, a backstuga, or cottage for poor people, was built at Kapela Ravelsgård. Here, Anna Stina and her children lived in extreme poverty and merely scraped by to survive the harsh conditions of the time.<sup>69</sup> Maja Greta, Anna Stina's oldest daughter, left Kapela Ravelsgård to be a maid at the farm Kattnacken, located just southeast of Linderås Church.

<sup>69</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:10A (1846-1852), page 52

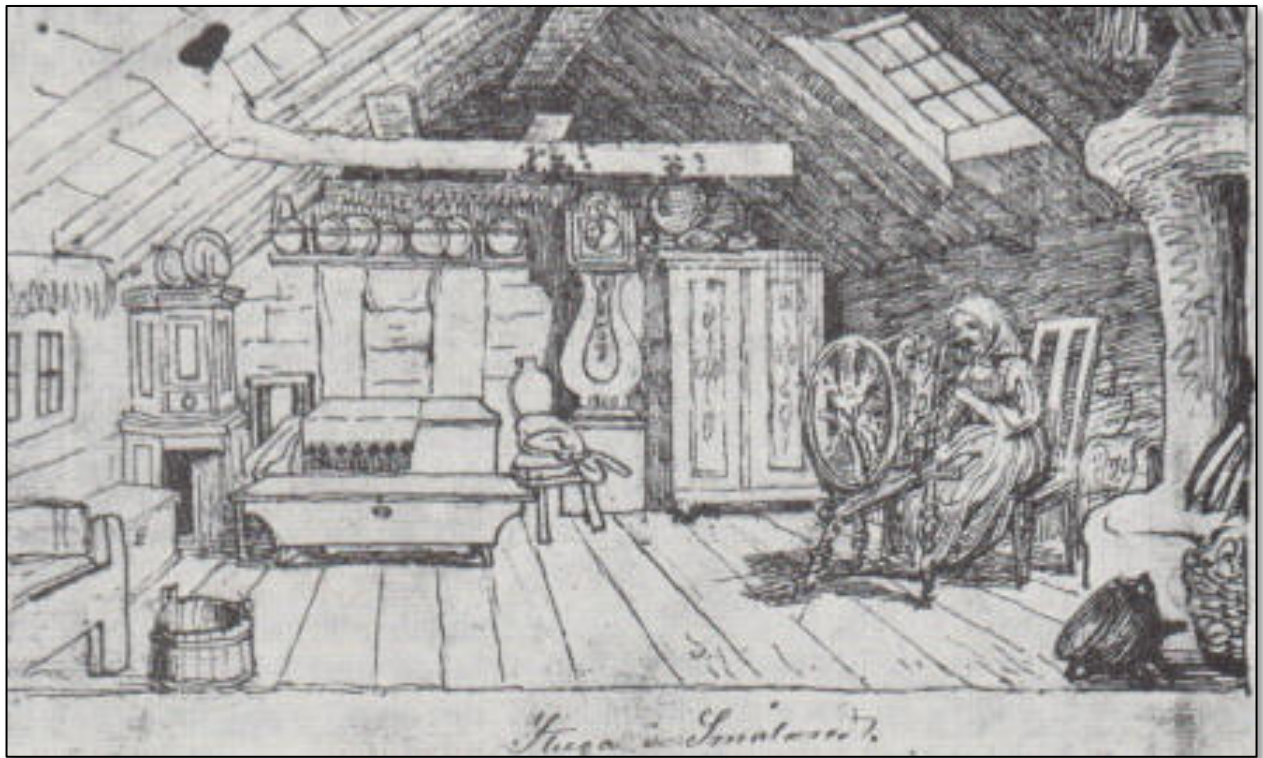


Without Sven, Anna Stina was left alone to care for her three youngest children, Gustaf Adolf, Sven Johannes, and Johanna Sofia. To support her family, Anna Stina may have sold bread and milk to other parishioners. Gustaf, her eldest son, had to grow up very quickly after his father died, and he helped his mother by working as a farmhand at Kapela Ravelsgård, and practicing various crafts such as carpentry and basket weaving.



Field at Kapela Ravelsgård where Löfvingsborg may have been

Undoubtedly, the farmers at Kapela Ravelsgård helped support Anna Stina and her family. One of the farmers, Anna Stina's father Johannes Johansson, must have been of particular assistance to her family. On May 26, 1854, Anna Stina's oldest daughter Maja Greta immigrated to America.<sup>70</sup>



This sketch shows the interior of a backstuga

<sup>70</sup> Emibas migration file ID: Säby F 1854 032



Löfvingsborg. Backst.		
Ent. Anna Stina Johansdotter	20 00	Säby
S. Gustaf Adolf Svens.	25 32	Här
S. Sven Johan Svens.	16 237	Här
Q. Johanna Sofia Svens.	17 42	Här
S. Gustaf Adolf Svens.	25 42	Här
S. Gustaf Adolf Svens.	25 42	Här
S. Johan Alfred	25 42	Här
S. Johan Alfred	25 42	Här

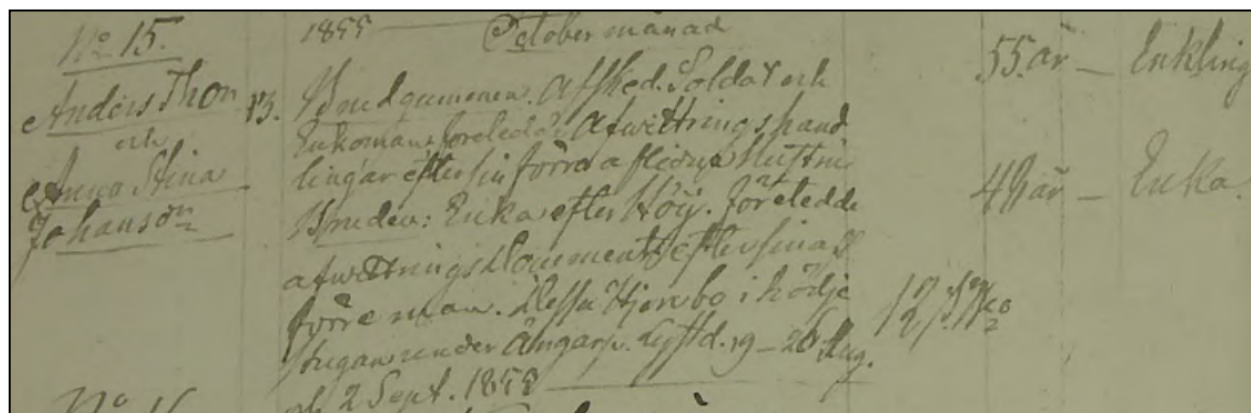
Household Examination of Anna Stina Johansdotter's family at Löfvingsborg, Kapela Ravelsgård, Linderås Parish: 1852-1856

### Poverty in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Sweden

As the percentage of those who owned land in Sweden became smaller and smaller in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the amount of poverty throughout the country grew. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the local parish churches began to address the issue of poverty and set up different ways of helping the poor. At parish meetings, the issue of the poverty in the parish was brought up on a number of occasions. A certain amount of the congregation's offerings was set aside to assist the parish's needy.

During this period, several *backstugor*, or poor cottages, sprung up along the countryside, which were inhabited by the sick, elderly, or very poor. The inhabitants of *backstugor* were exempted from taxation. *Inhyreshjon*, or lodgers, were also very common in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Sweden. When people got older, they could often no longer support themselves and had to reside with someone who could help provide for them. Most parishes had a *fattighus*, or poor house, that provided lodging for some of the parish's poorest inhabitants.

By 1855, Maja Andersdotter, the wife of Sven Hög's friend Anders Thor, had died. Anna Stina was probably friends with her and saddened by her death. Sometime after Maja's death, Anna Stina started courting Anders Thor. On October 13, 1855, Anna Stina Johansdotter was married to Anders Thor.<sup>71</sup> At the time of their marriage, Anders was 55 and Anna was 48.



Marriage record of Anders Thor and Anna Johansdotter - October 13<sup>th</sup>, 1855

#### Transcription:

No. 15. 1855-----October månad  
Anders Thor 13 Brudg Bondemannen, afskedade Soldat och 55 år -- Enkling  
 och och enkomän i Sorelida. Afwittnings hand-  
Anna Stina lingar efter sin förre aflidna hustru  
Johansdr. Bruden: enka efter Hög. Förstedde 48 år -- Enka  
 afwittnings Document efter sina  
 förre man. Dessa hjem bo i Rödje  
 stugan under Ängarp. Lys. d. 19, 26 Aug. (Charta Sig.) 12 Skillingar.  
 och 2 Sept 1855-----

#### Translation:

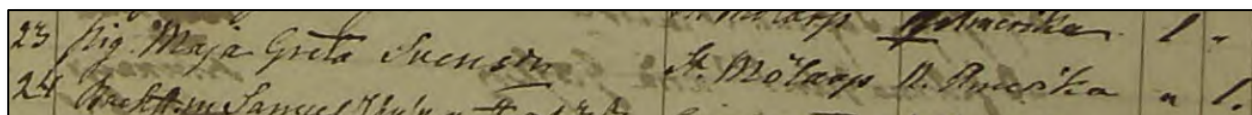
No. 15. 1855-----Month of October  
Anders Thor (married) 13<sup>th</sup> Bridegroom Farmer and discharged soldier, 55 years Widower  
 and and widower in Sorelida. Witness  
Anna Stina documents after his former deceased wife.  
Johansdotter Bride: widow of Hög. Witness 48 years Widow  
 document after her first  
 husband. Their home stands in Rödje  
 cottage of Ängarp. Banns (Stamp tax paid was) 12 shillings.  
 read August 19<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, and September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1855.

<sup>71</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. EI:1 (1843-1860), page 28

## The Fate of Maja Greta Svensdotter (Margaret High Mann)

After the death of Sven Hög, Sven and Anna Stina's eldest daughter Maja Greta lived and worked as a maid throughout several farms at Linderås and Säby parishes for seven years. In 1847, she left Kapela Ravelsgård to be a maid at Kattnacken, a farm just southeast of Linderås Church.<sup>72</sup> A year later, Maja Greta moved back to Kapela Ravelsgård, where she spent a year living with her grandfather Johannes Johannesson's family.<sup>73</sup> In 1849, Maja Greta moved to Taleryd, a farm in east Linderås, where her aunt Maja Johansdotter lived.<sup>74</sup> The following year, Maja Greta moved to Storryd, a farm in Säby Parish.<sup>75</sup> After working for a year at Storryd, Maja Greta moved to Älmås, the farm where her maternal grandmother Maria Håkansdotter was born. Maja Greta lived and worked at Älmås from 1851 to 1853. In 1853, Maja Greta moved to Drumstorp, the last of the Swedish farms she lived at.<sup>76</sup> While living at Drumstorp, Maja Greta lived in a cottage called Stora Målarp.

On May 26, 1854, Maja Greta joined a group of 26 emigrants from Säby en route to America.<sup>77</sup> Among the other emigrants were Göran Jakobsson, a farmhand who also lived at Stora Målarp, and Solider Jonas Mann, the future husband of Maja Greta.



Record of Maja Greta Svensdotter (Margaret High Mann)'s emigration from Säby Parish – May 26<sup>th</sup>, 1854

### The Rumor Behind Maja Greta's Immigration

There was a rumor in the High Family that the reason that Maja Greta (Margaret High Mann) immigrated to America was to meet up with a young man that she had courted. Apparently, this man (who was probably from Linderås or Säby) had previously immigrated to Philadelphia. When Margaret arrived in Philadelphia, however, she discovered that he was already married.

Jonas Mann was born on October 28, 1812 at Hallebo, Buckhult, Norra Solberga Parish. His parents were Soldier Israel Bing and his wife Carin Svensdotter.<sup>78</sup> In 1836, Jonas joined the Jönköping Regiment of the Swedish Military and was assigned the surname "Mann."

<sup>72</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:10b (1846-1852), page 120

<sup>73</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:10a (1841-1846), page 51

<sup>74</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:10a (1846-1852), page 98

<sup>75</sup> Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:13b (1850-1854), page 538

<sup>76</sup> Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:13b (1850-1854), page 374

<sup>77</sup> Säby Moving In and Out, Vol. BI:1 (1816-1859), Image 1350

<sup>78</sup> Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 54



**Fact or Fiction: The Father of Jonas Mann**  
**According to the 1972 High Family Book**

**Statement:**

The father of Jonas Mann was Soldier Iselon Mann, who served in The War of 1812.

**False:** The father of Jonas Mann was Israel Bing. Although he was a soldier, there's no chance that he was involved in The War of 1812, as it was an American war that was fought on the other side of the Atlantic. Perhaps Israel Bing was involved in the military campaigns against Napoleon at this time.

On January 1, 1837, Jonas married his first wife Anna Karin Isaksdotter (b. 1810) in Höreda Parish.<sup>79</sup> The two had four children: Johan Petter (b. 1843), Carl August (b. 1846), Hedda Sofia (b. 1848), and Mathilda (born and died in 1851). Jonas and Anna Karin's family lived at soldier's cottage Sjelfsvåld No. 105 on the farm Magersjö in Säby.<sup>80</sup>

Sjelfsvåld			
J. Jonas Mann	28	10/12	Säby
A. Anna Karin Isaksdotter	44	10	Höreda
J. Johan Petter	15	43	Säby
J. Carl August	28	46	Säby
J. Hedda Sofia	44	48	do
J. Mathilda	9/11	51	12/11 51
När Johan Nyd.			

Household Examination of Jonas Mann and Anna Karin Isaksdotter's family at Sjelfsvåld,  
Magersjö, Säby Parish

<sup>79</sup> Höreda Marriages, Vol. C:5 (1830-1861), page 533

<sup>80</sup> Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:13a (1850-1854), page 280

Maja Greta probably arrived in Philadelphia in late July or early August of 1854. Margaret may have lived as a maid with Jonas Mann's family after arriving. A few family trees online state that Jonas's first wife Anna Karin died at Lewistown in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, but provide no sources for this claim. Thus, it's possible that the Mann family lived there for a few years, but this can't be confirmed.

### The Swedish Immigration to the United States

Between the mid-1840s to 1930, almost 1.3 million Swedes immigrated to the United States of America. Over the course of the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the combination of new vaccinations, long lasting peace, and the introduction of the potato crop to Sweden caused the country's population to skyrocket. The Swedish population doubled between 1750 and 1850, and some parishes even tripled in size. With little land and poor soil available, Swedes began to seek a new life across the Atlantic in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Most emigrants sailed out of Gothenburg, Sweden. Since no Swedish ships sailed directly to America, emigrants sailed to the British Isles where they boarded British ships that took them the rest of the way across the Atlantic. Upon arrival, most Swedes travelled west to states such as Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The Homestead Act of 1862 provided numerous immigrants with the opportunity to purchase cheap land where they set up their homes and farms. Only the number of immigrants from the British Isles and Norway surpassed the amount of Swedish immigrants.



"The Emigrants" by Knut Ekwall

In 1855, Margaret High moved to Chicago, Illinois. The following year, she moved to Elgin, Kane County, Illinois.<sup>81</sup> Sometime in the mid-1850s, Jonas Mann's first wife Anna Carin passed away. Margaret was married to Jonas in Illinois in 1856.<sup>82</sup> On February 21, 1857, Margaret gave birth to her first child, Andrew William.

<sup>81</sup> 1972 High Family Book

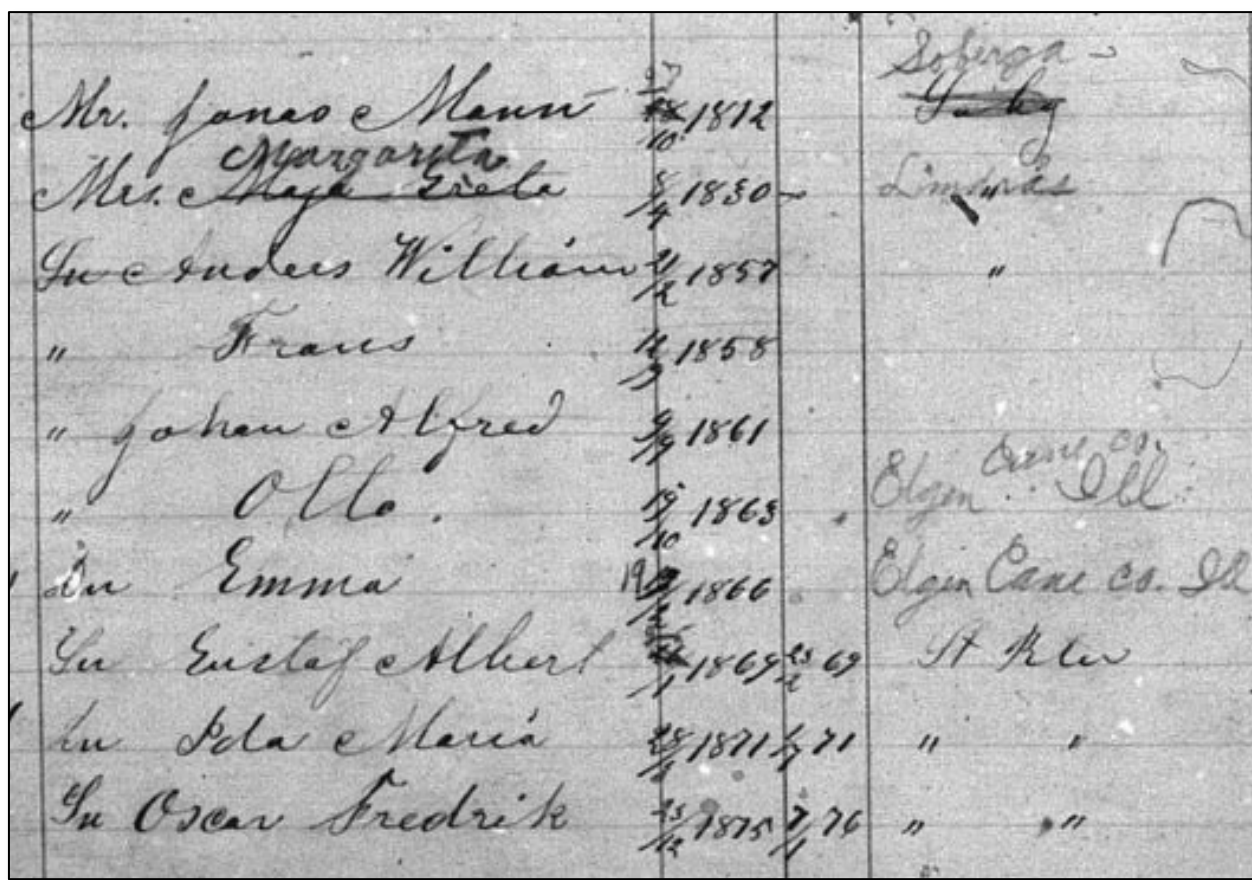
<sup>82</sup> St. Peter First Lutheran Church records



## Children of Jonas Mann and Margaret High Mann

Name	Born	County, State	Died	County, State
Andrew William	February 21, 1857	Kane, IL	December 4, 1883	Nicollet, MN
Frank	September 19, 1858	Kane, IL	September 29, 1882	Nicollet, MN
John Alfred	September 9, 1861	Kane, IL	January 17, 1893	Nicollet, MN
Otto	October 19, 1863	Kane, IL	November 23, 1909	Nicollet, MN
Emma	February 19, 1866	Kane, IL	March 23, 1893	Nicollet, MN
Gustav Albert	January 25, 1869	Nicollet, MN	April 25, 1962	Nicollet, MN
Ida Marie	March 28, 1871	Nicollet, MN	March 25, 1952	Nicollet, MN
Oscar Frederick	December 23, 1875	Nicollet, MN	October 10, 1945	Nicollet, MN

Margaret and Jonas had seven other children together: Frank (b. 1858), John Alfred (b. 1861), Otto (b. 1863), Emma (b. 1866), Gustav Albert (b. 1869), Ida Marie (b. 1871), and Oscar Frederick (b. 1875).<sup>83</sup> Sometime during the late 1860s, Jonas and Margaret's family moved to Nicollet County, Minnesota, where they spent the remainder of their lives.



St. Peter Swedish Lutheran Church record for Jonas and Margaret Mann's family

<sup>83</sup> St. Peter Swedish Lutheran Church records



### The Swedish Immigration to Minnesota

More Swedes immigrated to Minnesota than any other state, with over a quarter of a million Swedes immigrating there between 1850 to 1930. The first Swede recorded as living in Minnesota was Jacob Fahlström (ca. 1795–1859), a fur trader-turned Methodist missionary who lived with his wife and nine children at Fort Snelling during the 1820s. The first wave of Swedish immigration to Minnesota began three decades later, when three Swedes took land in Washington County in 1850. The following year, a larger group of Swedes settled in Chisago County. Shortly after this, two other Swedish colonies were founded in Carver and Goodhue counties. The first wave of Swedish immigration to Minnesota lasted until 1857.



Lindstrom, Minnesota – A town where several Swedes immigrated

Three subsequent waves of Swedish immigration to Minnesota later occurred: the second from 1863–1873, the third from 1880 to 1893, and the fourth from 1900–1930. The second wave was in response to the US Homestead Act of 1862. The expansion of railroads encouraged this wave. An economic downturn in 1873 saw a slump in immigration to the United States, but Swedes resumed immigrating to Minnesota in 1880 once the American economy improved. While most Swedes settled in rural farms during the previous two waves of immigration, the third wave saw more Swedes settling in urban areas, such as Minneapolis and St. Paul. By 1890, nearly 100,000 Swedes resided in Minnesota. The last wave of Swedish immigration took place from the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to World War I, and from the end of the war through the beginning of the Great Depression. This wave of immigrants were mostly single men and women.

### **Nicollet County**



Location of Nicollet County in Minnesota

Nicollet County, where the High Family pioneers settled, is located in south-central Minnesota. It is 467 square miles, of which 448 square miles are land. The Minnesota River flows eastward along the southern border the county. The county consists of low rolling hills and large areas of farmland. It was named after Joseph Nicollet (1786–1843), a French explorer. In 1853, John St. Julien Cox, the first pioneer settler to Nicollet County established a claim in the area. Significant fighting occurred in the county during the 1862 Dakota War. The county seat of Nicollet County is St. Peter and the largest city in the county is Mankato. In 2020, the population of Nicollet County was 34,454.



Margaret's family owned and farmed several acres of land in Belgrade Township, Nicollet County. Their family attended church at the Swedish Lutheran Church in St. Peter. Sadly, four of Margaret's children preceded her in death: Frank died in 1882, Johan Alfred and Emma both died in 1893, and Otto died in 1909. Margaret's husband Jonas Mann died on June 20, 1900.<sup>84</sup>



The grave of six of Margaret High Mann's children: Emma, Frank, Otto, Andrew, Gustaf Albert, and John Centennial Cemetery – St. Peter, Minnesota

came to visit with relatives. 27-5  
Mrs. Margaret Mann, one of the older residents of Belgrade township, died at the family home last Tuesday afternoon of infirmities due to old age. She was a native of Sweden and born on April 8, 1830, being in her 87th year at the time of her death. She came to America in 1854 and a few years after her arrival came to Belgrade which has been her home continuously since. Her husband, Jonas Mann, died in 1900. Two sons, G. A. and Oscar Mann, and a daughter, Mrs. A. H. Gripp of Kasota, survive her. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the Swedish Lutheran church, Rev. E. J. Nystrom officiating, and the burial was in the church cemetery. 1916  
The Sunday night's

Obituary of Margaret High Mann  
May 27, 1916

Margaret High Mann passed away on May 23, 1916.<sup>85</sup> She was 86 at the time of her death. Margaret was buried beside her husband Jonas in Centennial Cemetery (known at that time as the Swedish Lutheran Cemetery) in St. Peter.



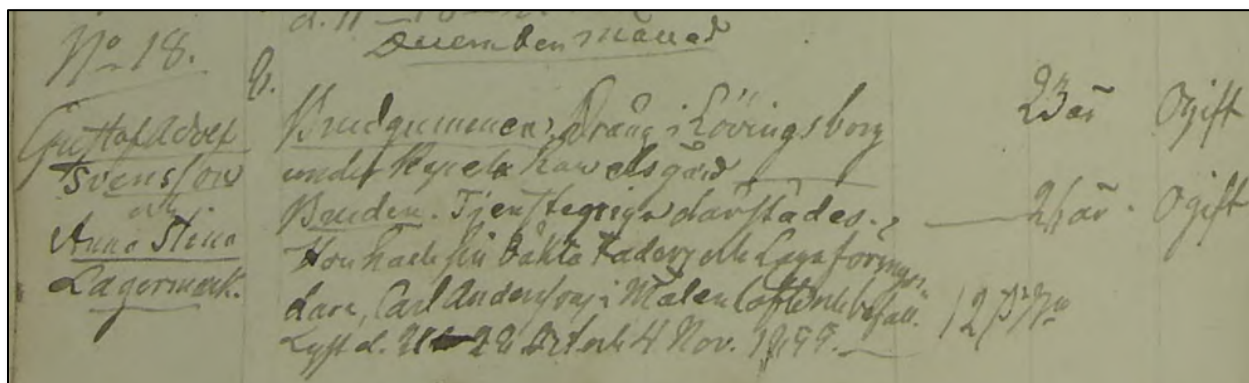
The grave of Jonas and Margaret High Mann Centennial Cemetery – St. Peter, Minnesota

<sup>84</sup> Mann family grave in Centennial Cemetery – St. Peter, Minnesota

<sup>85</sup> Minnesota Death Index, 1908-2002, State File Number: 008697, Record Number 193546

## The Fate of Gustaf Adolf Svensson (Gustaf Adolf High)

Gustaf Adolf, Anna Stina Johansdotter's eldest son, continued to live at Löfvingsborg after Anna Stina's marriage to Anders Thor. On December 8th, 1855, he married Anna Christina Lagermark, a maid who was living at Kapela Ravelsgård.<sup>86</sup> Anna Christina Lagermark was born in Linderås on March 8, 1829.<sup>87</sup> After they were married, Anna Christina moved into Löfvingsborg with Gustaf. On April 27, 1857, Gustaf Adolf and Anna Christina's eldest child Johan Alfred was born at Löfvingsborg.<sup>88</sup>



Marriage record of Gustaf Adolf Svensson (High) and Anna Stina Lagermark – December 8<sup>th</sup>, 1855

### Transcription:

No. 18.                      December månad

Gustaf Adolf    8 Brudgummen dräng i Löfvingsberg                      23 år    Ogift  
Svensson                      under Kapela Ravelsgård  
och                      Bruden- Tjenstepiga därstädes                      -----26 år    Ogift  
Anna Stina                      Hon hade sin oäkta faders och laga förmyndare  
Lagermark.                      Carl Andersson i Målen löfte och bifall  
Lys. d. 21, 28, October, 4 Nov 1855. 12 SkBo

### Translation:

No. 18.                      December månad

Gustaf Adolf (married) 8<sup>th</sup> Bridegroom farmhand in Löfvingsberg                      23 years    Single  
Svensson                      under Kapela Ravelsgård  
and                      Bride- Maid at the same place                      -----26 years    Single  
Anna Stina                      She had the promise and assent to get married from her illegitimate father  
Lagermark.                      and legal guardian Carl Andersson in Målen.  
Marriage banns were 21 and 28 October, and 4 Nov 1855.  
12 shillings stamp tax paid

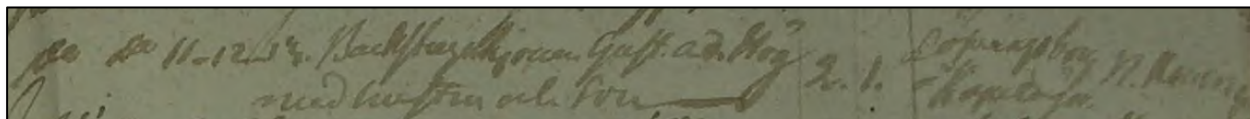
<sup>86</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. EI:1 (1843-1860), page 28

<sup>87</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 383

<sup>88</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 154



On June 16, 1858, Gustaf Adolf, a pregnant Anna Christina, and young Johan Alfred left Linderås Parish to immigrate to America.<sup>89</sup> On July 4<sup>th</sup>, Gustaf's family sailed out of Göteborg, leaving Sweden forever.



Record of Gustaf Adolf Hög (High)'s emigration from Linderås Parish – June 16<sup>th</sup>, 1858

The voyage to America took nearly seven weeks. At the port city of Göteborg, they boarded the ship *Lulea*, which was captained by H.P. Olsson. On August 20<sup>th</sup>, the *Lulea* arrived in the harbor of Castle Garden, New York City.<sup>90</sup> After arriving in New York, Gustaf's family took a train west to Geneva, Illinois, where they arrived on August 28<sup>th</sup>.

### Gustaf Adolf's Oil Lamp from Sweden

This oil lamp is said to have been brought over from Sweden by Gustaf Adolf and Anna Christina High in 1858. Only the base of it is original. The lamp used to belong to Anna Holm, a granddaughter of Gustaf and Anna Christina, and currently belongs to Jeffrey High, a great-great-grandson of the two.



District of New-York—Port of New-York.

I, *H. P. Olsson* Master of the *Swed. Ship Lulea* do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear that the following List or Manifest, subscribed by me, and now delivered by me to the Collector of the Customs of the Collection District of New-York, is a full and perfect list of all the passengers taken on board of the said *Ship* at *Gottenburg* has now arrived; and that on said list is truly designated the age, the sex, and the occupation of each of said passengers, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the passage, the country to which each belongs, and also the country to which it is intended by each to become an inhabitant; and that said List or Manifest truly sets forth the number of said passengers who have died on said voyage, and the names and ages of those who died.

Sworn to this *20th* day of *Aug* 1858  
Before me *M. J. [illegible]*

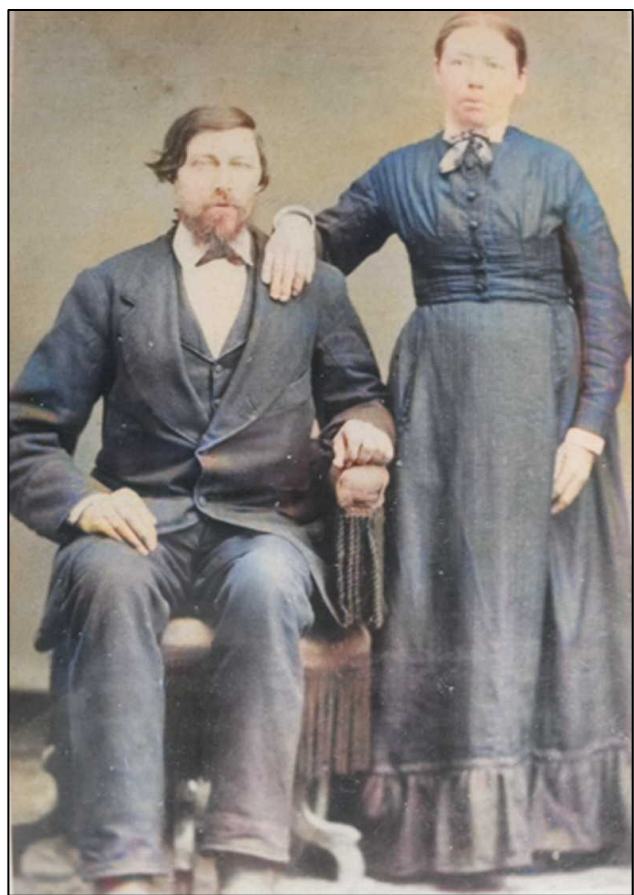
*H. P. Olsson* Master of the *Swed. Ship Lulea* whereof *Lulea* is Master, from *Gottenburg* burden *Swed.*

NAME	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	The country to which they intend to become inhabitants	Part of the vessel occupied by each during the passage
<i>Gustaf A. Svensson</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>farmer</i>		
<i>Anna Stina</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>female</i>			
<i>Johan Alfred</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>male</i>			

Ship manifest showing Gustaf Adolf Svensson (High) – August 20<sup>th</sup>, 1858

<sup>89</sup> Linderås Moving In and Out, Vol. BI:1 (1842-1860), page 57

<sup>90</sup> Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820-1897, Date: August 20, 1858, Ship: *Lulea*



Gustaf Adolf High and Anna Stina Lagermark  
1870s

Gustaf and Anna Christina's family lived in St. Charles, Cane County, Illinois for two years. Gustaf spent his time in St. Charles working on farms and carpentry. On October 6, 1858, Anna Christina gave birth to Matilda Josephine, the couple's first daughter.<sup>91</sup>

Sometime in 1860, Gustaf discovered a cheap plot of land available in Nicollet County, Minnesota. In August of 1860, Gustaf's family traveled by train and boat to Carver, Minnesota, and then traveled via ox cart for the remainder of their journey to Nicollet County. Gustaf's family arrived in St. Peter, Minnesota on September 5, 1860. Their family spent their first two months in Minnesota living in a makeshift shanty. On November 3, 1860, Gustaf's family settled on their homestead in Belgrade Township, Nicollet County.<sup>92</sup>

### Children of Gustaf Adolf and Anna Christina Lagermark

Name	Born	Parish/County	Died	Parish/County
John Alfred	April 27, 1857	Linderås	May 24, 1927	Nicollet, MN
Matilda Josephine	October 6, 1858	Kane, IL	January 19, 1927	Nicollet, MN
Maria Christina	August 5, 1860	Kane, IL	October 19, 1945	Nicollet, MN
Gustaf Aaron	June 28, 1862	Nicollet, MN	March 24, 1930	Nicollet, MN
Charles Oscar	February, 1864	Nicollet, MN	April 6, 1944	Blue Earth, MN
Helga Louise	April 4, 1866	Nicollet, MN	December 21, 1955	Nicollet, MN
Andrew Victor	April 19, 1868	Nicollet, MN	September 22, 1936	Blue Earth, MN
Johanna Charlotte	July 8, 1870	Nicollet, MN	February 2, 1871	Nicollet, MN
Frans Emil	September 1, 1872	Nicollet, MN	August 11, 1873	Nicollet, MN

<sup>91</sup> St. Peter First Lutheran Church records

<sup>92</sup> Gustaf Adolf High's funeral program



### The Dressers that Gustaf High Built

Gustaf was said to have built three desks for each of his daughters. It is said that he built the desks from three different types of trees that he cut in the backyard of the family homestead. The three desks remain in the High family today. One of them is in the hands of Jeffrey High (the author of this work), one in the family of John Lundholm, and another remains in the hands of Virgil Peterson.



Dresser that Jeffrey High owns



Dresser that the family of John Lundholm own



Dresser that Virgil Peterson owns



Gustaf and Anna Christina spent the remainder of their lives at their homestead in Belgrade Township. In addition to Johan Alfred and Mathilda Josephine, they had seven other children: Maria Christina (b. 1860), Gustaf Aaron (b. 1862), Charles Oscar (b. 1864), Helga Louise (b. 1866), Andrew Victor (b. 1868), Johanna Charlotte (b. 1870) and Frans Emil (b. 1872). Johanna and Frans, their two youngest children, died in infancy.<sup>93</sup>



Gustaf Adolf High's house – 1900s

Gustaf became a fairly successful farmer in Belgrade Township and owned several acres of land. Gustaf's family was among some of the first members of St. Peter's Swedish Lutheran Church.<sup>94</sup>

70	Gustaf Adolf Hög	1832	2 5/3	
71	hustru Christina Lagermoos	1829	8 3/3	
72	Walter Mathilda Josephine	1858	6 10/8	
73	" Maria Christina	1860	4 8/8	
74	Son Gustaf Aaron	1862	2 8/6	
75	<del>Son Gustaf Livström</del>	<del>1835</del>	<del>19 7/9</del>	
76	Son Johan Alfred	1857	27 1/4	
76	S. Carl Oscar	1864	5 2	1864 17 4/4
76	S. Helga Lovisa	1866	4 4	1866 27 4/4
77	S. Anders Victor	1868	12 1/4	1868 25 5/5
78	<del>S. Johanna Charlotte</del>	<del>1870</del>	<del>3 4</del>	<del>1870 28 8/8</del>
79	Son Frans Emil	1872	1 9	

St. Peter Swedish Lutheran Church record for Gustaf Adolf and Anna Christina High's family

<sup>93</sup> St. Peter First Lutheran Church records

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid*

### The Vasa Bible

The Gustav Vasa Bible is the name of the first edition of the Swedish Bible which was published in 1540-41. This Bible was translated into Swedish by Laurentis Andreae, Olaus Petri, and his brother, Laurentis Petri. It was commissioned by King Gustav Vasa. The Vasa Bible closely follows the German Bible that Martin Luther had published in 1526 not only in language, but in typography as well. This version of the Bible is also filled with numerous wood stamped illustrations depicting Biblical characters and events in a contemporary, 16<sup>th</sup> century northern European style.

The Vasa Bible established the use of the Swedish language. It was the only Swedish Bible used before 1917.



Gustaf Adolf High's Vasa Bible

### Gustaf Adolf's Scrapbook Collection



The Gustaf High Collection consists of seven scrapbooks Gustaf compiled that contain numerous newspaper clippings from 1880-1918. The clippings are from a variety of different newspapers, many of which were Swedish-American publications and written in Swedish. These clippings covered a variety of events that were occurring in Sweden, references of notable people (including Swedish nobility and Minnesotan pioneers from Sweden), Minnesotan news, some obituaries, and even a few amusing articles. These scrapbooks also include a few clippings about the Salvation Army, as well as some Temperance Movement and anti-tobacco propaganda. Gustaf's scrapbooks are very insightful at showing what types of things interested him, as well as revealing what some of his values were.





Gustaf Adolf High's family in the 1880s

Front row: Gustaf Aaron, Gustaf Adolf, Anna Stina, John Alfred

Back row: Andrew Victor, Mary Christina, Matilda Josephine, Charles Oscar, Helga Louise

Gustaf was a very active member of Nicollet County. In 1869, he became active in the school his children attended, serving as school treasurer for several years. Gustaf also often served as a road supervisor for twenty to thirty years. Jury duty was another common role for Gustaf as he was a member of a jury for over thirty different trials in Nicollet County.<sup>95</sup>



Interior of Gustaf Adolf High's house

Gustaf was an avid reader. He regularly read a variety of American and Swedish-American newspapers and farm almanacs. Gustaf compiled several scrapbooks of newspaper clippings that were of interest to him. In 1885, Gustaf acquired a Vasa Bible, one of the first bibles printed in the vernacular Swedish language. Gustaf's Vasa Bible and scrapbook collection now belong to the archives of Gustavus Adolphus College.

<sup>95</sup> The History of LeSueur and Nicollet Counties - 1916

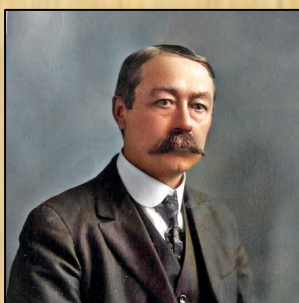


## The Journals of Andrew Victor High

The clearest image we can obtain of Gustaf and Anna Christina's High's life on during the 1890s comes from the journals of their youngest son to survive infancy, Andrew Victor High (1868-1936). Eight of Andrew's journals still exist, chronicling the years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1899, 1900, 1902, 1903, and 1905. These journals give a summary of each day's events, as well as a brief description of the day's weather. Unfortunately, they do not relate Andrew's feelings or give us a strong indication of what his personality was like. Several noteworthy events are mentioned in these journals, such as the election of Henry Moll as the Mayor of St Peter, the deaths of President William McKinley and Cushman Davis (a U.S. senator from Minnesota), and the St. Peter Opera House burning down. Several extreme weather incidents are also described, such as blizzards, tornadoes, sandstorms, and floods. These journals also mention the deaths of Andrew's mother Anna Christina High and uncle Jonas Mann, the marriage of his brother Aaron to Mary Lundgren, and the marriage of his sister Helga to Frank Lundholm.



Journal from 1901



Andrew High - 1901

Andrew's journals begin in March of 1894, when he is working at the St. Peter Hospital. After only working there for brief time, Andrew's job there is cut short for unspecified reasons. After this, Andrew spends nearly a year and a half working on his parents' farm and is a schoolteacher. In August of 1894, he travels to the town Butterfield in Watonwan County, Minnesota, where he opens a store with his cousin Otto Mann. The bulk of Andrew's journals describe his time as a store owner in Butterfield. In July of 1903, Andrew and Otto close their store (most likely due to Otto's health issues) and return home to live on their family's farms. Andrew doesn't write much after returning home.

Most of Andrew's relatives are mentioned in his journals. He frequently writes of his mother Anna Christina, referring to her as "Mama." From 1894-1895, he often mentions his father Gustaf (usually referring to him as "Father" but occasionally "Pa"). He regularly mentions his siblings Gustaf Aaron, Charles, and Mary, but appears to be closest to his sister Helga. He occasionally mentions his brother John Alfred and sister Matilda Josephine. Andrew often writes of his aunt Margareta Mann and her husband Jonas. He was very close with their son Otto, and sometimes writes of their children Oscar, Gustaf Albert, and Ida. Andrew also briefly mentions his aunt Johanna (the widow of his uncle John High) and her children Emma, Esther, Hulda, and John Albert. A couple of Gustaf High's cousins, Frank and John Tanquist are also mentioned. Andrew frequently mentions his family's neighbors, such as the Lundholm's, Deegan's, Peterson's, and G. Kap.

Around 1900, Gustaf retired from farming. On April 19, 1901, Anna Christina died from asthma.<sup>96</sup> Gustaf survived his wife by 19 years. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Gustaf became involved with the Salvation Army. He donated money for the Salvation Army to set up a post in St. Peter. Since the Swedish Lutheran Church forbade its members from being affiliated with other religious originations, Gustaf ended up leaving that church over his involvement with the Salvation Army.



A four-generation picture – 1919. Left to right:  
Matilda High Olson (Gustaf's daughter)  
Ruth Olson Forsberg (Gustaf's granddaughter)  
Obert Forsberg (Gustaf's great-grandson)  
Gustaf Adolf High

Gustaf had 24 grandchildren. He became a great-grandfather on September 10, 1918 when Obert Forsberg, his eldest great-grandchild, was born.<sup>97</sup>

### The Salvation Army



The Salvation Army is a Christian church and charitable organization. It was founded by former Methodist minister William Booth in London, England in 1865 and originally known as the East London Christian Mission. In 1878, Booth made significant changes to the organization, structuring it in a military fashion. The Salvation Army spread to Australia, Ireland, and the United States in 1880. Some of the first converts to the Salvation Army were alcoholics, morphine addicts, and prostitutes. One of the Salvation Army's core missions is taking care of the poor. Sacraments such as baptism and communion are not used within the Salvation Army. Today, the Salvation Army has over 1.5 million members worldwide.

<sup>96</sup> Grave of Gustaf Adolf and Anna Christina High Centennial Cemetery – St. Peter, Minnesota

<sup>97</sup> Birth date: 10 Sep 1918 Birth place: Death date: 8 Apr 2003 Death place: Mankato, Nicollet, Minnesota, United States of America



<p style="text-align: center;">In Memory of</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gustaf Adolf High</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Birth Place <i>Lindås socken, Jönköpings län, Sweden</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Passed Away at <i>Immanuel Hospital, Mankato</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date <i>March 18, 1920.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Age <i>Born March 25, 1832</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Years <i>87</i> Months <i>11</i> Days <i>23</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Memoranda</p> <p><i>Left Sweden July 4, 1858.</i>  <i>Arrived at New York, Aug 29, 1858.</i>  <i>Geneva, Ill. Aug. 28, 1858.</i>  <i>St. Peter, Minn., Sept. 5, 1860.</i>  <i>Settled on homestead</i>  <i>Nov. 3, 1860.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Services</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>At Home on Farm</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Officiating Clergyman <i>P. A. Sjogren</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Song Selections <i>Jesus, Lover of my Soul</i>  <i>Nearer, My God, To Thee</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rendered By</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Organist</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Memoranda (Date, Etc.)</p> <p><i>Funeral, Sunday, March</i>  <i>21, at 2:00 P. M.</i></p>
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Program for Gustaf Adolf High's funeral – March 21<sup>st</sup>, 1920The grave of Gustaf Adolf and Anna Christina High  
Centennial Cemetery – St. Peter, Minnesota

Gustaf Adolf High died of kidney failure at Immanuel Hospital in Mankato, Minnesota on March 18, 1920. He was just a week shy of his 88<sup>th</sup> birthday. Gustaf's funeral was held at his family's homestead at 2:00 P.M. on March 21<sup>st</sup>. The songs "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" and "Nearer My God to Thee" (presumably two of Gustaf's favorite hymns) were sung at the funeral.<sup>98</sup> Gustaf was buried beside his wife Anna Christina at the Centennial Cemetery in St. Peter.

<sup>98</sup> Gustaf Adolf High's funeral program



## The Fate of Sven Johan Svensson (John High)

Sven Johan, Sven and Anna Stina's third eldest child to survive infancy, also continued to live at Löfvingsborg after Anna Stina was married to Anders Thor and moved to Ängarp. Like his older brother Gustaf Adolf, Sven Johan worked as a farmhand at Kapela Ravelsgård.

Löfvingsborg, Vackthuset	
Sven Johan Svensson	Linderås 1837 $\frac{16}{2}$
Gustaf Adolf Svensson	D <sup>o</sup> - 32 $\frac{25}{3}$
Käster Anna Stina Lagermark	D <sup>o</sup> - 29 $\frac{8}{3}$
Fosterbarn Augustin Lovén	D <sup>o</sup> - 45 $\frac{28}{8}$
S. Johan Alfred	D <sup>o</sup> - 57 $\frac{27}{14}$

Household Examination showing Sven Johan Svensson (John High) at Löfvingsborg, Kapela Ravelsgård, Linderås Parish: 1856-1861

On June 18, 1862, Sven Johan and his younger sister Johanna Sofia emigrated out of Linderås to join their older siblings in America.<sup>99</sup> They probably arrived in the harbors of New York City sometime in early August of 1862. Once he arrived in America, Sven Johan changed his name to John High. From New York, John traveled to Minnesota, where his brother Gustaf Adolf lived.

1862	44	Aranger, Sven Johan Svensson	Kapela Ravelsgård, Minnesota	1.
1862	18	Aranger, Johanna Sofia Svensson	D <sup>o</sup>	1.
1862	19	Aranger, Augustin Lovén	D <sup>o</sup>	1.

Record of Sven Johan Svensson (John High)'s emigration from Linderås Parish - 1862

<sup>99</sup> Linderås Moving In/Out, Vol. C:6 (1861-1867), Image 135

On October 23, 1863, during the middle of the American Civil War, John High enrolled in Company B of the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.<sup>100</sup> John had to undergo a basic medical examination to ensure he was fit for service. Once he was accepted, he signed enlistment papers, typically committing to a three-year term.

Minnesota Civil War Muster Roll for John High

### The Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry

The Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry was originally mustered from October 2 to November 16, 1861 by companies in Fort Snelling, Minnesota. The unit was first stationed at Kentucky and Tennessee until most of its men were captured by Confederate General Nathan Forrest's forces at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on July 13, 1862. The regiment's soldiers were formally exchanged on August 27, 1862 and the unit was reorganized. The Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry spent the first half of 1863 back in at Kentucky and Tennessee.



Painting of the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry entering Little Rock Arkansas in September of 1863 by Stanley Arthur

From August 13 to September 10, 1863, the regiment was part of a siege on Little Rock, Arkansas. In early 1864, part of the regiment traveled down the White River to Augusta, Georgia which culminated in the Battle of Fitzhugh's Woods on April 1, 1864. The Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry was disbanded on September 16, 1865.

<sup>100</sup> Minnesota Civil War Muster Rolls. St. Paul, Minnesota: Minnesota Historical Society, Image 39

It's unknown where John High spent the first few months after he enlisted within the military, but he may have remained in Minnesota. By the spring of 1864, he was stationed in Arkansas with the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. On April 1<sup>st</sup>, a detachment of this regiment participated in a conflict in Fitzhugh's woods approximately seven miles north of Augusta, Arkansas, near the White River, where they repelled a calvary charge via a countercharge with bayonets.

### The Conflict at Fitzhugh's Woods

On the morning of April 1, 1864, Colonel Christopher C. Andrews led 160 soldiers from the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry north from Augusta, Arkansas to a plantation seven miles north of there where Confederate Brigadier General Dandridge McRae's camp was. After marching 12 miles, Andrew's men began to head back towards Augusta. While pausing at the Fitzhugh Plantation for lunch, Andrew's men were attacked by 425 Confederate cavalrymen. The Union forces were able to repel this attack and hurried south of the plantation to Fitzhugh's Woods. Here, the Confederates attacked again from the front, left, and rear. Despite being outnumbered, Union soldiers held their ground and fell back to a cluster of log huts and fences near the bayou, before returning to Augusta.

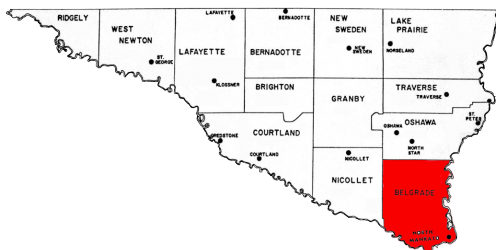
On April 18, the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry took part in the inauguration of Isaac Murphy, the first free-state governor of Arkansas. The regiment then moved to Pine Bluff, Arkansas for the remainder of the spring and much of the summer. Here, several soldiers suffered from malarial poison. Six of the regiment's companies were sent home on furlough in August. In October, the regiment was stationed at Devall's Bluff, Arkansas for the winter, where the soldiers performed picket and scouting duties. On April 9, 1865, the American Civil War officially ended. On May 13, the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry moved to Batesville, Arkansas before relocating to Jacksonport, Arkansas on June 1<sup>st</sup>. On June 28, 1865, John High was discharged from the Union Army while stationed at Volunteer Jacksonport.<sup>101</sup>

NAME OF SOLDIER:	High, John			
SERVICE:	Late rank, Co. B, 3 Regt Minn. Inf			
TERM OF SERVICE:	Enlisted, 1 Discharged, 1			
DATE OF FILING:	CLASS:	APPLICATION NO.	LAW:	CERTIFICATE NO.
1890 Aug 4	Invalid,	899.567	J.	672.923
	Widow,	574.644	J.	393.223
	Minor,			

Civil War pension record for John High

<sup>101</sup> Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934





Location of Belgrade Township within  
Nicollet County, Minnesota

After he was discharged from the military, John High bought 150 acres of land in Belgrade Township, Nicollet County in southern Minnesota and spent the rest of his life farming there. John first lived in a small log cabin.<sup>102</sup>

On July 18, 1868, John was married to Johanna Sofia Gustafsdotter.<sup>103</sup> Johanna Sofia was born at Tärenäs, Linderås Parish, Sweden on September 13, 1844. Her parents were Gustaf Johansson, John High's maternal uncle, and Eva Maja Jonsdotter.<sup>104</sup> Johanna left Sweden on April 21, 1868 to immigrate to America.<sup>105</sup> John High was 31 and Johanna Sofia was 23 at the time of their wedding.

**Fact or Fiction: Johan Sofia - The Wife of John High**  
**According to the 1972 High Family Book**

**Statement:**

John High was married to his paternal cousin, Johanna Sofia Gustafson.

**Misinterpretation:** John High was married to his *maternal* cousin, Johanna Sofia Gustafsdotter. Johanna Sofia was the daughter of Gustaf Johansson, John High's maternal uncle.

### Children of Sven Johan and Johanna Sofia Gustafsdotter

Name	Born	County, State	Died	County, State
John Albert	October 23, 1879	Nicollet, MN	September 28, 1951	Nicollet, MN
Hulda Sofia	May 26, 1872	Nicollet, MN	May 2, 1909	Nicollet, MN
Emma Christina	September 13, 1876	Nicollet, MN	June 29, 1954	Hennepin, MN
Frank Edward	February 23, 1883	Nicollet, MN	May 19, 1883	Nicollet, MN
Esther Amanda	July 15, 1885	Nicollet, MN	November 10, 1970	Denver, CO

John and Johanna Sofia High had five children: John Albert (b. 1879), Hulda Sofia (b. 1872), Emma Christina (b. 1876), Frank Edward (b. 1883), and Esther Amanda (b. 1885).<sup>106</sup>

<sup>102</sup> Nicollet County Farms – Warner High Farm – February 1985

<sup>103</sup> Ancestry.com. Web: Minnesota, U.S., Marriages from the Minnesota Official Marriage System, 1850-2022.

<sup>104</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 20

<sup>105</sup> Sweden, Emigrants Registered in Church Books, 1783-1991

<sup>106</sup> St. Peter First Lutheran Church records

John High's family attended church at the Swedish Lutheran Church in St. Peter.<sup>107</sup> In 1885, John built a larger two-story home for his family, where he lived for the remainder of his life.<sup>108</sup>

John High	16/1857	Hinderas
Mrs. Johanna Sofia	13/1844	Liffby
John High & Albert	23/1869 23/69	St. Peter
Mrs. Hulda Sofia	26/1872 2/12	" "
" Emma Christin	4/1876 4/76	" "
Franz Edward	20/1883 10/83	" "
Eltha Amanda	15/1885 8/85	" "

St. Peter Swedish Lutheran Church record for John and Johanna Sofia High's family

### Possessions that John High Owned

At the time of John High's death, he owned the following items:\*

30 lbs. of wheat.....\$15	Lamps, a clock, bedding,
5 lbs. of corn.....\$1	and so forth.....\$25
10 lbs. of rye.....\$4	
30 potatoes .....\$12	
2 clocks.....\$2	
Stoves.....\$10	
Table and chairs.....\$10	

**Note:** The items listed here do not represent an exhaustive list of everything that John High owned, but rather what was mentioned in his will and probate records.



\* Probate Index, 1860-1983; Probate Records, 1856-1897; Probate Case Files, Ca. 1860-1900; Minnesota. Probate Court (Nicollet County); Nicollet, Minnesota

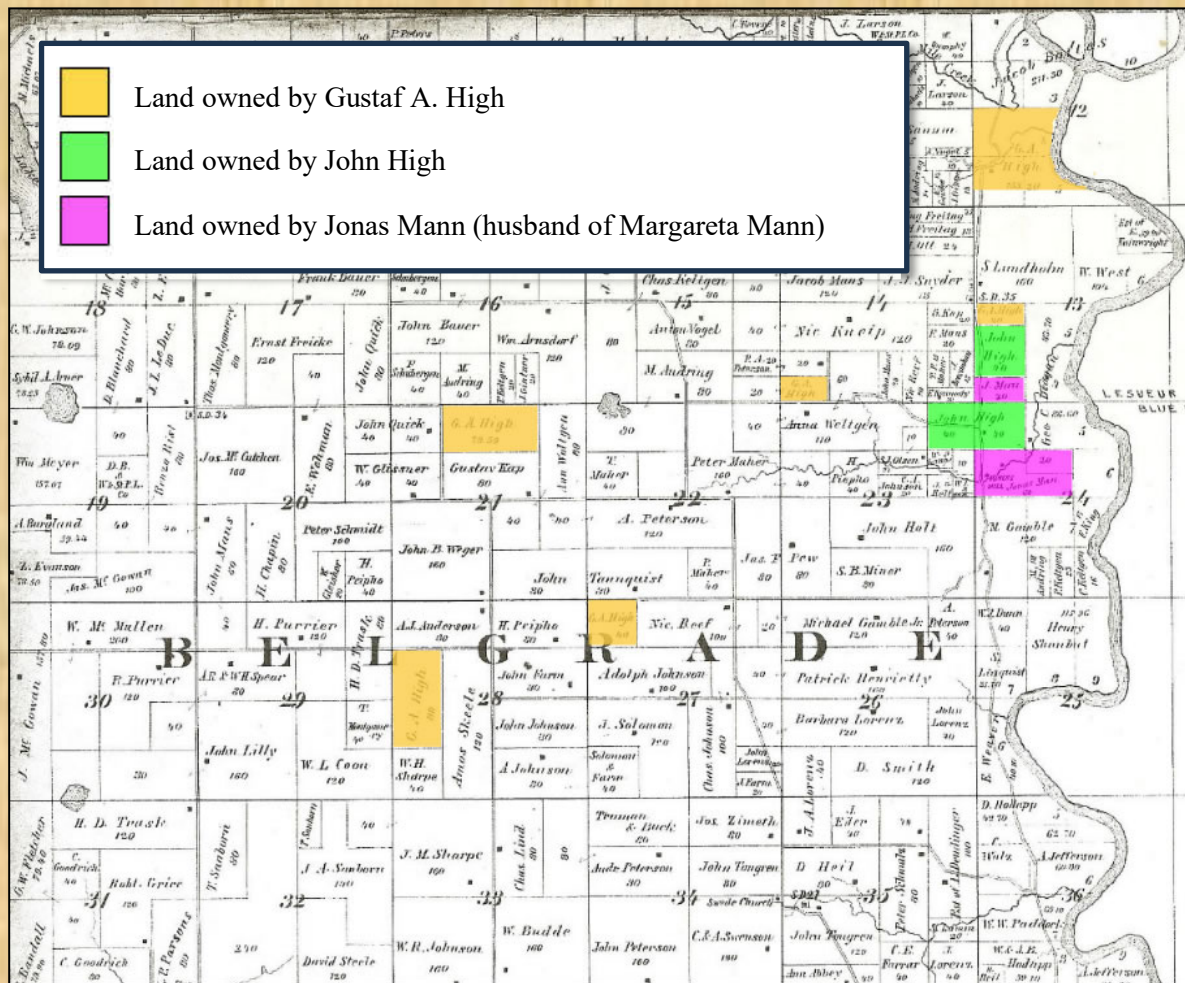
<sup>107</sup> St. Peter First Lutheran Church records

<sup>108</sup> Nicollet County Farms – Warner High Farm – February 1985



### The Area Where the High Family Pioneers Lived

All four of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter's children that survived infancy ending up settling in Nicollet County, Minnesota after they immigrated to the United States. The families of Gustaf High, John High, and Margaret Mann ended up settling in Belgrade Township, just west of the Minnesota River. In 1885, Gustaf High owned six plots of land in Belgrade, John High owned two lots, and Jonas Mann (the husband of Margaret Mann) owned two lots. Gustaf High's farm was the furthest north of the three homesteads and was just south of Seven Mile Creek. The family of Sven Lundholm lived next to Gustaf High's family. John High and Jonas Mann's plots of land were just south of this. Since these farms were close to the Minnesota River, they undoubtedly were adversely affected whenever the river flooded. Today, Highway 169 runs just west of where these three homesteads were. The city of St. Peter is north of where the High Family pioneers lived while the city of Mankato is to the south.



The area in Belgrade Township where the families of Gustaf A. High, John High, and Margaret Mann lived in 1885



Sometime in the late 1890s or early 1890s, John High fell ill with asthma. On March 22, 1893, John High died from this illness. He was only 56 years old at the time of his death. His funeral was held at the Swedish Lutheran Church. Reverend M. Sandell officiated at the service. John High was buried at Centennial Cemetery in St. Peter.<sup>109</sup> His wife Johanna Sofia passed away on August 7, 1907 and was buried beside him.<sup>110</sup>



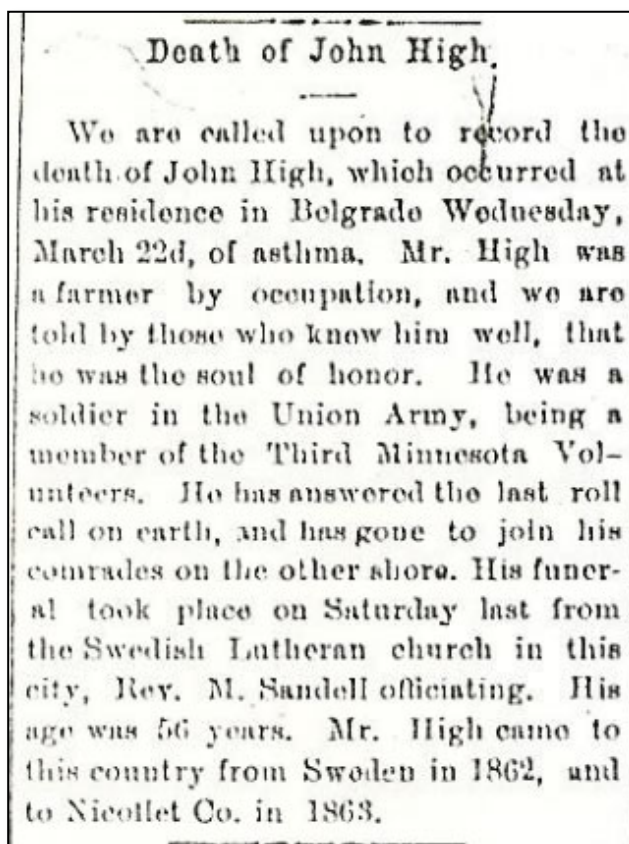
The grave of John and Johanna Sofia High  
Centennial Cemetery – St. Peter, Minnesota

### **Land that John High Owned**

At the time of John High's death, he owned the following land\*

- 40 acres of the northeast corner of land in the northeast corner of Section 23 of Belgrade Township – Worth \$480
- 39½ acres of the northwest corner of land in the northwest corner of Section 24 of Belgrade Township, except ½ acre off the southeast corner – Worth \$1,300
- 20 acres of the north half of land in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter in Section 13 of Belgrade Township – Worth \$200
- 20 acres of the south half of land in of the northwest quarter southwest quarter in Section 13 of Belgrade Township – Worth \$200
- 10 acres of land in the southeast corner of the southeast corner in Section 13 of Belgrade Township – Worth \$120

\* Probate Index, 1860-1893; Probate Records, 1856-1897; Probate Case Files, Ca. 1860-1900; Minnesota. Probate Court (Nicollet County); Nicollet, Minnesota



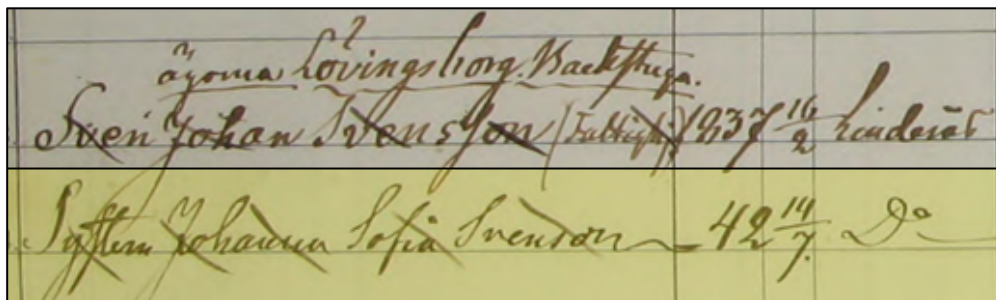
Obituary of John High from the *Saint Peter Tribune*  
March 29, 1893

<sup>109</sup> John High's Obituary – Saint Peter Tribune, March 29, 1893

<sup>110</sup> Find a Grave ([https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/60208323/johanna\\_sophia-high](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/60208323/johanna_sophia-high): accessed June 19, 2024), memorial page for Johanna Sophia Gustafson High (13 Sep 1844–7 Aug 1907).

## The Fate of Johanna Sofia Svensdotter (Sophia High Williamson)

Johanna Sofia, Sven and Anna Stina's youngest child, moved to the croft Rödjestugan at Ängarp to live with her mother after the marriage of Anna Stina and Anders Thor.<sup>111</sup> After Anna Stina's death in 1861, Johanna Sofia moved back to Löfvingsborg where she lived with her brother Sven Johan. On June 18, 1862, Johanna Sofia left Linderås and accompanied Sven Johan over the Atlantic to America.<sup>112</sup>



Household Examination showing Johanna Sofia Svensdotter (Sofia Williamson)  
at Löfvingsborg, Kapela Ravelsgård, Linderås Parish: 1861-1865

After she moved to America, Johanna Sofia became known by her middle name, Sofia. Sofia lived in Illinois for at least 12 years after she immigrated to America. While in Illinois, Sofia met her husband, Peter Williamson. Peter was born as Per August in Torpa Parish, Östergötland County on November 2, 1846. His parents were Petter Kämpe, a shoemaker, and his wife, Gustafa Carolina Petersdotter.<sup>113</sup> Sofia and Peter Williamson married sometime around 1865-1866. Sofia and Peter's family lived in Rockford, Illinois for a few years<sup>114</sup> and later moved to Chicago. By 1880, they had moved to Nicollet County, Minnesota<sup>115</sup>, where Sofia's three siblings were living.

## Children of Peter Williamson and Johanna Sofia High

Name	Born	County, State	Died	County, State
Dwight Albert	November 24, 1868	Winnebago, IL	August 22, 1952	Dakota, MN
Ida Sophia	August 17, 1870	Winnebago, IL	May 19, 1957	Washtenaw, MI
Esther Christina	May 2, 1872	Cook, IL	January 27, 1960	Denver, CO
David Leonard	November 14, 1874	Cook, IL	Unknown	CA
Joseph Theodore	February 2, 1880	Nicollet, MN	December 24, 1950	San Francisco, CA
Ruth Miriam	March 2, 1882	Nicollet, MN	February, 1973	Araphoe, CO
Alexander Aurelius	July 20, 1884	Nicollet, MN	October 30, 1976	Orange, CA

<sup>111</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:12A (1856-61), page 200

<sup>112</sup> Linderås Moving In/Out, Vol. C:6 (1861-1867), Image 135

<sup>113</sup> Torpa Births, Vol. C:4 (1844-1861), page 26

<sup>114</sup> 1870 United States Federal Census

<sup>115</sup> 1880 United States Federal Census



<del>Peter A. Williamson</del>	<del>1/1846</del>	<del>St. Peter</del>
<del>Mrs. Sofia (Hög)</del>	<del>1/1846</del>	<del>Linder's</del>
<del>Dr. Dwight Albert</del>	<del>1/1868</del>	<del>Rackford &amp; Co.</del>
<del>Dr. Ida Sophia</del>	<del>1/1870</del>	<del>" "</del>
<del>" Esther Christina</del>	<del>1/1872</del>	<del>Chicago "</del>
<del>Dr. David Leonard</del>	<del>1/1874</del>	<del>" "</del>
<del>" Joseph Theodore</del>	<del>1/1880</del>	<del>St. Peter, Minn.</del>
<del>Dr. Ruth Miriam</del>	<del>1/1882</del>	<del>" " "</del>
<del>Alexander Aurelius</del>	<del>1/1884</del>	<del>" " "</del>

St. Peter Swedish Lutheran Church record for Peter and Sofia Williamson's family

Sofia Williamson lived in Nicollet County for the remainder of her life. The two owned a grocery store in St. Peter that was right across from the courthouse. Sofia and Peter had seven children: Dwight Albert (b. 1868), Ida Sophia (b. 1870), Esther Christina, (b. 1872), David Leonard (b. 1874), Joseph Theodore (b. 1880), Ruth Miriam (b. 1882), and Alexander Aurelius (b. 1884). Peter and Sofia's family attended the Swedish Lutheran Church in St. Peter.<sup>116</sup>

On February 25, 1885, Sofia Williamson died of pneumonia.<sup>117</sup> At the time of Sofia's death, Alexander, her youngest child, was less than a year old. Sofia was buried at Centennial Cemetery in St. Peter. On March 10, 1888, Peter Williamson married Betty Andersson.<sup>118</sup> Sometime after this, Peter and Betty's family moved to Chicago, Illinois, where Peter died on July 7, 1921.<sup>119</sup>



The grave of Sofia High Williamson  
Centennial Cemetery – St. Peter, Minnesota

<sup>116</sup> St. Peter First Lutheran Church records

<sup>117</sup> Web: Minnesota, Find A Grave Index, 1849-2011

<sup>118</sup> Minnesota, Marriages Index, 1849-1950

<sup>119</sup> Cook County, Illinois Death Index, 1908-1988



## The Final Days of Anna Stina Johansdotter (1855-1861)

After their marriage, Anna Stina lived with Anders Thor at the croft Rödjestugan at Ängarp Norrgård.<sup>120</sup> Johanna Sofia, her youngest child, moved to Rödjestugan with her. One of Anders Thor's daughters, Anna Stina Andersdotter (b. 1820), also lived at Rödjestugan during this time. At this point, Anders Thor was retired from the military and was receiving a little salary from the military for his many years of service.

Since Ängarp was just south of Kapela Ravelsgård, Anna Stina probably continued to regularly see her two sons, Gustaf Adolf and Sven Johan, as well as her father, Johannes Johansson. Gustaf Adolf was married on December 8, 1855.<sup>121</sup>



1857 Map of Ängarp

Anna Stina must have deeply missed her eldest child Maja Greta, who immigrated to America in 1854. The only communication Anna Stina had with Maja Greta was through letters, which took several months to send. Through Maja Greta's letters, Anna Stina learned about Maja Greta's arrival in Philadelphia, her move to Illinois, her marriage to Jonas Mann, and the birth of her eldest grandchild Andrew William (Maja Greta's eldest child who was born on February 21, 1857).

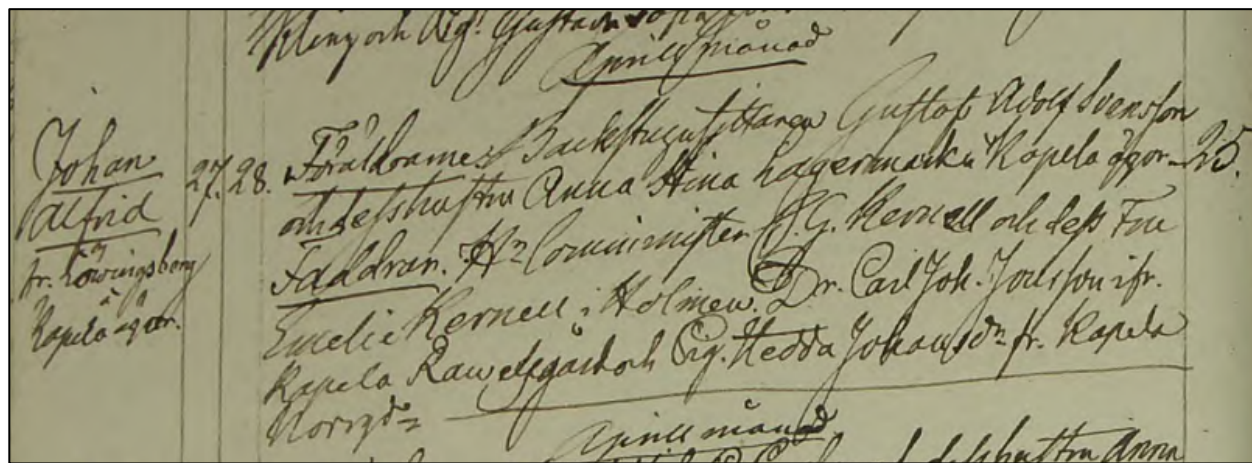
### Letters from America

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, letters were the only form of communication that was available for people to keep in touch across the Atlantic. It took several months for letters to arrive, and the circulation of letters was dependent on the time of year, since ships didn't sail across the Atlantic during winter months. Letters were sent and received at post offices and there was a fee for both sending and receiving letters. Letters from America described what it was like across the Atlantic, the numerous opportunities there, as well as the various challenges that pioneers faced.

<sup>120</sup> Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:12A (1856-61), page 200

<sup>121</sup> Linderås Marriages, Vol. EI:1 (1843-1860), page 28

Although Anna Stina became a grandmother in February of 1857, she never had the opportunity to meet Andrew William, her eldest grandchild. The only grandchild that Anna Stina ever met was Johan Alfred, the son of Gustaf Adolf. Johan Alfred was born on April 27, 1857 and baptized the following day.<sup>122</sup>



Birth and baptism record for Johan (John) Alfred High – April 28<sup>th</sup>, 1857

Transcription:

April månad

<u>Johan</u> 27 28	<u>Föräldrarne</u> Backstugasittare Gustaf Adolf Svensson
<u>Alfrid</u>	och dess hustru Anna Stina Lagermark, Kapela ägor--25
<u>fr Lövingsborg.</u>	Faddrar- H. Comminister J.G. Kernell och dess fru
<u>Kapela ägor</u>	Emilie Kernell i Holmen, Dr. Carl Joh. Jonsson ifr
	Kapela Rawelsgård och pig. Hedda Johansdr. fr. Kapela
	Norrgd -----

Translation:

Month of April

<u>Johan</u> (born) 27 <sup>th</sup> (baptized) 28 <sup>th</sup>	<u>Parents</u> Poor cottage dweller Gustaf Adolf Svensson
<u>Alfrid</u>	and his wife Anna Stina Lagermark from Kapela's land – (wife's age) 25
<u>from Lövingsborg.</u>	<u>Baptismal witnesses:</u> Assistant parish priest J.G. Kernell and his wife
<u>in Kapela's land</u>	Emilie Kernell in Holmen, farmhand Carl Johan Jonsson from
	Kapela Ravelsgård and maid Hedda Johansdotter. from Kapela
	Norrgård -----

Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter had 29 grandchildren, 27 of whom survived infancy. By the time of Anna Stina's death in 1861, five of her grandchildren had been born: Andrew William Mann (b. 1857), Johan Alfred High (b. 1857), Frank Mann (b. 1868), Mathilda Josephine High (b. 1858), and Mary Christina High (b. 1860).

<sup>122</sup> Linderås Births, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 154





Sign at Ängarp

Anna Stina lived at Rödjestugan for the remainder of her days. On November 16, 1857, her father, Johannes Johansson, was killed after he slipped on a rock outside of his home. He was buried 13 days later on November 29<sup>th</sup>.<sup>123</sup> Anna Stina was undoubtedly deeply saddened by her father's passing.

Anna Stina saw her eldest son Gustaf Adolf, daughter-in-law Anna Christina, and grandchild Johan Alfred for the last time on June 16, 1858, as the family left Linderås to immigrate to America.<sup>124</sup> Now half of her children had left Sweden for the New World. Anna Stina probably didn't receive a letter from Gustaf until the spring of 1859.

### **The Last Time Anna Stina Johansdotter Saw Gustaf Adolf\***

**A**нна Stina's heart was laden with sorrow as she bade farewell to her eldest son Gustaf Adolf for the last time. For over a year, Anna Stina had known of Gustaf's plans to travel to America, the promised land where her eldest daughter Maja Greta had immigrated four years earlier. How fast that year of preparation had passed! Now, on a cloudy summer morning in front of Linderås Church, the moment of Gustaf's departure had finally come. Several parishioners from Linderås were present to see Gustaf and his family off. Johan Peter Jacobsson, a farmhand from Linderås Village, was accompanying Gustaf's family to the New World. Gustaf and Johan Peter had pulled some of their money together to rent a team of horses that would take them and their luggage to Göteborg. A large chest containing Gustaf and his wife Anna Christina's most valuable possessions was lodged within the wagon. After Chaplain C.G. Kernel had said a prayer of blessing for the emigrants, Anna Stina said her farewells to each member of Gustaf's family. She tenderly hugged her daughter-in-law Anna Christina, who had become like her own daughter over the past few years. Next, she planted a soft kiss on the forehead of her baby grandson Johan Alfred who was peacefully sleeping in Anna Christina's arms. Finally, Anna Stina embraced her son Gustaf as tears ran down both of their cheeks. "The next time we see each other, we will be with God," Anna Stina whispered.

\*By Jeffrey High

<sup>123</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:5, (1843-1861), page 301

<sup>124</sup> Linderås Moving In and Out, Vol. BI:1 (1842-1860), page 57



Hemvist och Namn.	År-Resked	uti	år	mån. o. dag.	ifrån
35. Ångarp. Norrgård. Rödjestugan. Backstuga. Anders Thon			1799	29	
Anders Thon Linda. Anna Stina Johansdotter. Laby			1806	10	
Anders Thon Linda. Anna Stina Johansdotter. Laby			1806	27	
Anders Thon Linda. Anna Stina Johansdotter. Laby			1806	14	
Anders Thon Linda. Anna Stina Johansdotter. Laby			1806	14	

Household Examination showing Anna Stina Johansdotter at Rödjestugan, Ångarp Norrgård,  
Linderås Parish: 1856-1861

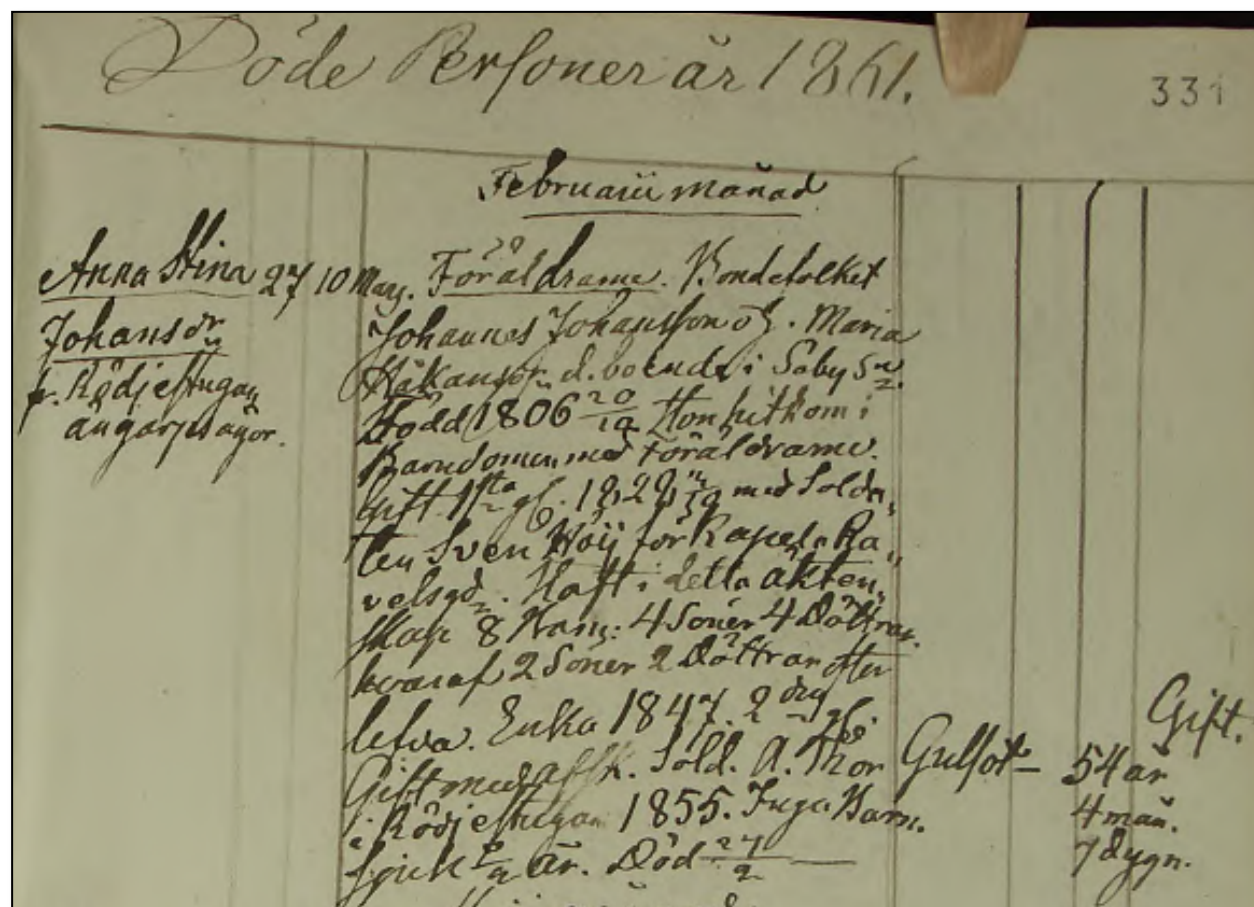
### Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter – The Inspiring Lives of the Patriarch and Matriarch of the High Family

Examining the lives of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter suggests that they were strong people who persevered through dire poverty and numerous heartbreaks. As the son of crofters, Sven Hög was born into poverty and had few opportunities to socially advance himself. Yet, he was determined to lead a different life from his parents. By joining the Swedish Military, Sven was able to improve his circumstances and experience new opportunities that would not have otherwise been available to him. Sven must have been an exemplary farmhand, as he ended up working at the lavish manors of Skärsjö and Degla. He was probably an inspiration to his two younger brothers, Johannes and Anders, as they followed in his footsteps and also enlisted in the military. As a soldier, Sven gained valuable skills and was greatly respected in his community. Anna Stina must have also possessed a lot of inner strength, as she had to look after her young children and tend to the chores around the home by herself whenever Sven was away for training. Although Sven and Anna Stina endured the heartbreaking loss of four of their children, they carried on and remained deep rooted in their strong faith and values. They were likely an inspiration to their four children who bravely sailed across the Atlantic to live better lives in America.

Sometime in the summer of 1860, Anna Stina fell ill and displayed symptoms of jaundice. Her condition worsened throughout the winter of 1861. On February 27, 1861, Anna Stina passed away. Anna Stina was only 54 at the time of her death, leaving the world at an early age, just like her first husband Sven. Anna Stina was buried on March 10<sup>th</sup> in the cemetery of Linderås Church.<sup>125</sup>

### Gulsöt - Jaundice

Jaundice is the yellow pigmentation of skin that occurs in various diseases, such as hepatitis or liver cancer. The main symptom of jaundice is the yellow discoloration of skin and the white part of the eyes. There are three categories of jaundice: pre-hepatic (in which the pathology occurs prior to the liver), hepatic (in which the pathology is located within the liver), and post-hepatic (in which the pathology is located after the conjugation of bilirubin in the liver).



Death and burial record of Anna Stina Johansdotter – March 10<sup>th</sup>, 1861

<sup>125</sup> Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 331

Transcription:Döde Personer år 1861.331Februarii Månad

Anna Stina 27/10 Mars Föräldrarne Bondefolket  
Johansdr Johannes Johansson och Maria  
 fr. Rödje Stugagd, Håkansdotter, d. boende i Saby socken.  
 Ängarps agor. Född 20/10 1806. Hon hitkom i  
 barndomen med föräldrarne.  
 Gift Ista 3 Oct 1828 med Solda-  
 ten Sven Hög för Kapela Ra-  
 velsgd. Haft i detta akten-  
 skap 8 barn: 4 soner, 4 dottrar,  
 hvaraf 2 soner, 2 dottrar efter-  
 lefva. Enka 1847. 2dra Gift  
 gift med afsk. Sold. A. Thor Gulsöt 54 år  
 i Rödjestugan 1855. Inga Barn. 4 mån  
 Sjuk 1/2 år. Död 27/2. 7 dager

Translation:Dead People in 1861.331Month of February

Anna Stina (died)27<sup>th</sup>/(buried) March 10<sup>th</sup> Parents Farmer  
Johansdotter Johannes Johansson and Maria  
 fr. Rödje Stugagd, Håkansdotter, in Saby Parish.  
 Ängarps agor. Born October 20<sup>th</sup>, 1806. She came here as a  
 youth with her parents.  
 Married the first time on October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1828 to  
 Soldier Sven Hög from Kapela Ravelsgård  
 She had in marriage  
 8 children, 4 sons 4 daughters,  
 of which 2 sons and 2 daughters  
 live. Widowed in 1847 Married  
 Married with retired Soldier Anders Thor (died of) Jaundice 54 years  
 in Rödjestugan in 1855. No Children. 4 months  
 Sick 1/2 year. Died on February 27<sup>th</sup>. 7 days



**Do the Headstones for Sven and Anna Stina's Graves Still Exist?**

Descendants of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter will be disappointed to learn that no headstones for the patriarch and matriarch of the High family can be found in the cemetery of Linderås Church. In old times, stone graves were usually reserved for the more prominent members of the parish, such as nobility or church clergy. Most people's graves were marked by white wooden crosses that deteriorated within a few decades after they were erected.



The cemetery of Linderås Church – The final resting place of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

**Trivia on Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter**

1. What year was Sven Hög born?
  - a. 1799
  - b. 1800
  - c. 1801
  - d. 1802
2. What was Sven surname before it was changed to "Hög"?
  - a. Andersson
  - b. Nilsson
  - c. Larsson
  - d. Svensson
3. What parish was Anna Stina Johansdotter born at?
  - a. Bälaryd
  - b. Linderås
  - c. Säby
  - d. Lommaryd
4. Who was the vicar who married Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter in 1828?
  - a. Anders Hagert
  - b. Claes Livin
  - c. C.G. Kernel
  - d. Sven Emmanuel Tholander
5. How many children did Sven and Anna Stina have? How many of them died in infancy?
6. In addition to being a soldier, what other occupation was Sven Hög?
7. What was the name of the farm in Linderås where Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter's family lived?
8. What was the name of the cottage that Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter's family lived in?
9. How did Sven Hög die?
10. Where are Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter buried?

Answers: 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. eight, four 6. shoemaker 7. Kapela Ravelsgård 8. Sörhemmet 9. tuberculosis 10. The cemetery of Linderås Church



Estate Records for Sven Hög<sup>126</sup>

1847 den 28 Januari förrättades lagas Bryggspekning efter  
Vice Korporalen Sven Hög, i Kapelns Soldat-torp, som  
med döden afled den 3<sup>de</sup> dennes, och efter sig lemnade Enkan  
Anna Stina Johansdotter och 4 Ommyndiga barn Juans rätt  
bevakades af deras Morbröder <sup>Johannes och</sup> Johannes Johans son, Hyckle  
Enkan tillgades att utgifvas boet sådant det vid mannens  
frånvaro besams, hvilket skedd i följande ordning.

Jern-Saker	Stanks	Summa
	Sk. f. re.	Sk. f. re.
1 Metsman	" 24 "	
1 Jettsting, 1 Skrädder	" 36 "	
4 <sup>te</sup> Lån, 4 <sup>te</sup> Skärer	" 8 "	
1 Brandknif, 1 Svärspå, 1 Borrspång, 1 Loffkast	" 18 "	
1 Fälskast, 1 Jernvigg, 1 Fisker	" 16 "	
4 <sup>te</sup> Långjern, 3 <sup>te</sup> Skarpar, 1 Hattkast, 1 Trapp	" 18 "	
1 Blått, 1 Kallsp, 2 <sup>de</sup> Spjut	" 12 "	
1 Eldgaffel, 1 Brandring	" 12 "	
2 <sup>de</sup> Svadars, 1 Linnepå, 1 Sång, 1 <sup>te</sup> Saccar	" 24 "	
2 <sup>de</sup> Säger, 8 <sup>te</sup> Lyflar	" 16 "	3 40
<b>Träd-Saker</b>		
3 <sup>te</sup> Wädingpån	" 8 "	
1 Kar, 5 <sup>te</sup> Skärer	" 8 "	
2 <sup>de</sup> Brännvinsfjerdingsar, 1 Bryggkopp	" 20 "	
3 <sup>de</sup> små Frög, 1 dricks kanna	" 10 "	
22 <sup>te</sup> Snusfjerdingsar	" 6 "	
3 <sup>te</sup> Skärer, 1 Kallkast	" 8 "	
1 <sup>te</sup> Lån, 1 Kist, 1 Trä, 1 Skär, 2 <sup>de</sup> Luthern	" 8 "	
4 <sup>te</sup> Skärer, 2 <sup>de</sup> Kallsp, 1 Luthern, 1 Brandst	" 12 "	
1 <sup>te</sup> Luthern	" 3 "	
2 <sup>de</sup> Watten armar	" 8 "	1 43
<b>Sång-Linne: och Sång-Kläder</b>		
3 <sup>te</sup> Sånglärken gamla	" 16 "	
2 <sup>de</sup> Underlärken	" 20 "	
3 <sup>te</sup> Lakan	" "	
1 <sup>te</sup> drick, 1 <sup>te</sup> handdukt	" 12 "	
3 <sup>te</sup> agn: kuddar	" 16 "	
2 <sup>de</sup> 2 <sup>te</sup> Gardiner	" 40 "	
2 <sup>te</sup> Ull	" 8 "	
563 Transport	3 8	

<sup>126</sup> Norra Vedbo häradsrätt, Vol. FII:72 (1846-1847), pages 563-565



## 1.1.1. Estate Records for Sven Hög

	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792
<i>Transport</i>	3. 8				
1 Går Sortout	2 24				
3 par Byxor	2				
1 Skinnfäls gammal	1 16				
1 Melitair Sortout gammal	2 8				
4 g. Wästar, 1 Skunkkröja, 3 par g. Byxor	8				
1 g. Wästar	1 4				
1 g. Wästar	24				
1 g. Wästar, 1 par Sandskar	1 5				
4 g. Linder, 1 par Halsbänder	2 24				
3 par Skofor, 2 par Skor	3	16	28		
3 par Melitair Halsbänder					
<i>Diverse</i>					
2 <sup>de</sup> Skofor	16				
1 liten Spigel	4				
1 Skofor Halsbänder 2 <sup>de</sup> Formen	24				
13 g. Wästar, 3 g. Skofor, en Karapin	38				
2 <sup>de</sup> Spetglas 4 g. Skofor 1. Skoforhätt	16				
2 <sup>de</sup> stora Skofor	19				
2 <sup>de</sup> Skofor	3				
1 dupin metall. Matskar	24				
1. Liten fyltkopp	3				
16 g. Diverse Båker	32				
1 g. Ljokta	4				
10 g. Skofor 1. dup. Skofor, 2 Skofor, 4 Skofor	26				
4 g. g. Skofor	8				
Skofor verktyg	24				
3 g. Skofor 2 g. Skofor	30				
2 <sup>de</sup> g. Skofor	4				
1 Skofor varm och 1. Skofor	24				
1 Skofor, 1. Skofor	16				
1 Skofor Läder	12				
4 g. Skofor, 1. Skofor	1				
6 g. Skofor, 1. Skofor	6				
1 Skofor, 1. Skofor, 1 Skofor	12				
2 Skofor 1. Skofor 1. Skofor	8				
12 Skofor 1. Skofor 1. Skofor	28				
4 g. Skofor	8				
<i>Summa Tillgångar</i>			31	12	

Skuld och Begravningskostnad			
Likhästa och Kross	2	38	
Brännvin med mera till Begravningskostnad	9	16	
här Sonen Gustaf Adolf	1	16	
för kläder och bänklager		20	
här Svarfvarer Lundqvist		32	
här Samuel Larsson i Sättra		32	
här Gustaf i Spinkarv		32	
Proppteckningsaffvode		32	
Sattig Procenten till Linderås fattighus	2		14 22
Summa Skulder			
Den Skulden och Begravningskostnaden är			14 22
betallad års Herbergsets Beträffning			16 38

Att detta be med tillgången och skulden är uppgjort sådant som det vid min manns främlse Befans, och ike det ringaste med wett vilja undandögt vix jag med Ed bestipka om de påfordras: datum som ofran:

Anna Stina Johansdotter  
Enken

Sälundes upptecknad och värderat W. Supra

Gasten Lundqvist. Peter Samuelson i Sättra  
Proppteckningsman

Sattig procenten för ofvanstående Proppteckning är betallad till Linderås församlingss fattig-kassa med 2 p. 32 re gittoral Linderås den 24 Februar 1847.

And. Joh. Lund  
Ordförande.

### 1.1.1. Estate Records for Sven Hög

#### Transcription:

##### Nr 1

1847. den 28 Januari förrättades laga Boupteckning efter Vice Korporalen Sven Hög i Kapela Soldattorp, som med döden afled den 3<sup>die</sup> dennes, och efter sig lemnade Enkan Anna Stina Johansdotter och 4 omyndiga barn hvans rätt bevakades af deras Morbroder hemmansägaren Johannes Johansson i Hyckle Enkan tillsades att appqifva boet sådant det vid mannens frånfälle befans, hvilket skedde i följande ordning:

<u>Jern-Saker:</u>	Banko			Summa		
1 Betsman	--	24	--			
1 hotstång, 1 skralåda	--	36	--			
4 st Liar, 4 st Skäror	--	8	--			
1 Bandknif, 1 Tväryxa, 1 Borrläng, 1 Löfhack	--	18	--			
1 Fällhack, 1 Jernvigg, 1 Cirkell	--	16	--			
4 st huggjern, 3 st Nafrar l. hållhake, 1 rasp	--	18	--			
1 Isbill, 1 käläss, 2 <sup>ne</sup> Spjut	--	18	--			
1 Eldgaffel, 1 Brandring	--	12	--			
2 <sup>ne</sup> Spadar, en Linrepa, 1 Tång, 7 st Saxar	--	24	--			
2 <sup>ne</sup> såger, 8 st: hyflar	--	16	--	3	40	--
<u>Trädsaker</u>						
3 st Wattensåer	--	8	--			
1 kar, 5 gl: Stånnor	--	8	--			
2 <sup>ne</sup> Brännvinsfjerdingar 1 Bryggkopp	--	20	--			
3 <sup>ne</sup> små tråg, 1 drickes kanna	--	10	--			
22 st Snusfjerdingar	--	6	--			
3 gl: Tjärnor, 1 kålhacka	--	8	--			
1 gl: Lår, 1 kista, 1 tråg, 1 skrin, 2 gl: Silltunnor	--	8	--			
4 st Råfser, 2 <sup>ne</sup> Råfseskraft, 1 ullkorg, 1 Bandstol	--	12	--			
1 gl: Sällna	--	3	--			
2 <sup>ne</sup> Watten ämbar	--	8	--	1.	43	--
<u>Säng-Linne och Gång-Kläder.</u>						
3 st: Sängtäcken gamla	1	--	--			
2 <sup>ne</sup> Undertäcken	--	16	--			
3 st Lakan	--	20	--			
1 gl: duk, 1 gl: handduk	--					
3 st agne kuddar	--	12	--			
2 <sup>ne</sup> gl: Gardiner	--	16				
2 tt Ull	--	40				
Transport	3	8	--			



	RD	sk	ru	RD	sk	ru
Transport	3	8				
1 Grå Sortout	2	24	--			
2 par Byxor	2	--	--			
1 Skinnfäll gammal	1	16	--			
1 Melitair Sortout gammal	2	8	--			
4 gl: Västar, 1 skinntröja, 3 par gl: Byxor	--	8	--			
7. st bättre västar	1	4	--			
4 st Mössor, 1 par handskar	--	24	--			
4 gl: Lindtyg, 1 par kallsonger	1	5	--			
2 par Stöflor, 2 par skor	2	24	--			
3 gl: Militär halsdukar	--	3	--	16	28	--
<u>Diverse</u>						
2 <sup>ne</sup> Slipstenar	--	16				
1. liten Spegel	--	4	--			
1. Stop halfstop 2 <sup>ne</sup> Former	--	24	--			
13 st Bouteljer, 3 st Flaskor, en Karafin	--	37	--			
2 <sup>ne</sup> Spetsglas 4 ölglas 1 koppartratt	--	16	--			
2 <sup>ne</sup> stora Bouteljer	--	12	--			
2 <sup>ne</sup> Ljusstakar	--	3	--			
1 dussin metall-Matskedar	--	24	--			
1 Liten syltkopp	--	3	--			
16 st diverse Böcker	--	32	--			
1 gl Lyckta	--	4	--			
10 st Stenföt 1 dus: Tallrickar, 2 krus, 4 skålar	--	26	--			
4 st gl: Tobakspipor	--	8	--			
Skomakare verktyg	--	24	--			
3 st: Svinhårnsrep, 2 gl: Säckar	--	30	--			
2 <sup>ne</sup> gl: Sicktar	--	4	--			
1 Kaffe qvarn och 1 d <sup>o</sup> Brännare	--	24	--			
1 Haltster, 1. koffert	--	16	--			
1 Stycke Läder	--	12	--			
4 st Rakknifvar, 1 Spegel	1.					
6 st Pappskärmar till Mössor	--	6	--			
1 Ljusform, 1 Flaska, 1 kamm	--	12	--			
2 Dussin Små Metall Knappar	--	8	--			
12 Dussin Prämade Hornknappar	--	28	--			
4 D <sup>o</sup> Jernknappar	--	8	--			
Summa Tillgångar				31.	12	--

### 1.1.1. Estate Records for Sven Hög

<u>Skuld och Begravningskostnad</u>						
Likkista och korr	2	38	”			
Brännvin med mera till Begravnings och aucti	7	16				
till Sonen Gustaf Adolf	1.	16				
För klockor och bårkläden	--	20				
till Svarfvare Lundquist	--	32				
till Samuel Larsson i Sättra	--	32				
till Gustaf i Spinkarp	--	32				
Boupptecknings arfvode	--	32				
Fattig Procenten till Linderås fattigkassa	--	2	--	14.	22	--
Summar Skulder				14	22	--
Då Skulder och begravningskostnader är Betalt är Sterbhusets Behållning				16	38	--

Att detta bo med tillgångar och skulder är uppgifvet sådant som det vid min mans frånfälle Befans, och icke det ringaste med wett (och) vilja undandöljt vill jag med Ed bestyrka om så påfordras: datum som ofvan:

*Anna Stina Johansdotter*  
Enka

Sålunda upptecknadtoch värderat *Ut Supra*

*Casten Lundquist*                      *Peter Samuelsson i Taleryd*  
Bouppteckningsmän

Fattig procenten för ofvanstående Bouppteckning är betalt till Linderås församlings fattig-kassa med 2 skl: B<sup>co</sup> qvitteras                      Linderås den 20 Februari 1847

*And(ers) Joh(an) Lind*

**Translation:**Nr 1

On January 28<sup>th</sup>, 1847 estate inventory was made after the Vice-Corporal Sven Hög at the Kapela soldier's croft, who died on January 3<sup>rd</sup>, and left behind the widow Anna Stina Johansdotter and 4 under aged children whose rights were looked after by their uncle the farmer Johannes Johansson in Hyckle. The widow was told to declare the estate as it was at her husband's death, this was done in the following order:

<u>Iron objects:</u>	Value			Total		
1 steelyard	--	24	--			
1 iron-bar lever, 1 scrap box	--	36	--			
4 scythes, 4 sickles	--	8	--			
1 band knife, 1 hatchet, 1 brace, 1 hoe	--	18	--			
1 catch, 1 iron wedge, 1 pair of compasses	--	16	--			
4 chisels, 3 drills, 1 hook, 1 rasp	--	18	--			
1 ice pick, 1 cabbage knife, 2 spears	--	18	--			
1 poker, 1 trivet	--	12	--			
2 spades, 1 flax comb, 1 tongs, 7 scissors	--	24	--			
2 saws, 8 planes	--	16	--	3	40	--
<u>Wooden objects</u>						
3 water barrels	--	8	--			
1 tub, 5 old standing barrels	--	8	--			
2-casks for Schnapps, 1 brew cup	--	20	--			
3 small troughs, 1 tankard	--	10	--			
22 casks for snuff	--	6	--			
3 old churns, 1 cabbage chopper	--	8	--			
1 old case, 1 chest, 1 trough, 1 box, 2 old herring barrels	--	8	--			
4 rakes 2 rake shafts, 1 wool basket, 1 handloom	--	12	--			
1 old "sällna"	--	3	--			
2 water buckets	--	8	--	1.	43	--
<u>Linen, bedding and clothes</u>						
3 old quilts	1	--	--			
2 covers	--	16	--			
3 sheets	--	20	--			
1 old cloth, 1 old towel	--					
3 pillows filled with chaff	--	12	--			
2 old curtains	--	16				
2 "skålpund" ( $\approx 0.97$ kg) wool	--	40				
Brought Forward"	3	8				



### 1.1.1. Estate Records for Sven Hög

	RD	sk	ru	RD	sk	ru
Brought Forward:	3	8	--			
1 gray coat	2	24	--			
2 trousers	2	--	--			
1 old skin rug	1	16	--			
1 old military coat	2	8	--			
4 old waistcoats, 1 skin shirt, 3 old trousers	--	8	--			
7 "better" waistcoats	1	4	--			
4 caps, 1 pair of gloves	--	24	--			
4 old chemises, 1 pair of pants	1	5	--			
2 pair of boots, 2 pair of shoes	2	24	--			
3 old military scarves	--	3	--	16	28	--
<u>Various</u>						
2 grindstones	--	16	--			
1 small mirror	--	4	--			
1 half-stoup, 2 trays	--	24	--			
13 cruets, 3 bottles, 1 small decanter	--	37	--			
2 dram-glasses, 4 beer-glasses, 1 copper funnel	--	16	--			
2 large cruets	--	12	--			
2 candle sticks	--	3	--			
1 dozen metal tablespoons	--	24	--			
1 small jam cup	--	3	--			
16 various books	--	32	--			
1 old lantern	--	4	--			
10 stoneware plates, 1 dozen plates, 2 jars, 4 bowls	--	26	--			
4 old smoking pipes	--	8	--			
Shoemaker's tools	--	24	--			
3 ropes (with pig's bristle), 2 old sacks	--	30	--			
2 old sieves	--	4	--			
1 coffee mill and 1 coffee roaster	--	24	--			
1 gridiron, 1 trunk	--	16	--			
1 piece of leather	--	12	--			
4 shaving knives, 1 mirror	1.	--	--			
6 st cap peaks	--	6	--			
1 candle mold, 1 bottle, 1 comb	--	12	--			
2 dozen small metal buttons	--	8	--			
12 dozen pressed horn buttons	--	28	--			
4 dozen iron buttons	--	8	--			
<b>The Grand Total is:</b>	--	--	--	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>--</b>

<u>Debts and Funeral costs</u>						
Coffin and cross	2	38	--			
Schnapps etc. for the funeral and auction	7	16				
To the son Gustaf Adolf	1	16				
For bell-ringing and coffin-cover	--	20				
To the turner Lundquist	--	32				
To Samuel Larsson in Sättra	--	32				
To Gustaf in Spinkarp	--	32				
Estate administrators' remuneration	--	32				
Percent for the poor to Linderås' "social insurance office"	--	2	--	14	22	
<b>The estate's debts:</b>	--	--	--	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	--
After the debts and funeral costs have been paid <b>the Residue is:</b>				<b>16</b>	<b>38</b>	--

That everything is stated and nothing with intent omitted,  
as it was at my husband's death, certifies under oath, date as above

*Anna Stina Johansdotter*  
Widow

Booked and valued as above,

*Carsten Lundquist*                      *Peter Samuelsson* in Taleryd  
Estate administrators

The "Percent for the poor" for this Estate record  
has been paid to Linderås's "social insurance office"  
with 2 Skilling Banco.

Linderås, February 20<sup>th</sup> 1847

*Anders Johan Lind*  
Organist

Estate Records for Anna Stina Johansdotter<sup>127</sup>

N:o 23 Exlib. med Norra Wedbo Herads W. F. 1861.

**Bouppteckning**, förrättad den 21. Mars 1861 efter Hustru  
 Anna Stina Johansdotter i Rödjestigan under Angarp Sömgård i  
 Linderås socken. Hon blef död den 27 Februaridetta år, samt lemnade  
 efter sig mannen, Enkomannen Anders Thor, med hvilken hon inte har  
 några barn, men i ett föregående ägteskap med afledne Soldaten Sven  
 Hog har hon fyra barn, af hvilka Majra Greta och Gustaf Adolf  
 hafva emigrerat till Nordamerika för några år sedan och äro de  
 båda gifta hvaraför sig, samt myndiga; wid detta tillfälle bevaras  
 deras rätt utaf Hemmansegaren Anders Peter Persson i Säleryd  
 Norrgård, som jämväl är lagad förmyndare för Johanna Sofia;  
 och myndiga sonen Sven Johan är sjelf, liksom förmyndaren;  
 wid tillfället har närvarande.  
 Enkomannen Anders Thor uppgifver boet, sådant det wid döds-  
 timman befanns, under edelig förbindelse.

<u>Gångkläder.</u>		Riksmunt
1 Grön klädning 9, 1 Svart Orleans 8, 1 Kåls 10.	29	
2 Stighjörklar 4.50, 9 aln. blårutigt styg 50 öre, 4.50	9	
1 Ströja och 1 kofta 3.75, 1 grå sjal 6, 1 svart sidensjal 6.	15.75	
1 par Stöflor och 1 par hängar	5	
2 Förtkläden 1.50, 2 Halskläden, 1 Mysfa och Mantar 1.50	3	
3 Lintyg	3	
2 klädningar 3, 1 kjortel, 2 ströjor och 1 Sals 3.	6	70.75
<u>Sångkläder och Diverse:</u>		
2 Stricken 6, 2 Saker 2, 2 Kuddar 1.	9	
2 Handdukar och 1 Servett	1	
1 Saffa 1, 2 Soffstolar 10	11	
10 Vasdukar 2.50, 5 Sjalor 1.50, 3 Sakerdukskläden 75	4.75	
3 Förtkläden 75, 1 Ström och 1 kofta 1.50, 1 Väfstol 1.50	3.75	
1 Kopparspanna, 1 Korkbade, 1 Sannelock och 2 Stekpannor	2	
3 Frytvingar, 3 Stet och 4 Ställrekar	2.50	
2 Parpsalmböcker 50, Fresen Comunionbok, och 1 Klaskor,	2	
Utdel utaf en Stigbyggnad i Sofringsborg	10	43.75
Innestående Koppskilling för såld fastighet uti Ka- jula Ravelsgård	4.76	
<b>Summa Utgångar Rmt 89.</b>	<b>590.50</b>	

<sup>127</sup> Norra Vedbo häradsrätt Vol. FII:79 (1860-1861), pages 595-596



## Skulder.

Begravningskostnad, sammanräknad 21: 59.

Behållna summor är altså: Riksmünt Riksdaler, 568: 91.

Gemensamt hafva vi följt uppgifva kvarlåtenskapen, såvitt den vid dödstimman befanns, samt hafva icke med wett och wilja dödt eller utelemnat något; belyga under edelig förbindelse. — Som ofwan.

Anders Thor, enkomman; med hand på papperet. —

Sven Johan Svensson. — Anders Peter Petersson (Antecknad ock wärdenad. Ut Supra,

And Joh. Lind. Jöns Johanson; Ångarp-Petersson; Ångarp.

Procent 65 öre riksmünt är inbetald till Linderås  
Tättigkassa; Gvetterås. Linderås den 23. Mars 1861.

And Joh. Lind  
Sve  
Organisatör

### 1.1.2. Estate Records for Anna Stina Johansdotter

#### Transcription:

No 23 Exhib. vid Norra Wedbo Härads W(år)T(ing) 1861.

Boupteckning, förrättad den 21. Mars 1861 efter Hustrun Anna Stina Johansdotter i Rödjestugan under Ängarp Norrgård i Linderås socken. Hon blef död den 27 Februari detta år, samt lemnade efter sig mannen, Enkomannen Anders Thor, med hwilken hon icke har några barn; men i ett föregående ägtenskap med afledne Soldat Swen Hög har hon fyra barn af hwilka Maja Greta och Gustaf Adolf hafwa emigrerat till Nordamerika för några år sedan och äro de båda gifta hwarförsig, samt mymdiga; wid detta tillfälle bewakas deras rätt utaf Hemmansegaren Anders Peter Persson i Taleryd Norrgård, som jämwäl är laga Förmyndare för Johanna Sofia; och myndige sonen Swen Johan är sjelf, likasom Förmyndaren, wid tillfället här närwarande.

Enkomannen Anders Thor upgifwa boet, sådant det vid dödstimman befanns, under edelig förbindelse.

<u>Gångkläder:</u>			<u>Riksmünt</u>	
1 Grön klädning 9: 1 Swart Orleans d <sup>o</sup> 10:, 1 Kålt 10: _____	29:	--		
2 Tygkjortlar 4:50, 9 aln. blårutigt Tyg à 50 öre, 4:50 _____	9:	--		
1 Tröja och 1 Kofta 3:75, 1 grå sjal 6:, 1 swart sidensjal 6: _____	15:	75.		
1 par Stöflor och 1 par känger _____	5:	--		
2 Förkläden 1:50, 2 Halskläden, 1 Myssa och Wantar 1:50 _____	3:	--		
3 Lintyg _____	3:	--		
2 Klädningar 3:, 1 kjortel, 2 Tröjer och 1 Päls 3: _____	6:	--	70:	75.
<u>Sängkläder och Diverse:</u>				
2 Täcken 6: , 2 Lakan 2:, 2 kuddewar 1: _____	9:	--		
2 Handdukar och 1 Servett _____	1:	--		
1 Tafla 1:, 2 Postillor 10: _____	11:	--		
10 Näsdukar 2:50, 5 Sjalar 1:50, 3 Såckerdukskläden 75 _____	4:	75.		
3 Förkläden 75, 1 Skrin och 1 kifta 1:50, 1 Wäfstol 1:50 _____	3:	75.		
1 kopparpanna, 1 kokbase, 1 Pannelock och 2 Stekpannor _____	2:	--		
3 Grytringar, 3 Fat och 4 Tallrickar _____	--	25.		
2 Parpsalmböcker 50, Fresenii Comunionsbok, och 2 Flaskor _____	2:	--		
1/3 del utaf en Stugubyggnad i Löfwingsborg _____	10:	--	43:	75
Innestående Köpeskilling för sålld fastighet uti Kapa Ravelsgård _____			476:	--
Summa Tillgångar R(iks)m(yn)t RD <sup>t</sup>			590:	50

<u>Skulder.</u>		
Begravningskostnad, sammanräknad _____	21:	59.
Behålna summan är altså Riksmünt Riksdaler _____	568:	91.

Gemensamt hafwa wi sökt uppgifwa qvarlåenskapen sådan  
den wid dödstimman befanns, samt hafwa icke med wett och  
wilja doldt eller utelemnad något; betyga under edelig  
förbindelse. \_ Som ofwan.

*Anders Thor, enkoman; med hand på papperet*  
*Swen Johan Swensson – Anders Peter Petersson*

Antecknad och värderadt. Ut Supra.

*And(ers) Joh(an) Lind. Jöns Johansson i Ängarp. Peter Jonsson i Ängarp*

Procent 65 öre riksmünt är inbetald till Linderås  
Fattigkassa; Qvitteras. Linderås den 23, Mars 1861.

*And(ers) Joh(an) Lind*  
Organist



### 1.1.2. Estate Records for Anna Stina Johansdotter

#### Translation:

No 23 shown at the Norra Vedbo District Court session, spring 1861.

On March 21<sup>st</sup> 1861 Estate inventory was made after the wife Anna Stina Johansdotter at Rödjestugan under Ängarp Norrgård in Linderås parish. She died on February 27<sup>th</sup> this year and left her husband, the widower Anders Thor, behind, with whom she doesn't have any children; but from a previous marriage to the deceased soldier Sven Hög she has four children: Maja Greta and Gustaf Adolf immigrated to North America a couple of years ago and are both married and of lawful age, at this occasion their rights are taken care of by the farmer Anders Peter Persson in Taleryd Norrgård, who also is the legal guardian of Johanna Sofia; the son Sven Johan of age is present himself, as well as the guardian.

The widower Anders Thor declares under oath the estate, as it was at the time of death.

<u>Clothes:</u>			<u>Riksmünt</u>	
2 kirtles 4:50, 9 ells of blue-checked fabric à 50 öre 4:50_____	9:	--		
1 sweater and 1 cardigan 3:75, 1 gray shawl 6:, 1 black silk-Shawl 6:_____	15:	75.		
1 pair of boots and 1 pair of shoes_____	5:	--		
2 aprons 1:50, 2 neck-clothes, 1 cap and mittens 1:50_____	3:	--		
3 linen clothes_____	3:	--		
2 dresses 3:, 1 kirtle, 2 sweaters and 1 fur coat 3:_____	6:	--	70:	75.
<u>Bedding and various:</u>				
2 quilts 6:, 2 sheets 2:, 2 pillowcases 1:_____	9:	--		
2 towels and 1 napkin_____	1:	--		
1 picture 1:, 2 collections of sermons 10:_____	11:	--		
10 hankies 2:50, 5 shawls 1:50, 3 Säckerdükskläden* 75_____	4:	75.		
3 aprons 75, 1 box and 1 chest 1:50, 1 loom 1:50_____	3:	75.		
1 copper pan, 1 cooking pot, 1 Pan lid and 2 frying pans_____	2:	--		
3 trivets, 3 dishes and 4 plates_____		25.		
2 hymn books 50, Communion book by Fresenius , and 2 bottles_____	2:	--		
1/3 of a house at Lövingsborg_____	10:	--	43:	75
Deposited purchase sum for sold property in Kapela Ravelsgård_____			476:	--
<b>The Grand Total is:</b>			<b>590:</b>	<b>50</b>

<u>Debts:</u>		
Funeral costs, all included _____	<u>21:</u>	<u>59.</u>
<b>The Residue is:</b>	<b>568:</b>	<b>91.</b>

Together we have tried to declare the estate  
as it was at the time of death, and  
have not hidden or left out anything with sense and intention;  
we certify under oath. Date as above.

*Anders Thor*, widower; with his hand on the paper  
*Swen Johan Swensson – Anders Peter Petersson*

Booked and valued as above

*Anders Johan Lind. Jöns Johansson in Ängarp. Peter Jonsson in Ängarp*

The “Percent for the poor” for this Estate record has been paid to Linderås’  
“social insurance office” with 65 öre Riksmünt.

Linderås March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1861

*Anders Johan Lind*  
Organist

**Notes:** the currency of that time was 1 Riksdaler Riksmünt = 100 öre.

### 1.1.3 Summary of Probate Record of Gustaf A. High (Gustaf Svensson)

## Summary of Probate Record of Gustaf A. High (Gustaf Svensson)<sup>128</sup>

Date of Death: March 18, 1920

Asset	Value
Personal Property:	\$250.00
Household Goods:	\$50.00
Stock:	\$150.00
Misc.:	\$50.00
Real Estate:	\$25,000.00

Land Description	Value
Homestead (W1/2 of SW1/4 of Sec. 12, T109, R27)	\$6,000.00
Improved Land	\$19,000.00

First Probate Meeting: March 23, 1920

Witnesses present were:

Name	Age	City	Rural Route	Relation to Gustaf High
John A. High	63	New Ulm	R3	son
Mathilda J. Olson	62	St. Peter	R1	daughter
Mary C. High	60	St. Peter	R1	daughter
Charles O. High	56	St. Peter	R1	son
Gustaf Aaron High	58	Mankato	R5	son
Helga L. Lundholm	54	St. Peter	R1	daughter
Andrew V. High	52	St. Peter	R1	son

- Andrew served as the petitioner and as the administrator
- Each child to receive one equal undivided one seventh part and share

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<sup>128</sup> Nicollet County Probate Records, Book W, page 614.



Appraisal: May 26, 1920

<b>Appraisers:</b>	Frank Lundholm and G. A. Mann
<b>Notary Public:</b>	Marshall E. Stone
<b>Date of Appraisal:</b>	May 26, 1920
<b>Date Filed:</b>	May 28, 1920

**Itemized Value of Property****Class I: Real Estate:**

<b>Land Description</b>	<b>Value</b>
W1/2 of SW1/4 of Sec. 12, T109, R27; lot 4, except W 40 acres, and lot 5, both in Sec. 12, T109, R27	\$6,800.00
N1/2 of NW1/4 of SW1/4 of Sec. 13, T109, R27	\$1,200.00
S1/2 of SW1/4 of Sec. 14, T109, R27	\$10,000.00
SE1/4 of SE1/4 of Sec. 15, T109, R27	\$4,000.00
N1/2 of N1/2 of SE1/4 of SE1/4 of Sec. 11, T109, R27	\$350.00
NE1/4 of NW1/4 and NW1/4 of NE1/4 of Sec. 21, T109, R27, less 1/2 acre for a county road	\$6,400.00
NW1/4 of SW1/4 and SW1/4 of NW1/4 of Sec. 28, T109, R27	\$4,000.00
<b>Total of All Land</b>	<b>\$32,750.00</b>

**Class II: Personal Belongings:**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Value</b>
1 organ	\$50.00
1 bookcase	
3 tables	
1 sewing machine	
2 rockers	
1 couch	
1 cupboard	

**Class III: Apparel:**

- No apparel of appreciable value

**Class IV: Stocks:**

- No Stocks

### 1.1.3 Summary of Probate Record of Gustaf A. High (Gustaf Svensson)

#### **Class V: Mortgages, Bonds, and Other Evidence of Debt:**

- This section appears to be blank, but a faint image is visible on the microfilm, likely ink showing through the paper from another page

#### **Class VI: All Other Personal Property:**

Item	Value
Cash	\$103.39
14 hogs	\$250.00
3 cows	\$120.00
1 yearling heifer	\$25.00
\$50.00 in war saving stamp certificates	\$45.00
<b>Total of All Items</b>	<b>\$543.39</b>

**Total of all Classes: \$33,343.39**

#### **Receipts:**

Items	Value
Personal property	\$593.39
Crops, produce, stock, etc.	\$1,651.97
<b>Total of all Receipts</b>	<b>\$2,245.36</b>

Disbursements	Payment
Frank Lundholm	\$7.50
G. A. Mann	\$7.50
St. Peter Free Press	\$20.60
Misc.	\$51.35
Abstracts, recording, surveying	\$70.73
Compensation of representative	Family Bible and \$170.00
Attorney, M. E. Stone	\$250.00
Feed and care of stock and hauling stock and produce to market	\$230.37
Judge of Probate, copies	\$5.00
Recording final decree, register of deeds	\$2.00
<b>Total of all Disbursements</b>	<b>\$815.05</b>

**Medical Expenses:**

Description	Price
Expenses of last sickness: Dr. Daniels	\$139.00
Mankato Clinic	\$150.00
Andrew Victor High, nursing and expenses	\$48.19
Emanuel Hospital, Mankato	\$28.85
<b>Total Medical Expenses</b>	<b>\$240.04</b>

**Funeral Expenses:**

Service	Provided by	Price
Funeral expenses	Johnson & Boman, Mankato	\$232.00
Sexton	Iver Benson	\$8.00
Livery service	M. J. Michels, Sanford High	\$14.00
Burial service	Rev. P. N. Shogren	\$5.00
<b>Total Medical Expenses</b>		<b>\$259.00</b>

**Taxes:**

Description	Amount
Real property tax, 1919 – 1920	\$603.85
Personal property tax, 1920	\$7.24
<b>Total Taxes</b>	<b>\$611.09</b>

**Claims of Creditors:**

Creditor	Amount
Mary C. High	\$430.00
Gustaf A. High	\$1145.00
Nicollet County Bank in St. Peter, signed notes, paid	\$0.00
<b>Total Claim of Creditors</b>	<b>\$1575.00</b>

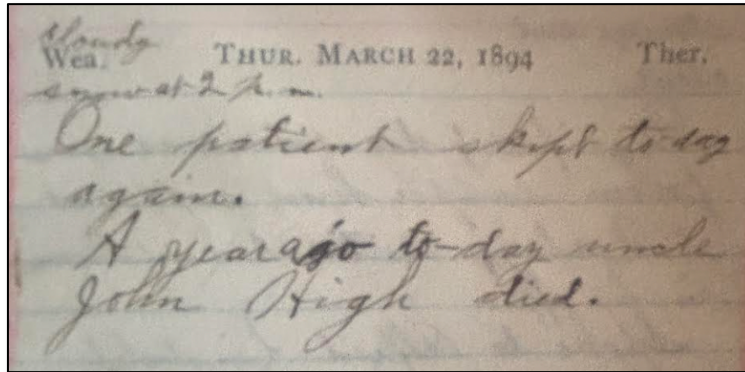
**Total of all Disbursements: \$2,245.36.**

The final decree appears to have been completed on December 7, 1921. It was filed January 6, 1922 in Book W, page 614. Judge of Probate was J. A. Loehl.



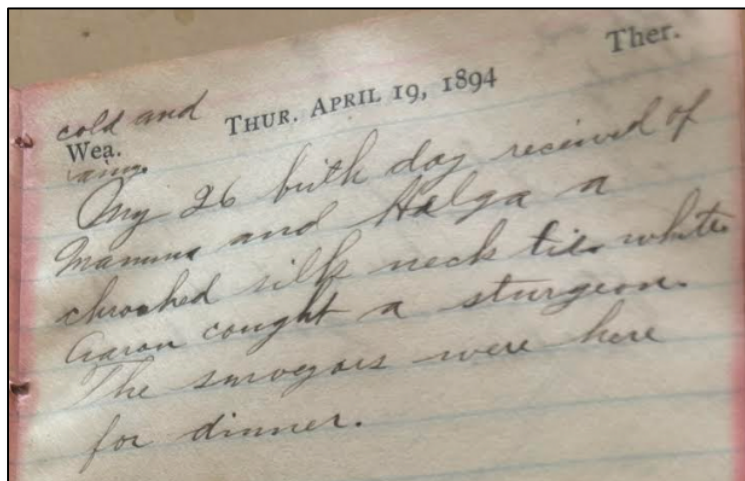
## Excerpts from the Journals of Andrew V. High

1894



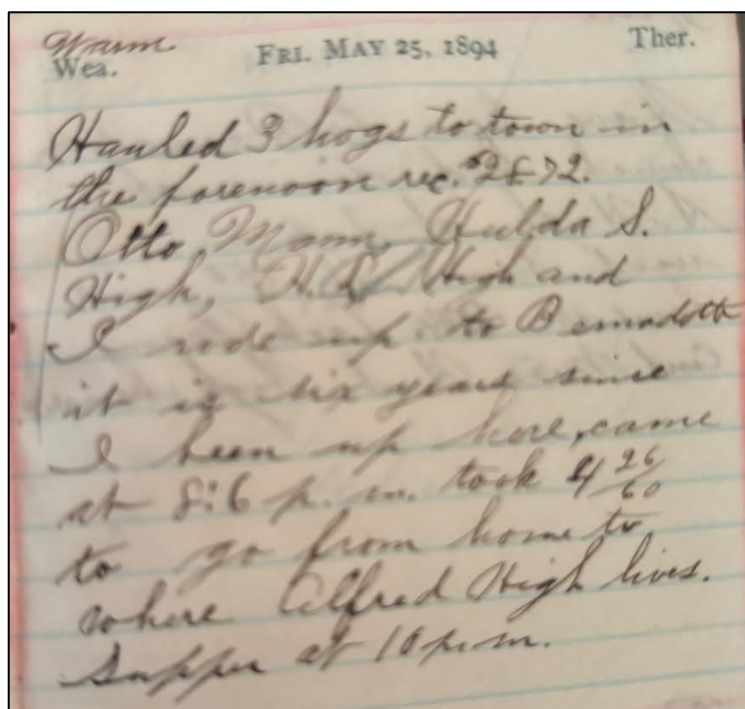
Thursday, March 22, 1894  
Weather – Cloudy, snow at 2 p.m.

*One patient skipped today again.  
A year ago today uncle John High died.*



Thursday, April 19, 1894  
Weather – Cold and rainy

*My 26<sup>th</sup> birthday; received of Mamma and Helga a croched ("crocheted") silk necktie white (sic) Aaron caught a sturgeon. The surveyors were here for dinner.*



Friday, May 25, 1894  
Weather – Warm

*Hauled 3 hogs to town in the forenoon (worth) \$28.72. Otto Mann, Hulda S. High, Helga High, and I rode up to Bernadette. It is six years since I have been up here. Came at 8:06 p.m. Took 4<sup>26/60</sup> to go from home to where Alfred High lives. Supper at 10 p.m.*

*Fine*  
Wea. SUNDAY 3 Ther.  
Mamma and I were  
to St. Peter Church  
pa. and Aaron were  
to Mankato.  
Aaron and I buried  
the dead cow this  
morning before break-  
fast.

Sunday, June 3

Weather – Fine

Mama and I were  
to St. Peter Church.  
Pa. and Aaron were  
to Mankato.  
Aaron and I buried  
the dead cow this  
morning before break-  
fast.

*Cloudy +*  
Wea. SAT. JUNE 16, 1894 Ther.  
*rain*  
Brought home the ice cream-  
freezer. Albert High married  
at 4 p. in Mankato.  
The sewing society have  
met here this afternoon.  
Dug down the hitching  
post in the yard west  
of the granary. Aaron & I.

Saturday, June 16, 1894

Weather – Rainy

Brought home the ice cream  
freezer. Albert High married  
at 4 p. in Mankato.  
The sewing society have  
meet (sic) here this afternoon.  
Dug down the hitching  
post in the yard west  
of the granary. Aaron and I. (sic)

*Clear*  
Wea. SUN. JUNE 24, 1894 Ther.  
All have been  
home this forenoon.  
Lars Johnson  
is down here. Helga  
and I have been  
over to Jonas Mann's  
and had ice cream &  
lemonade.

Sunday, June 24, 1894

Weather – Clear

All have been  
home this forenoon.  
Lars Johnson  
is down here. Helga  
and I have been  
over to Jonas Mann's  
and had ice cream and  
lemonade.



#### 1.1.4 Excerpts from the Journals of Andrew V. High

Wear  
Clear  
TUES. DEC. 25, 1894 Ther.  
Father, Mary, Helga  
and I were to church in  
the morning.  
Father has been up  
to G. Kap, and  
he is very sick not  
expected to live very  
long.

Tuesday, December 25, 1894  
Weather – Clear

Father, Mary, Helga,  
and I were to church in  
the morning.  
Father has been up to G. Kap\* and  
he is very sick; not  
expected to live very  
long.

\*G(ustav) Kap was a neighbor of  
Gustaf High's family.

1895

Cold and  
Wear  
N.W. wind. THUR. FEB. 28, 1895 Ther.  
Gustaf Aaron High was  
married today to Miss  
Mary Lundgren.  
I was there and had  
supper.

Thursday. February 28, 1895  
Weather – Cold and N.W. wind

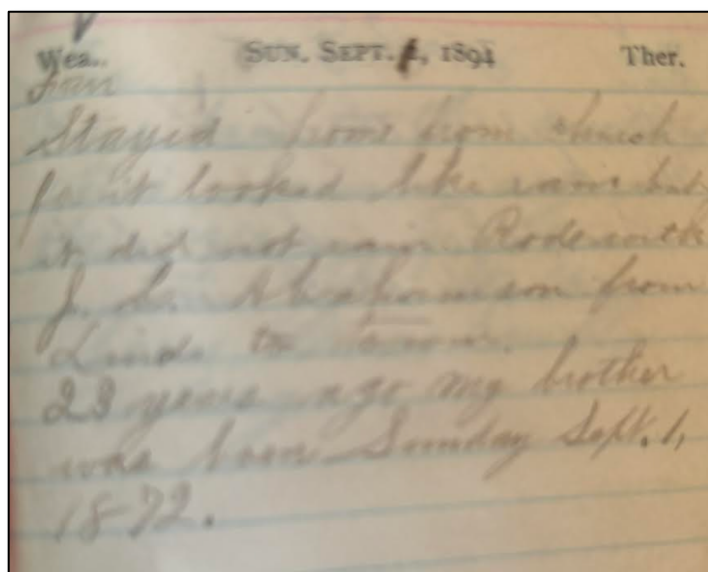
Gustaf Aaron High was  
married today to Miss  
Mary Lundgren.  
I was there and had  
supper.

Wear  
Rainy  
FRIDAY 3 Ther.  
Aaron High and wife is  
here came from Butterfield  
to-day, arrived at 5:15 p.m.  
One of the greatest  
thunder storms that I  
remember went over here  
at 7 p.m. but hardly any  
rain the rain went n.e.  
The lightning struck the barn at  
the east end and killed 2 cows  
in the barn and set fire in  
the barn also, in a scardling.

Friday May 3, 1895  
Weather – Cold and N.W. wind

Aaron High and wife is (sic)  
here, came from Butterfield  
to-day, arrived at 5:15 p.m.  
One of the greatest  
thunderstorms that I  
remember went over here  
at 7 p.m. but hardly any  
rain, the rain went n(orth)e(east).  
The lightning struck the barn at  
the east and killed 2 cows  
in the barn and set fire in  
the barn also, in a scantling (a  
small piece of wood for framing  
houses)





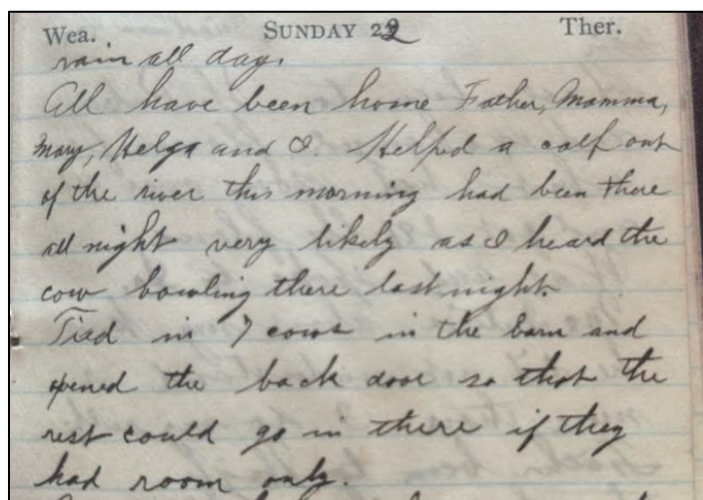
Sunday, September 31, 1895

Weather – Fair

Stayed home from church  
for it looked like rain but  
it did not rain. Rode with  
J.G. Abrahamson from  
Linds to town.

23 years ago, my brother\*  
was born – Sunday Sept.(ember) 1,  
1872.

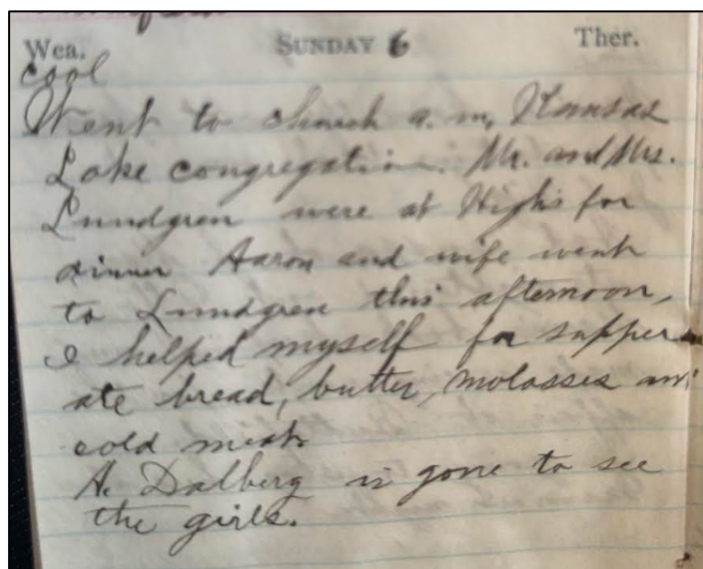
\*This was Frans Emil, the youngest child of  
Gustaf Adolf and Anna Christina High who  
died less that a year later on August 11, 1873.



Sunday, September 22, 1895

Weather – Rain all day.

All have been here. Father, Mamma,  
Mary, Helga, and I helped a calf out  
of the river this morning. (It) had been there  
all night very likely as I heard the  
cow howling? there last night.  
Tied in 7 cows in the barb and  
opened the back door so that the  
rest could go in there if they  
had room only.



Sunday, October 6, 1895

Weather – Cool

Went to church (in the) a.m. (at) Kansas  
Lake Congregation. Mrs. and Mrs.  
Lundgren were at High's for  
dinner. Aaron and wife went  
to Lundgren this afternoon.  
I helped myself to supper.  
(I) ate bread, butter, molasses, and  
cold milk.  
A. Dalberg is gone to see  
the girls.

## 1.1.4 Excerpts from the Journals of Andrew V. High

1896

Ther. THURSDAY 16 Wea. Cloudy  
Received a letter from  
Otto Mann stating that  
J. Albert High was robbed  
by highway robbers, last  
Thursday about 1:20 p.m.  
on the road between Johns  
and "Ryges", about 8 or 9 dolls

Thursday, January 16, 1896  
Weather – Cloudy

Received a letter from  
Otto Mann stating that  
J. Albert High was robbed  
by highway robbers last  
Thursday (at) about 1:20 p.m. on the road between Johns  
and "Ryges?", about 8 or 9 dollars

Ther. THURSDAY 9 Wea. Cloudy  
Andrew Lundgren was  
in here this morning  
announced the birth of a  
boy at G.H. High Jr.'s  
Nels Melhiem was  
taken sick this afternoon

Thursday, April 9, 1896  
Weather – Cloudy

Andrew Lundgren was  
in here this morning (and)  
announced the birth of a  
boy\* at G.H. High Jr.'s (home).  
Nels Melhiem (Melheim) was  
taken sick this afternoon

\*This was Vilhelm High (1896-1984), the eldest  
son of Aaron and Mary High.

1899

Ther. THURSDAY 8 Wea. Fine  
Began taking down  
the lats in the south  
room upstairs, intend  
to have it fixed in  
better shape.  
14 yr. ago since Alfred  
moved to Bernadotte.

Thursday, June 9, 1899  
Weather – Fine

Began taking down  
the lats (lathes) in the south  
room upstairs, intended  
to have it fixed in  
better shape.

15 years ago since Alfred  
moved to Bernadotte.



Ther. SUN. DEC. 24. 1899 Wea.  
 Very windy. Cold N. W. Wind  
 Otto Mann went to  
 Mankato this afternoon.  
 Received a cup and saucer  
 from Mother and sister  
 Helga. On the cup is the  
 picture of G. A. College on the  
 saucer the St. Peter Hospital  
 Ther. MONDAY 25

Sunday, December 24, 1899

Weather – Very windy, cold N(orth)W(est) wind

Otto Mann went to  
 Mankato this afternoon.

Received a cup and saucer  
 from Mother and sister  
 Helga. On the cup is the  
 picture of G(ustavus) A(dolphus) college on the  
 saucer (is a picture of) the St. Peter Hospital.

1900

Ther. SAT. MAY 19, 1900 Wea.  
 Aunt Mrs. Margaret Mann,  
 Helga, and Hulda  
 High came on noon  
 train. I was there at  
 the depot to meet them.  
~~M. A. Mann~~

Saturday, May 19, 1900

Weather – Warm

Aunt Mrs. Margaret Mann,  
 Helga, and Hulda  
 High came on noon  
 train. I was there at  
 the depot to meet them.

Ther. SATURDAY 16 Wea.  
 Has been raining all day  
 rained hard in the afternoon.  
 Otto Mann received a letter from his home  
 written by Mrs. Ida Mann stating  
 that if Otto wanted to see his father  
 alive he had better come home.  
 Otto left on noon train for  
 St. James.

Saturday, June 16, 1900

Weather – Has been raining all day

Rained hard in the afternoon.  
 Otto Mann received a letter from his home  
 written by Mrs. Ida Mann, stating  
 that if Otto wanted to see his father  
 alive he had better come home.  
 Otto left on noon train for St. James.

Ther. THURS. JUNE 21, 1900 Wea.  
 Very warm  
 Received letter from Otto  
 Mann stating "Father  
 died at 10 o'clock last  
 night."

Thursday, June 21, 1900

Weather – Very warm

Received letter from Otto  
 Mann stating "Father  
 died at 10 o'clock last  
 night."



### 1.1.4 Excerpts from the Journals of Andrew V. High

Ther. SATURDAY Wea.  
 3 years ago Mamma and  
 Sister Helga came  
 up to Butterfield for  
 a visit, brother Aaron  
 lived on section 11 in  
 Odin at that time.  
 Jonas Mann has been  
 buried to-day.  
 Age 87 yr. 7 ms. 24 days

Saturday, June, 23, 1900

Weather – Warm

3 years ago, Mamma and  
 Sister Helga came  
 up to Butterfield for  
 a visit. Brother Aaron  
 lived in Section 11 in  
 Odin at that time.  
 Jonas Mann has been  
 buried to-day.  
 Age 87 years 7 months 24 days

1901

Ther. TUES. JAN. 22, 1901 Wea.  
 Mother is weaker to-day  
 Will go after the doctor  
 tomorrow for her.

Tuesday, January, 22, 1901

Weather – Fine

Mother is weaker today.  
 Will go after the doctor  
 tomorrow for her.

Ther. ~~Thurs. April 19, 1901~~ SATURDAY April 20, 1901. Wea.  
 Very fine  
 Read at 1:40 p.m. the following  
 telegram "Your mother is dead  
 come home immediately."  
 C. O. High.  
 Took the 3:02 train for Mankato.  
 Arrived home before dark, footed  
 it from Mankato. The undertaker  
 was at home when I came. Mother  
 died April 19<sup>th</sup> 11:10 A.M. on my birthday.  
 Ther. ~~Thurs. April 20, 1901~~ FRIDAY April 19 Wea.

Saturday, April 20, 1901

Weather – Very fine

Read at 1:40 p.m. the following  
 telegram "Your mother is dead  
 come home immediately."  
 C.O. (Charles Oscar) High  
 Took the 3L02 train for Mankato.  
 Arrived home before dark, footed  
 it from Mankato. The undertaker  
 was at home when I came. Mother  
 died Friday, April 19<sup>th</sup> at 11:10 A.M.  
 on my birthday.

Ther. TUESDAY April 23 Wea.  
 Very fine  
 Mother's funeral

Tuesday, April, 23, 1901

Weather – Very fine

Mother's funeral

Form No. 1.

**THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**  
 21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. INCORPORATED  
 CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
	Si	J	Paid

**RECEIVED** at 132pm 4-20 189

Dated At Peter Min 20

To A V High

Butterfield Min

your mother is dead Come home immediately

C O High

Telegram Andrew Victor received from his brother Charlie High, informing him that their mother Anna Christina High had died – April 20, 1901

Ther. SATURDAY 14 Wea.

Spoke to Miss Sheldon about S(unday) school meeting. She would have come if it had not rained last night.

Pres. Wm. Kindley died this morning at 2:15 a.m. Buffalo N.Y.

Saturday, September, 14 1901

Weather – Fair

Spoke to Miss Sheldon about S(unday) school meeting. She would have come if it had not rained last night.

Pres(ident) W(illia)m Kindley (sic) died this morning at 2:15 a.m. (in) Buffalo, NY



### 1.1.4 Excerpts from the Journals of Andrew V. High

Ther. THURS. SEPT. 19, 1901 Wea. *Rainy*  
 Rev. Wallace of Mountain  
 Lake spoke in the Minnesota  
 church at 2:00 p.m. in  
 memory of William Kindley.  
 Prof. Lewis Stern spoke  
 also a few minutes.

Thursday, September, 19, 1901  
 Weather – Rainy

*Rev. Wallace of Mountain  
 Lake spoke in the Minnesota  
 church at 2:00 pm in  
 memory of William Kindley (sic).  
 Prof. Lewis Stern spoke  
 also a few minutes.*

Ther. WEDNESDAY 4 Wea. *Very fine*  
 Sister Helga Louisa is  
 to be married to Frank A.  
 Lundholm Thursday Dec 12  
 p.m. At 10:50 she told  
 me about the marriage.  
 Otto Mann took them to  
 the depot.

Wednesday, December, 4 1901  
 Weather – Very fine

*Sister Helga Louisa is  
 to be married to Frank A.  
 Lundholm on Thursday, Dec. 12  
 p.m. At 10:50 she told  
 me about the marriage.  
 Otto Mann took them to  
 the depot.*

Ther. THURS. DEC. 12, 1901 Wea. *Snowing all day.*  
 Frank A. Lundholm  
 and Helga L. High  
 are supposed to be  
 married to-day.

Thursday, December 12, 1901  
 Weather – Snowing all day

*Frank A. Lundholm  
 and Helga L. High  
 are supposed to be  
 married to-day.*

## 1902

Ther. THURSDAY 18 Wea. *Fair*  
 Otto Mann received letter from  
 his home in which it  
 was stated that a son  
 was born to Mr. and Mrs.  
 Frank Lundholm last  
 Tuesday.

Thursday, September, 18 1902  
 Weather – Very fine

*Otto Mann received (a) letter from  
 his home in which it  
 was stated that a son\*  
 was born to Mr. and Mrs.  
 Frank Lundholm last  
 Tuesday.*

\*This was Clifford Lundholm (1902-1989)



1903

Ther. MONDAY 16 Wea.  
*Very cold*  
 Have been in the house all day, so cold did not feel like going out to work.  
 The Opera house in St. Peter burnt down this morning.

Monday, February, 16 1903

Weather – *Very cold*

*Have been in the house all day, so cold, (I) did not feel like going out to work.*

*The opera house in St. Peter burnt down this morning.*

Ther. WEDNESDAY 10 Wea.  
*Cold much west wind.*  
 Rained some this forenoon.  
 Sent out letter to the different firms that High & Mann deals with notifying them of the dissolution of High & Mann partnership to take effect July 1, 1903.

Wednesday, June, 10 1903

Weather – *Cold north west wind*

*Rained some this forenoon. Sent out letter to the different firms that High & Mann deals with notifying them of the dissolution of High & Mann partnership to take effect July 1, 1903.*

Ther. FRIDAY 18 Wea.  
*Clear South wind*  
 The Minnesota River is high the farmers have to move out the same as last spring.

Friday, September, 18, 1903

Weather – *Clear south wind*

*The Minnesota River is high. The farmers have to move out the same as last spring.*

## Excerpts from the Probate Record of John High (Sven Johan Svensson)<sup>129</sup>

File No. 877 Register No. 267

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IN  
**PROBATE COURT,**  
NICOLLET COUNTY, MINN.

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In the Matter of the Estate  
OF  
John High  
Deceased.

---

John Lundquist  
Administrator

---

Petition Filed Apr 15<sup>th</sup> 1893

Date of Appointment May 12<sup>th</sup> 1893

Date of Bond May 12<sup>th</sup> 1893

Date of Discharge.....

Date of final Decree Mar. 8<sup>th</sup> 1894

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FREE PRESS BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, MARSHFIELD, WIS.

<sup>129</sup> Probate Index, 1860-1983; Probate Records, 1856-1897; Probate Case Files, Ca. 1860-1900; Minnesota. Probate Court (Nicollet County); Nicollet, Minnesota



State of Minnesota, } ss. IN PROBATE COURT.  
County of Nicollet }

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

John High,

deceased.

To the Probate Court in and for said County:

The Petition of Johanna S. High of the town of Belgrade in the County of Nicollet and State of Minnesota respectfully shews: That John High who was at the time of his death a resident of the town of Belgrade in the County of Nicollet and State of Minnesota, died on the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of March A. D. 1883, at the town of Belgrade in the County of Nicollet and State of Minnesota, leaving estate therein and without leaving any Last Will and Testament to the knowledge, information or belief of your petitioner.

That the names, ages and residence of the heirs of said deceased, so far as known to your petitioner, are as follows:

Your petitioner, said Johanna S. High, aged 48 years, residing at said Belgrade and is the widow of said deceased John High of dec<sup>d</sup> aged 23 years,

residing at said Belgrade  
Hulda Sophia High daughter of dec<sup>d</sup> aged 20 years,

residing at said Belgrade  
Emma Christian High daughter of dec<sup>d</sup> aged 16 years,

residing at said Belgrade, and  
Ester Mausta High daughter of dec<sup>d</sup> aged 7 years,

residing at said Belgrade Town  
aged \_\_\_\_\_ years,

residing at \_\_\_\_\_  
aged \_\_\_\_\_ years,

residing at \_\_\_\_\_  
aged \_\_\_\_\_ years,

residing at \_\_\_\_\_  
aged \_\_\_\_\_ years,

residing at \_\_\_\_\_  
aged \_\_\_\_\_ years,

That the probable value of the personal estate is about Three Hundred Dollars; and the probable value of the real property is Three Thousand Dollars,

and its character is as follows: Improved Farm with dwelling House and other Buildings thereon

That your petitioner is

the surviving widow

of said deceased,



1.1.5. Excerpts from the Probate Record of John High (Sven Johan Svensson)

That the name of the person for whom administration is prayed is John Ternqvist and his address is Marikato, Minnesota

Your petitioner therefore prays that Letters of Administration of the estate of the said intestate be granted to the said John Ternqvist

Dated the 15<sup>th</sup> day of April A.D. 1893

Signed in presence of John Peterson Johanna S. High  
Gustaf A. High mark

State of Minnesota,  
County of Nicollet } ss.

Johanna S. High  
the person who made the foregoing petition being duly sworn, says that the same is true to her knowledge, except as to those matters stated on her information and belief, and as to those matters that she believe them to be true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
15<sup>th</sup> day of April 1893 } Johanna S. High  
John Peterson mark  
Judge of Probate.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

IN PROBATE COURT  
County of Nicollet

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF  
John High  
Deceased.

PETITION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Filed this 15<sup>th</sup> day  
of April A.D. 1893  
John Peterson  
Judge of Probate.

U.S. - Probate Form No. 10, Feb., 1904.



# ADMINISTRATOR'S BOND.

Know all Men by these Presents, That are John Turgqvist as principal  
Gustaf A. Hög as principal  
Sven Henson as principal

as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto John Peterson Judge of Probate of the County of Nicollet Minnesota, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the said Judge of Probate, or his successors in office; for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Signed with our hands, and sealed with our seals, this 12th day of May A. D. 1885.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above bounden John Turgqvist

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Hög late of Nicollet County, Minnesota deceased, being to him granted, shall and will well and faithfully execute the trust reposed in him as administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and estate of said deceased; and shall make and return into the Probate Court of the County of Nicollet and State of Minnesota, within three months, a true and perfect inventory of all the goods, chattels, rights, credits, and estate of said deceased, which shall come to his possession or knowledge, or the possession of any other person for him; and shall administer according to law, all the goods, chattels, rights, credits, and estate of said deceased, which shall at any time come to his possession, or to the possession of any other person for him; and out of the same shall pay and discharge all debts and charges chargeable on the same, or such dividends thereon as shall be ordered and decreed by said Court; and shall render a true and just account of his administration to said Court within one year, and at any other time when required by said Court; and shall perform all orders and decrees of said Court, by him to be performed in the premisses, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

John Peterson  
Magnum Christoffersen

John Turgqvist Seal  
Gustaf A. Hög Seal  
Sven Henson Seal  
Sven Henson Seal



1.1.5. Excerpts from the Probate Record of John High (Sven Johan Svensson)

State of Minnesota, } ss.  
County of Nicollet

We it is known, That on this 12<sup>th</sup> day of May A. D. 1893, personally appeared before me John Tarnqvist  
Gustaf A. High and Sven Monson  
to me well known to be the same persons who executed the foregoing bond, and they severally acknowledged the same to be their own free act and deed, and that they executed the same for the uses and purposes herein expressed.

John Peterson  
Judge of Probate.

State of Minnesota, } ss.  
County of Nicollet

Gustaf A. High & Sven Monson  
being duly sworn, each for himself, deposes and says, that he is a freeholder, and resident of the State of Minnesota, and is worth the sum of five hundred  
dollars over and above all just debts, liabilities, and responsibilities, and exclusive of his property exempt from execution.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12<sup>th</sup> day of May A. D. 1893 }  
John Peterson  
Judge of Probate.

Gustaf A. High  
Sven Monson.

I do hereby approve the within Bond.

Dated this 12<sup>th</sup> day of May A. D. 1893.  
John Peterson  
Judge of Probate.

Dated at Mauckato, Minn. this 26<sup>th</sup> day of May A. D. 1895. }  
John Tarnqvist } Examiner or Administrator.

We the undersigned Appraisers do hereby certify that pursuant to the annexed warrant to us directed, we have appraised all the property described and mentioned in the above inventory, which has been to us exhibited, setting down opposite to each item in said inventory, in figures, the value thereof in money as by us determined.

Witness our hands, this 26 day of May A. D. 1895 }  
Andrew Lind  
Charles A. Lind } Appraisers.

Filed for Record this day of A. D. 1895, at o'clock M.



State of Minnesota, } ss. IN PROBATE COURT.  
County of \_\_\_\_\_

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF \_\_\_\_\_

Deceased,

TO THE PROBATE COURT IN AND FOR SAID COUNTY:

The Petition of Johanna High of  
the Town of Belgrade in the County of St. Louis  
and State of Minnesota, respectfully shows:

That your petitioner is the surviving wife of the above named John High  
deceased,

That the names and ages of the children of said John High  
deceased, surviving him are as follows: John Albert High ages 23 years  
Hilda Sophie High " 21 "  
Emma Christina High " 16 "  
Esther Amanda High " 7

That the said John High deceased, at the time of his  
death was the owner of a homestead, and that such homestead consists of the following described  
real estate, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, viz: That tract or parcel of land situate  
and being in the Town of Belgrade in the County of  
St. Louis and State of Minnesota, described as follows:  
The N. E. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of Section 23  
and the N. W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of Section 24  
Town 102 Range 27 West

That your petitioner claims that said real estate, with its appurtenances, shall be set apart  
and descend to your petitioner as the homestead of said John High  
deceased, by virtue of her right to the same as the surviving wife of said deceased.

That the following is a description of the personal property of said John High  
deceased, which is desired to be selected by your petitioner, and the  
value thereof, according to the appraisements, viz:

1. FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS:

Description	VALUE	cts.
<u>Stoves</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>00</u>
<u>Tables and Chairs</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>00</u>
<u>Lamps, clock, Bedding and for feet</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>00</u>

Lawyers o'clock. Bedding and for feet

#### 1.1.5. Excerpts from the Probate Record of John High (Sven Johan Svensson)

[illegible]



## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT RECORD.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

John High.

*Deceased.*

County of Nicollet

IN PROBATE COURT.

A true and correct inventory of all the real estate, and all the goods, chattels, rights, credits, and estate of John High deceased, which have come to the possession or to the knowledge of the undersigned John Jonqvist administrator of the said estate.

Training Data: 2000-2004

REAL ESTATE.			PERSONAL ESTATE.		
No.	ITEMS.	Value.	No.	ITEMS.	Value.
40	Acres N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 20	8480	1	Horse	10 00
30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Acres N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 20	1500	1	Buggy	50 00
20	Acres S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 20	200	5	Cows	70 00
20	Acres S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 20	200	2	Hoppers	20 00
10	Acres S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 20	120	2	Culps	8 00
all in town 109, range 27.			60	Chickens	6 00
12 $\frac{1}{2}$		300	1	Hid	7 00
except $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the				House Furniture	50 00
S. E. cor of 40 acres			10	Wheat	15 00
			5	Corn	1 00
			10	Rye	24 00
			30	Potatoes	12 00
			2	Clocks	2 00
				Credit	30 00
			1	Mortgages	800.00
			108550		
			550		
			535		



1.1.5. Excerpts from the Probate Record of John High (Sven Johan Svensson)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, IN PROBATE COURT,  
County of Nicollet } <sup>ss.</sup> Special TERM, June 6<sup>th</sup> 1893.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF  
John High,  
Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Johanna High  
the surviving wife of said John High - , deceased, for the setting  
apart of the homestead of said deceased, and for the allowance to her of the personal  
property therein selected by her.

It is ordered that the following described real estate, with the appurtenances thereunto  
belonging, be, and the same is set apart to the said Johanna High  
as the homestead of said John High - , deceased, viz:  
that tract or parcel of land, situate and being in the Town of  
Bulgrade - , in the County of Nicollet - , and  
State of Minnesota, described as follows:  
The northeast quarter (N.E. 1/4) of the northeast  
quarter (N.E. 1/4) of section twenty three (23), and  
the northwest quarter (N.W. 1/4) of the northwest  
quarter (N.W. 1/4) of section twenty four (24), all in  
township one hundred and nine (109), range twenty seven (27).

It is further ordered that the personal property selected by the said  
Johanna High - be set apart and allowed as the personal property  
of the said John High - , and that the items so selected be entered  
upon the inventory of the goods, chattels, rights and credits of said  
John High - , deceased, made and returned into this Court  
by the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, and that said items so selected shall  
not be deemed assets in the hands of said Administrator  
but be forthwith delivered by said Administrator - to the said  
Johanna High.

Dated at St. Peter, Minn. the 6<sup>th</sup> day of June A. D. 1893.

By the Court,  
John Peterson,  
Judge of Probate.



No. 309.—PROOF OF CLAIM. (Law of 1889.) Kaiser Press Co., Printers, Stationers and Legal Blank, St. Paul, Minn.

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State of Minnesota, } ss. IN PROBATE COURT.  
County of Nicollet

In the Matter of the Estate of John High, Deceased.

State of Minnesota, } ss.  
County of Nicollet  
William Emmet

being duly sworn, says that he is \_\_\_\_\_ the claimant  
in the annexed itemized claim against said John High  
deceased; that the amount due thereon is Twenty & 15/100 DOLLARS.  
the same being a bal. acct. of \$6<sup>45</sup> and two  
promissory note hereto attached  
That the same is just and true; that no payments have been made thereon which are not credited;  
and that there are no offsets to the same to the knowledge of affiant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of October  
A. D. 1893.

W E Kruer  
John Peterson  
Judge of Probate.

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State of Minnesota, } ss. IN PROBATE COURT, Special TERM.  
County of Nicollet In the Within Entitled Matter.

Amount of Claim, on Nov 12/93 \$90.12 STATEMENT.

ITEMS DISALLOWED.	OFFSETS ALLOWED.
\$	\$
\$	\$
\$	\$
\$	\$
\$	\$
\$	\$
Total, - - - - -	Total, - - - - -
\$	\$
Interest on Claim to date, -	\$
Final Balance against Estate, -	<u>\$90.13</u>

It is Ordered, That the foregoing be the amounts of allowance and disallowance on the within claim, and on the offsets thereto, and the final balance thereon against said estate.

Dated at St. Peter, Minnesota the 12th day of November A. D. 1893.

By the Court,  
John Peterson, Judge of Probate.



1.1.5. Excerpts from the Probate Record of John High (Sven Johan Svensson)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>State of Minnesota,</b></p> <p>County of <u>St. Louis</u> }</p>	} <small>as</small>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>IN PROBATE COURT.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Account of <u>John Tengqvist</u></p>
<p>In the Matter of the Estate of <u>John High</u>, Deceased.</p>		
<p>THE SAID ESTATE IN ACCOUNT WITH <u>John Tengqvist, Administrator of said estate</u></p>		
DR.		
<p>To Personal Estate, as per Inventory and Appraisal <u>Share in mortgage</u></p> <p>Increase of Personal Estate, <u>aid as per order (see report)</u> <u>Int. of mortgage</u></p> <p>Receipts on Sale of Personal Estate, not inventoried</p> <p>Receipts on Claims, etc., deemed bad and not appraised</p> <p>Receipts on Sale of Real Estate, sold per order (see report)</p> <p>Receipts from Rent of Real Estate for the year</p> <p>Receipts from Produce of Farm for year</p> <p>Receipts from Interest on</p>	<p>Debit</p>	<p>Credit</p>
	535	00
	43	58
	578	58
THE SAME		
1. EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION.		
<p>By Paid Probate Fees, as per Voucher <u>no charge</u></p> <p>Paid Appraiser, as per Voucher <u>no charge</u></p> <p>Paid Printer, as per Voucher No. <u>1</u></p> <p>Paid Labor on Farm <u>Register of deed voucher 2</u></p> <p>Paid Improvements on Real Estate <u>Maintenance of the family of dec'd &amp; children</u></p> <p>Personal Services, as per Account</p> <p><u>Paid for copies &amp; special services voucher</u></p>	<p>Debit</p>	<p>Credit</p>
		12 00
		1 95
		150 00
		5 75
		169 70
2. TAXES.		
<p>By Paid Taxes for the year 18____, Voucher No. <u>Paid by the</u></p> <p>Paid Taxes for the year 18____, Voucher No. <u>widow of dec'd</u></p> <p>Total Taxes Paid</p> <p>Total Expenses of Administration</p>		
3. EXPENSES OF LAST SICKNESS.		
<p>Paid by Services, as per Voucher No.</p> <p>Paid for Medicines, as per Voucher No.</p> <p>Paid for Services, as per Voucher No.</p> <p>Total Expenses of last Sickness</p>		
4. NECESSARY FUNERAL EXPENSES.		
<p>By Paid for Coffin, as per Voucher No.</p> <p>Paid for Services, as per Voucher No.</p> <p>Paid for Services, as per Voucher No.</p>		
<p>Amount forward <u>\$169 70</u> <u>578 58</u></p>		



	CR.		DR.	
	Mins.	Cash.	Mins.	Cash.
Brought forward _____	169.	70	578.	50
<b>S. DEBTS DUE TO OTHER CREDITORS.</b>				
By Paid the several claims and demands allowed by order of Court as per Vouchers numbered <u>One</u> to <u>Two</u> to-wit:				
No. <u>1. To Thiel</u>	19	36		
No. <u>2. Estate John W. Miller</u>	92	31		
No. _____	11	67		
No. _____	16	70		
No. _____	281	37		
No. _____				
No. _____				
No. _____				
No. _____				
No. _____				
No. _____				
No. _____				
No. _____				
No. _____				
No. _____				
No. _____				
No. _____				
No. _____				
No. _____				
No. _____				
Total debts paid _____	281	37		
Total paid by _____	297	13		
Balance in hands of <u>of Administrator</u>				
Dated <u>February 13<sup>th</sup> 1894.</u>				
			<u>John Ternquist</u>	
<b>State of Minnesota,</b>				
County of <u>Nicollet</u> } ss.				
On this <u>13<sup>th</sup></u> day of <u>February</u> A. D. 18 <u>94</u> , before me personally appeared <u>John Ternquist, the</u> above named, and made oath that the above and foregoing account signed by him is just and true, and that he has actually paid out and expended the said several sums therein named.				
Subscribed & sworn to before me this <u>13<sup>th</sup></u> day of <u>February</u> 18 <u>94</u> .			<u>John Ternquist</u>	
<u>John Peterson</u> Judge of Probate.				

1.1.5. Excerpts from the Probate Record of John High (Sven Johan Svensson)

<p>State of Minnesota, County of <u>Nicollet</u> } ss.</p> <p>IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF <u>John High,</u> } Deceased.</p>	<p>IN PROBATE COURT</p>
<p>TO THE PROBATE COURT IN AND FOR SAID COUNTY:</p>	
<p>The Petition of <u>John Ternqvist</u>, administrator of said estate of said <u>John High</u>, deceased, respectfully represents that said estate has been fully administered, as will appear by the final account of his administration filed with this Court.</p>	
<p>Your Petitioner would therefore pray That an order be made fixing a time and place at which this Court will examine, settle and allow said final account, and for the assign- ment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.</p>	
<p>Dated at <u>St. Peter, Minnesota</u> the <u>13<sup>th</sup></u> day of <u>February</u> A. D. 18 <u>94</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>John Ternqvist</u></p>	
<p>_____</p>	
<p>State of Minnesota, County of <u>Nicollet</u> } ss.</p>	<p><u>John Ternqvist</u></p> <p>the person who makes the foregoing Petition, being duly sworn, says that the same is true, to his own knowledge, except as to those matters stated on his information and belief, and as to those matters that he believes them to be true.</p>
<p>Subscribed and sworn to before me, the <u>13<sup>th</sup></u> day of <u>February</u> A. D. 18 <u>94</u>.</p>	<p><u>John Ternqvist</u></p> <p><u>John Peterson</u> Judge of Probate.</p>



FINAL DECREE.

State of Minnesota, } IN PROBATE COURT.  
County of Nicollet } ss. Special Term, March 8<sup>th</sup> 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of John High —, Deceased:

It Appearing to the Court now here, on satisfactory proofs and the evidence, that the necessary expenses of funeral, of last sickness of said deceased, and of administration of said estate, have been fully paid, and that all the debts existing against said deceased, or allowed by the Court, pursuant to law, have been fully paid and satisfied, and that said estate has been fully administered, as by the final account of John Turnqvist as administrator

of said estate, duly audited and allowed by this Court, pursuant to due notice given and served, will appear, reference being had thereto.

And it Further Appearing That due notice of the application for this final decree in said matter, assigning the estate to the persons therein entitled by law, has likewise been duly given and served pursuant to the law in such case made and provided.

And it Further Appearing That the said deceased died ~~int~~ testate, and the residue of said estate consists of the following described real estate, to-wit:

The north half (N $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of the southwest quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the southwest quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ) and the south half (S $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of the northwest quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the southwest quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ) in section thirteen (13) and the south ten (10) acres of the southeast quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the southeast quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ) in section fourteen (14) all in township one hundred and nine (109) range twenty seven (27) in said Nicollet County.

Also the following described real estate in said County set apart to Johanna S. High, the widow of said deceased, as her life estate, and the homestead of said deceased. to-wit: The northeast quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the northeast quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of section twenty three (23) and the northwest quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ )



of the northwest quarter ( $N.W.\frac{1}{4}$ ) of section twenty four  
(24) excepting one half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) acre off from the south  
east corner (S.E. cor.) of said last described forty  
(40) acres. All in said township 104 and range 27.

And it Further Appearing That the following named persons are all the persons  
entitled to said residue of said estate by law, viz.:

Johanna S. High widow of said  
deceased and John Albert High, Hulda  
Sophia High, Emma Christina High  
and Ester Manda High all children of  
said deceased.



Now, Therefore, On the petition of said John Perugvist  
as Administrator aforesaid  
and pursuant to due notice and the law in such case provided:

It is Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed, And this Court, by virtue of the powers and  
authority vested in the same by law, does hereby order, adjudge and decree: That all and singular  
of the above described real — property be, and the same is, hereby assigned to and  
vested in the said.

Johanna S. High, John Albert  
High, Hulda Sophia High, Emma  
Christina High, and Ester Manda  
High,

forever, in the following proportions, to-wit: To said Johanna S.  
High, One undivided one third part of  
said land described in sections thirteen and  
fourteen (13 & 14) and to said John Albert High,  
Hulda Sophia High, Emma Christina  
High and Ester Manda High, each of  
them share and share alike of an undi-  
vided two thirds part thereof, and to  
each of them share and share alike in  
said land in said sections twenty three  
and twenty four (23 & 24) as herein des-  
cribed, subject to said life estate of  
said widow.