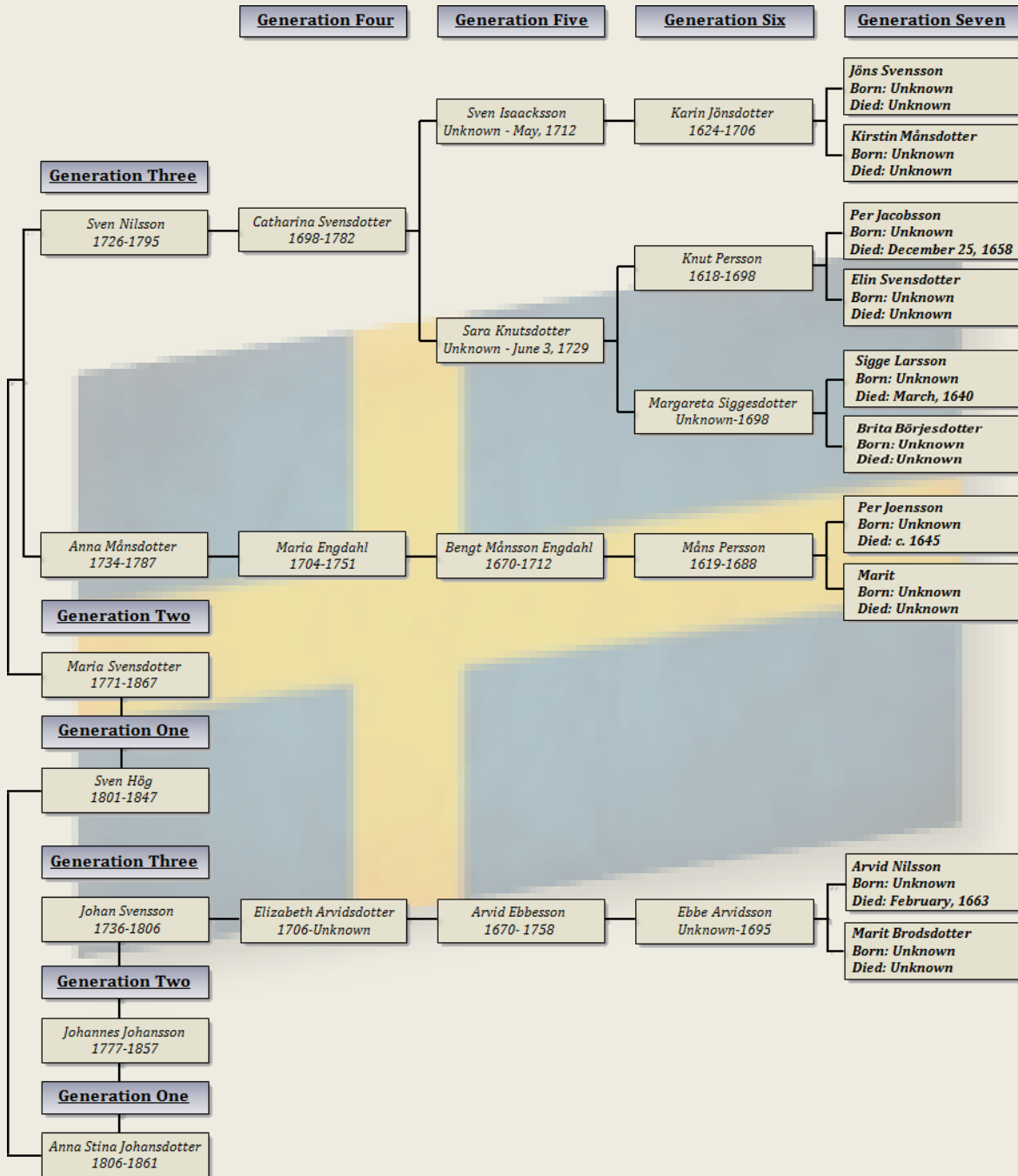


Chapter Seven

The 4th Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter



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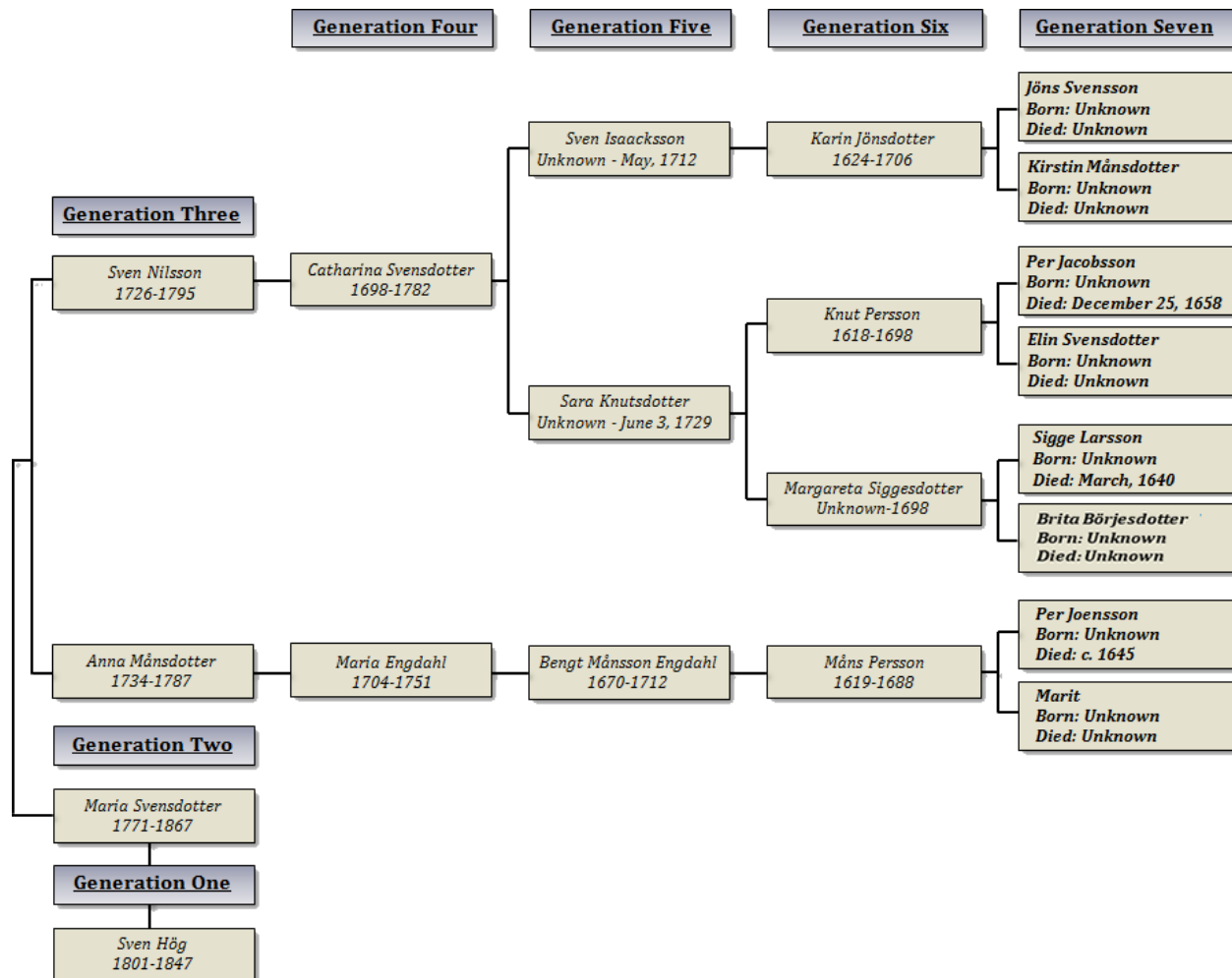
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Discovering the 4th Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

By Jeffrey High – May 10th, 2017

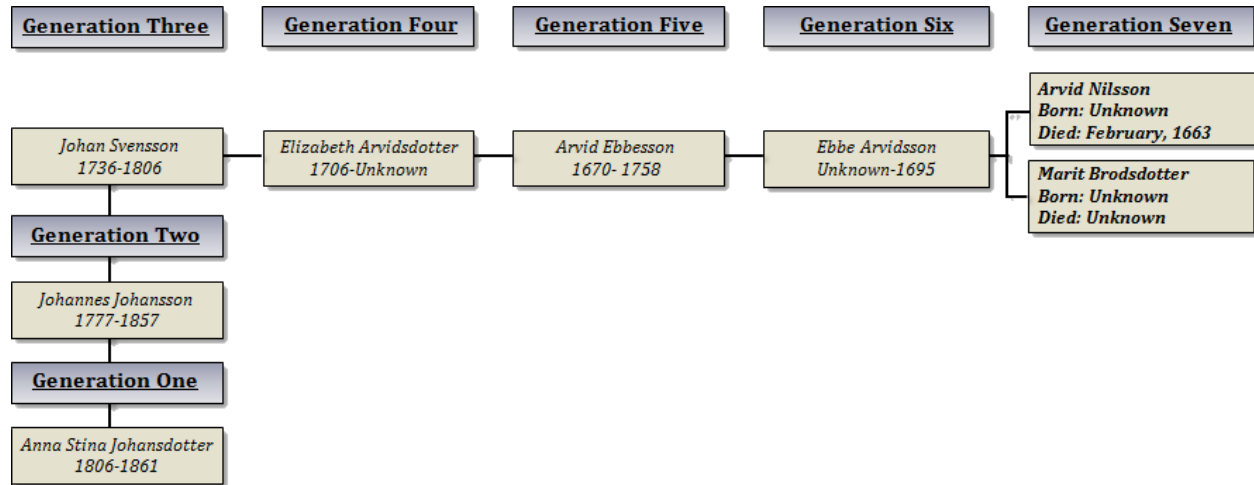
The 4th Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

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



This chart shows eight of the 4th great-grandparents of Sven Hög

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



This chart shows two of the 4th great-grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter

Discovering Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter

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

Timeline of Research on Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter

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

Discovering Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter


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

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

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

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

🗨️ Re: Sv: Payment for invoice 43538

 Thomas Heed <Thomas.Heed@riksarkivet.se>
 Friday, October 7, 2016 at 5:13 AM
 To: Jeff High

Hello again Jeff!

I received your mail with questions about Per Jacobsson and references.

Most of the sources seems to be in digital and could be read directly by you at home:
 If you go to the homepage for Riksarkivet (www.riksarkivet.se) you can click on "Våra digitala resurser" then on "Sök direkt i Digitala forskarsalen, SVAR", then on "Se fler specialsök". On the list you can find "Landskapshandlingar 1530-1630" where all the documents "Småland 1611:6" etc are shown until 1630. Further down you find "Älvsborgs lösen 1571 och 1613", 1613 is the one that is interesting for you. In the list you also find "Jordeböcker ca 1630-1750" (Jordebok 1631)
 If you click on the label (on top of the page) "Ämnesområde" and then on "Militaria" which leads you to the military rolls, (Kavalry in Småland 1631 etc).

I am not so familiar with all these arkives but if you have questions (about Kammararkivet etc) please mail kundcenter.svar@riksarkivet.se

There are also a book (I. Hult Karlskrona grenadier...) which is not accessible digitaly, but I suppose we have it here in Krigsarkivet.

Have a nice weekend with lot of research!

Thomas Heed Miskar
 Archivist
 Kriksarkivet, Stockholm

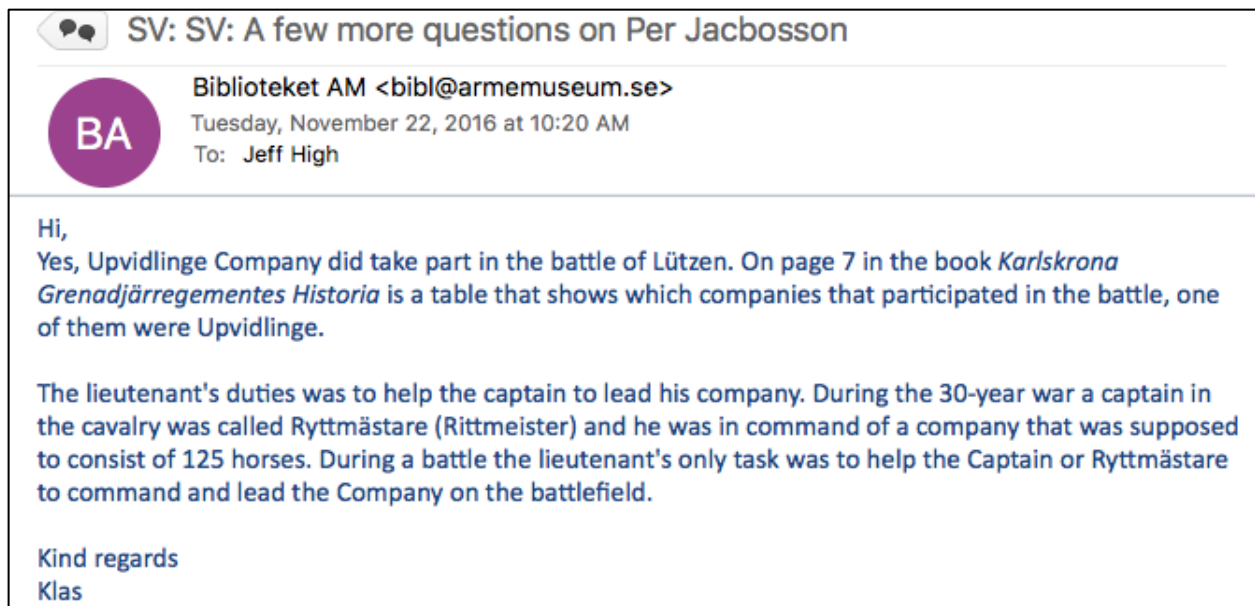
An email I received from Thomas Heed Miskar that informed me on where to find different types of records on Per Jacobsson from Riksarkivet's website – October 7th, 2016

¹ http://www.slaktforskning.thorstensson.se/slaktdata/Hanna_Johansson/pa61cbb3c.html - Accessed July 29, 2013

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

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

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



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

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

7.0. Discovering the 4th Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

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

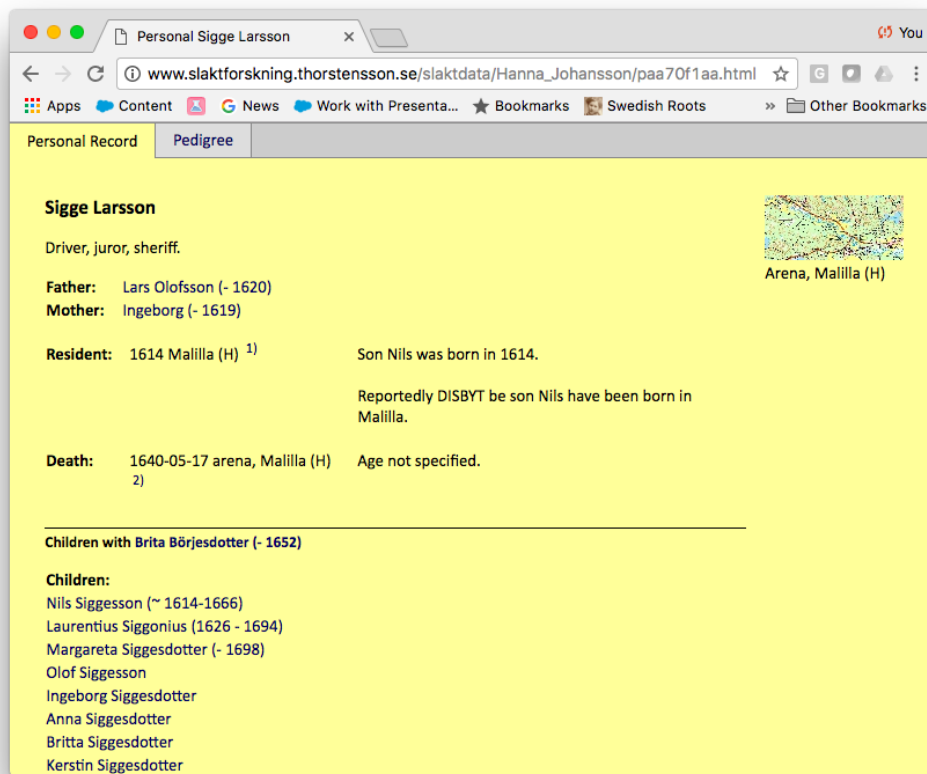
Timeline of Research on Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter	
July 29, 2013	I discover the identities of Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter.
July, 2015	I find a website that contains information on Per Jacobsson and his family that was originally printed in Gustaf Elgenstierna's <i>The Introduced Swedish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

Discovering Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter

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

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

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



Personal Sigge Larsson

www.slaktforskning.thorstensson.se/slaktdata/Hanna_Johansson/paa70f1aa.html

Personal Record Pedigree

Sigge Larsson

Driver, juror, sheriff.

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

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

Death: 1640-05-17 arena, Malilla (H) ²⁾ Age not specified.

Children with Brita Börjesdotter (- 1652)

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

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

² http://www.slaktforskning.thorstensson.se/slaktdata/Hanna_Johansson/pa61cbb3c.html - Accessed July 29, 2013

7.0. Discovering the 4th Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

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

Timeline of Research on Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter

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

Discovering Per Joensson and Marit

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

On June 1, 2016, I found my distant relative Martin Brant’s website³, which contained plenty of new information on Per Joensson. I learned from this website that Per Joensson’s wife was named Marit and that they had at least five other children in addition to Måns: Kerstin, Sven, Elin, Olof, and Marit. Martin’s website also contained the sources for several Mantalslängder records, a Länsräkenskap record, and a Rotering och utskrivningslängd record that show Per Joensson and Marit at Äng, Barkeryd.

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

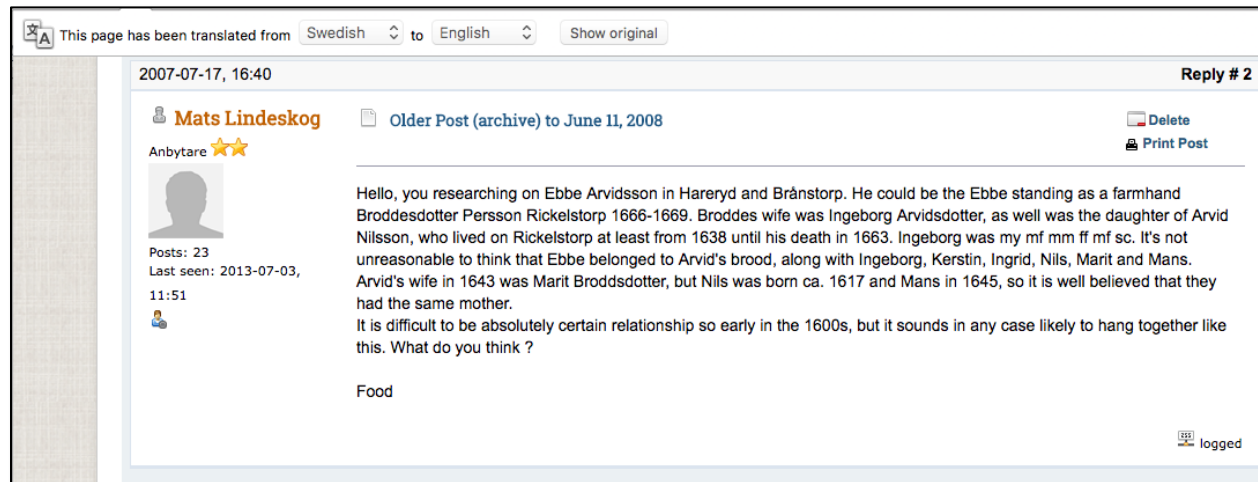
Timeline of Research on Per Joensson and Marit

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

³ <http://brandts.antavlor.nu/Per+Joenssen-69ae3a9f> - Accessed June 1, 2016

Discovering Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter

On June 8, 2016, I discovered the identify of Arvid Nilsson, Ebbe Arvidsson's father, when I found a genealogy message board⁴ that had a thread on Ebbe Arvidsson. I learned from this thread that Ebbe was listed as a farmhand at the farm Rickelstorp, Flisby Parish in 1667 and a man named Arvid Nilsson lived at Rickelstorp for much of the 17th century. Thus, patronymic tradition points to Arvid Nilsson as Ebbe Arvidsson's father.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Understating the Times that Sven and Anna Stina's 4th Great-Grandparents Lived In

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



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

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

The Vasa Dynasty's monarchs also implemented numerous reforms to Sweden's administrative organization. In 1634, Sweden was reorganized from units of provinces into counties. Before 1634, all of Sven and Anna Stina's known 4th great-grandparents lived in the province of Småland. After 1634, most of their 4th great-grandparents lived in Jönköping County. Målilla Parish, the parish where Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter's family lived, became part of Kalmar County, while Björkö Parish, the parish where the families of Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter and Per Jacobsson and Elin Svendsdotter lived, became part of Kronoberg County.

Writing about Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter

Chapter Seven The 4th Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter


Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter

Name	Jöns Svensson	Name	Kirstin Månsdotter
Born	1580s	Born	1580s
Parish	Björkö	Parish	Björkö
Died	After 1657	Died	December, 1706
Parish	Björkö	Parish	Björkö
Occupation	Farmer/Church sexton	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter

Name	Birth	Parish	Death	Parish
Ingrid	1621	Björkö	November, 1703	Hörveda
Karin	1624	Björkö	December, 1706	Hörveda
Marrt	1610s-1620s	Björkö	Unknown	Hörveda
Per	1610s-1620s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

Jöns Svensson and Kirstin were probably born in the 1580s or 1590s.¹ It's unknown where either of them was born. Jöns's father was named Sven and Kirstin's father was named Måns. It's unknown who their mothers were. By the 1610s, both Jöns and Kirstin had reached adulthood. While Jöns probably worked as a farmhand as a young adult, Kirstin probably worked as a maid.



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

Jöns and Kirstin were probably married in the late 1610s. By 1621, they were living at Styggstorp, a farm in northern Björkö Parish. At this time, Styggstorp was owned by a cavalry rider named Lasse Jacobsson.² Jöns and Kirstin had at least one son named Per³ and at least three daughters named Marrt,⁴ Ingrid (b. 1621), and Karin (b. 1624).⁵

¹ This is based on the years that their daughter Ingrid was born in 1621.
² Källman, page 95.
³ Per is listed as Jöns and Kirstin's son in Mantalslängder 1642-1830 Kronoberg County, Year: 1631, Image 160.
⁴ Marrt is listed as their daughter in Mantalslängder 1642-1830 Kronoberg County, Year: 1648, Image 160.
⁵ Both of the burial records of Ingrid (Hörveda Deaths, Vol. C2 (1702-1735), page 303) and Karin (Hörveda Deaths, Vol. C2 (1702-1735), page 317) state that they were born at Styggstorp and that their last name was Jönsdotter, so Jöns Svensson must have been their father.

The first page in the file I wrote on Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter

The file on Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter is eight pages and is the shortest profile in this chapter. It includes images of six records, including:

- Three Mantalslängder records that show Jöns and Kirstin's family at Styggstorp, Björkö Parish.
- Two church archive records that list Jöns as a sexman at Björkö Church.
- The burial record of Jöns and Kirstin's daughter Ingrid from 1703.

This file also includes a couple of pictures of Styggstorp, the farm where Jöns and Kirstin's family lived in Björkö Parish, as well as a contextual block on sexmän (church officers), a relationship block that lists the sexmän officers that served at Björkö Church from 1643 to 1657, and a research block that lists all Björkö Church's meetings that Jöns is recorded as an attendee.

Writing about Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter

The file I wrote on Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter is 79 pages and is the second longest file in this entire book. It will give the reader a vivid look at life in early 17th century Sweden and provides an especially detailed overview of Sweden's involvement in the Thirty Years War.

This file contains images of a diverse assortment of records associated with Per and Elin, including:

- Six landscape documents that mention Per Jacobsson.
- An Älvsborgs lösen record that shows Per Jacobsson at Aggarp in 1618.
- Six Östra District Court records that mention Per Jacobsson.
- Eight military records that mention Per Jacobsson.
- Four excerpts from three Royal Letters to the estate of Per Jacobsson.
- Three church archive records associated with Per and Elin's family.
- Four Mantalslängder records associated with Per and Elin's family.
- A Jordbok record that shows Per Jacobsson at Aggarp in 1636.
- An excerpt from a letter from 1643 that shows Per's seal and signature.
- A military record that mentions Per and Elin's son Jacob.
- A Landskontor record associated with Per and Elin's son Jacob.

7.0. Discovering the 4th Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

A vast number of images are also included in this file. This file includes pictures of all the known farms associated with Per and Elin and pictures of Per Jacobsson's sword. It also contains several maps that show the activities of Småland's Cavalry during the Thirty Years War, as well as a map that shows that farms that Per and his brother Lars Jacobsson owned in Björkö Parish in 1629. This file also includes multiple 17th century paintings and sketches, most of which are related to the Thirty Years War. Near the end of this file is a map which showed what the village of Vetlanda, the location where Östra District Court was held, looked like in 1645.

Chapter Seven The 4th Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter

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

Children of Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter

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

Early Years (1580-1614)

Per Jacobsson was born sometime in the 1580s¹ in Aggarp, a farm in eastern Björkö Parish. His father was a cavalry rider named Jacob and his mother was probably Karin Gjordsdotter. ² Per was probably baptized by Knut Olsson, the vicar of Björkö Church in the early 1580s.

In 1580...

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

¹ Per Jacobsson was first mentioned in 1606 in Landskaphandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1606:14, Image 66. Since he had to have been at least 18 years old at this time, he must have been born sometime in the 1580s.

² According to Adelsleksdagarna 1634-1635, Prot. m.m. III R. S., the father of Per's brother Lars Jacobsson was Jacob, a cavalry rider, and Lar's mother was of nobility. Karin is listed as Jacob's wife with a tax-exempt status that was given to nobility in Landskaphandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1591:4, Image 16. Karin inherited this status from her mother Margareta Knutsdotter, who was listed at Aggarp with the same status in Landskaphandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1591:4 Image 236.

The first page in the file I wrote on Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter

This file also contains multiple writing blocks, including:

- Contextual blocks about the Kalmar War, the Swedish Cavalry in the 17th century, King Gustaf II Adolf (Gustavus Adolphus), owning multiple estates of land in Old Sweden, and the Thirty Years War.
- The short stories “The Death of Captain Gert Mundus” by Klas Kronoberg and myself, “Per Jacobsson Receives His Discharge from the Cavalry” by Thomas Heed Miskar, and “Per Jacobsson Appears at Östra District Court” by Rhonda Serafini.
- Research blocks on landscape documents, Älvsborgs lösen records, church archive records, and the books *Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad* by Jean Silfving and *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia II: Smålands Rytarre (1629-1709)* by Ivar Hult.
- Person blocks on Elin Svensdotter's background, the officers who served in Småland's Cavalry during the Thirty Years War, the inhabitants of Aggarp in the 1640s, Captain Jacob Jacobsson Pistol (the captain that Per served under) and Per and Elin's son-in-law Anders Gabriellsson.
- Five quote blocks that include eyewitness accounts which describe the Thirty Years War and the death of Gustaf II Adolf.
- Object blocks on donations that Per made to Björkö Church in 1643, the use of seals in Old Sweden, Per's sword, Vetlanda Parish's village square in 1645, and Per's banner that hung in Björkö Church.

Writing about Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter

The 30-page file I wrote on Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter is the second longest file in this chapter. It includes images of several records, including:

- Four landscape documents that mention Sigge Larsson.
- Three Aspeländ District Court records that mention Sigge Larsson and several excerpts from an Aspeländ District Court record from 1669 that mention Brita Börjesdotter and her children.
- A Jordbok record that shows Sigge Larsson at Östra Årena in 1636.
- Two church archive records associated with Sigge and Brita’s family.
- Engagement, marriage, and burial records for four of Sigge and Brita’s children.
- The burial record for Sigge Larsson.

This file contains pictures of the four known farms the Sigge and Brita lived at. It also includes maps which show Småland’s Calvary’s activities in the Polish-Swedish War (1600-1611) and the Kalmar War, as well as pictures of Målilla Church (the church that Sigge and Brita attended), Agunnaryd Church (the church where Sigge and Brita’s son Lars was a vicar), Snuggarp (the farm where Sigge and Brita’s daughter Ingeborg lived), the cemetery of Tveta Church (the final resting place of Sigge and Brita’s daughter Kerstin), and the cemetery of Målilla Church (the final resting place of Sigge and Brita).

This file includes a name block on the names “Sigge” and “Brita;” object/place blocks on Målilla Parish, Östra Årena, and the tithes that Sigge and Brita’s family paid to Målilla Church; a research block on the article “Jacob Hårds (af Segerstad) morfar Jacob Åbrant och dennes släktskapsförhållanden” by Stig Östenson; contextual blocks on the reign of Karl IX, the Polish-Swedish Wars of 1600-1611 and 1621 to 1625, *nämndemän* (jurors in Old Sweden), and *länsmän* (sheriffs in Old Sweden); a story block on the Danish invasion of Målilla Parish, and the short story “Sigge Larsson’s Experiences as a Juror” that I wrote.

Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter

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

Children of Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter

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

Early Years (1570-1614)

Sigge Larsson was probably born in the 1570s.¹ Although it's unknown where he was born, he may have been born somewhere in Målilla Parish, Kalmar County. His father was Lars Olofsson² and his mother was probably named Ingeborg.³

The Name “Sigge”

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

¹ Sigge is first listed as a cavalry rider in *Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar*, Vol. 1600:15, image 25 and was probably in his twenties at the time, so he was probably born in the 1570s.
² Lars Olofsson is listed as Sigge's father in *Målilla med Gärdveda* Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 22.
³ Ingeborg is listed as Lars Olofsson's wife in *Målilla med Gärdveda* Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 16.

The first page in the file I wrote on Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter

Writing about Per Joensson and Marit

I wrote the 12-page file on Per Joensson and Marit in January of 2017. This file contains images of several of records that list Per and Marit, including:

- A landscape document that shows Per Joensson at Äng, Barkeryd.
- An Älvsborgs lösen record that shows Per Jacobsson at Aggarp in 1613.
- Three Tveta District Court records that mention Per Joensson.
- A Jordbok record that shows Per Joensson at Äng in 1635.
- A Länsräkenskap record that shows Per and Marit’s family at Äng.
- A Rotering och utskrivningslängd record that shows Per Joensson at Äng in 1644.
- Two Mantalslängder records that show Marit at Äng in the late 1640s.

This file includes a picture of Äng, the farm that Per and Marit lived at, and a picture from Barkeryd Church, the church that Per and Marit attended.

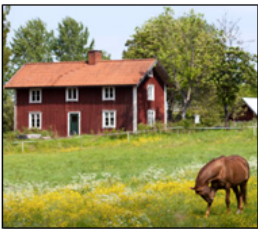
Chapter Seven The 4th Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Per Joensson and Marit

Name	Per Joensson	Name	Marit
Born	1570s-1580s	Born	1570s-1590s
Place	Barkeryd	Place	Unknown
Died	c. 1645	Died	After 1648
Place	Barkeryd	Place	Barkeryd
Occupation	Juror	Occupation	Housewife

Children of Per Joensson and Marit

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Britta	1600s-1620s	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	1600s-1620s	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Måns	c. 1610s	Barkeryd	November, 1688	Barkeryd
Elin	1600s-1620s	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Olof	1600s-1620s	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Marit	1600s-1620s	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown



Äng, Barkeryd – Where Per Joensson lived in the late 16th century and early 17th century

Per Joensson was probably born at Äng, a village in central Barkeryd Parish, sometime in the 1570s or 1580s.¹ His father was Joen Persson² and his mother’s name is unknown. Per’s father Joen was a farmer who owned Äng in the late 16th century. Per had at least one brother named Anders.³ Per Joensson probably lived at Äng for his entire life. He attended Barkeryd Church. In the late 16th century, Laurentius Andree Sr. was the vicar of Barkeryd Church. Sometime between 1592 to 1601, Per’s father Joen died.⁴

¹ The first record that Per appears on is from 1606 (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1606:4, Image 274) and he was probably in his twenties or thirties at this time.
² Patronymic tradition informs us that Per’s father was named Joen and the farmer who lived at Äng from 1569 to 1592 was Joen Persson.
³ In a court record from 1634 (Åsököpings County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:5 (1624-1644) Image 2050), Britta Andersdotter was listed as Per’s niece and patronymic tradition tells us that her father’s name was Anders.
⁴ Joen Persson is listed in the Landscape Documents for the last time in 1592 (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1592:1, Image 210). No Landscape Documents exist for Tveta District from 1593 to 1600 and in 1601, a widow is listed at Äng (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1601:16, Image 112)

This file also contains contextual blocks on the Ingrian War and Sweden’s Instrument of Government in 1634, an object block on Tveta District, a story block on the invasion of Barkeryd Parish that occurred in 1612 during the Kalmar War, a research block on records from the 1640s that list Per Joensson and Marit, and the short story “Winter at Äng” by Magnus Tonquist.

The first page in the file I wrote on Per Joensson and Marit

Writing about Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter

During February of 2017, I wrote the 21-page file on Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter. This file contains images of numerous records associated with Arvid and Marit, including:

- A church archive record from 1624 that mentions Arvid Nilsson.
- A Jordeböcker record that shows Arvid Nilsson at Rickelstorp in 1631.
- Four excerpts from three court records that mention Arvid Nilsson.
- Two Mantalslängder records that show Arvid and Marit at Rickelstorp.
- The marriage and burial records for several of Arvid and Marit’s children.

This file also includes pictures of Rickelstorp, the farm in Flisby Parish that Arvid and Marit lived at, and Hulu, the farm in Barkeryd Parish where Arvid’s first wife Marit Jonsdotter hailed from.

Numerous writing blocks are spread throughout this file, which provide insight into life in 17th century Sweden. This file contains contextual blocks on the Polish-Swedish War (1626-1629), the absolution of mothers after childbirth in Old Sweden, the famine that occurred in Sweden during 1649-1650, and brewing in Old Sweden. It also includes a person block on the farmers who lived in Flisby Parish in 1631, an object/place blocks on x-jointed houses in Old Sweden and Askeryd Parish, a story block on a few of the court records that Arvid Nilsson’s son Nils is listed in, a research block on sources for 17th century Swedish genealogical records, and the short story the “Effects of the Famine at Rickelstorp in 1650” by Christina Tuveson Lindaryd.

Chapter Seven The 4th Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter

Name	Arvid Nilsson	Name	Marit Brodsdotter
Born	1580s-1590s	Born	1590s-1610s
Place	Unknown	Place	Unknown
Died	May, 1663	Died	Unknown
Place	Flisby	Place	Unknown
Occupation	Farmer	Occupation	Housewife

Children of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Jonsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Britta	1610-1635	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Anders	1610-1635	Unknown	June, 1702	Askeryd
Jon	1610-1635	Unknown	1677	Askeryd
Kirstin	1610-1635	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Nils	1617	Unknown	April, 1710	Flisby
Ingeborg	1621	Unknown	May, 1712	Flisby

Children of Per and Marit Brodsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Brodd	1620-1635	Flisby	Before 1712	Flisby

Children of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Marit	1639-1645	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Per	1639-1645	Flisby	1675	Flisby
Ingrid	1639-1645	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Ebbe	1639-1645	Flisby	March, 1695	Flisby
Måns	November, 1645	Flisby	June, 1648	Flisby

Arvid Nilsson was probably born during the late 1580s or early 1590s.¹ His father’s name was Nils and his mother’s name is unknown. There’s a good chance that he was born in Flisby Parish. By 1624, he was living at Rickelstorp, a farm in eastern Flisby Parish.²

¹ Since Arvid’s son Nils was born around 1617, Arvid had to have been born at least in the 1590s.
² Flisby Church Archives: Vol. L1:1 (1624-1673), Image 9

The first page in the file I wrote on Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter

Acknowledgements

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

- **Arkiv Digital** for providing me with the images of several of the church and court records associated with the 4th great-grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter.
- **Britt-Marie Kronstad Wallin**, my eighth-cousin, for sending me images from the book *Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad* by Jean Silfving and the journal article “Jacob Hårsd (af Segerstad)morfars Jacob Åbrant och dennes släktskapsförhållanden” by Stig Östenson that contained information about the families of Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter and Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter.
- **Carin Henrysson** for sending me several pictures of Aggarp, Bodaskögle and Lyngshult, the farms that Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter lived at, and a picture of Per Jacobsson’s sword.
- **Christina Tuvevesson Lindaryd**, a Swedish genealogist, for writing the short story “The Famine at Rickelstorp” and sending me pictures of several farms associated with the 4th great-grandparents of Sven and Anna Stina.
- **Claes-Göran Odengrund** for sending me a picture of the manor Örsaskögle.
- **Klas Kronoberg**, a curator at the Swedish Army Museum in Stockholm, for providing me with information related to Per Jacobsson and Sigge Larsson and writing the short story “Captain Gert Mundus is Killed in Battle.”
- **Magnus Tonquist**, a Swedish historian and genealogist, for transcribing and translating a few records associated with the 4th great-grandparents Sven and Anna Stina and writing the short story “Winter at Äng.”
- **Martin Brant**, a distant Swedish relative, for providing with information related to Per Joensson and Marit and Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodssdotter.
- **Matthias Johansson and Peter Johansson**, distant Swedish relatives, for providing with information related to Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodssdotter.
- **Målilla-Gårveda Historical Society** for sending me information about Målilla Parish during the early 17th century.
- **Rhonda Serafini**, a Swedish genealogist, for transcribing and translating a few records associated with the 4th great-grandparents of Sven and Anna Stina and as writing the story “Per Jacobsson Appears at Östra District Court.”
- **Riksarkivet** (The Swedish National Archives) for providing me with the images for several Landscape documents, Mantalslängder, Jordeböcker, church archive records, and Royal Letters associated with the 4th great-grandparents of Sven and Anna Stina, and helping me locate various court records that are associated with Per Jacobsson and Sigge Larsson.
- **Thomas Heed Miskar**, a Swedish historian and genealogist, for transcribing and translating all the records associated with Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter and several other records associated with the 4th great-grandparents of Sven and Anna Stina, as well as writing the short story “Per Jacobsson Receives His Discharge from the Cavalry.”

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

Events in the Lives of Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian/Swedish Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Jöns Svensson is present at a meeting for Björkö Church.	October 20, 1643	October 30, 1643
Jöns Svensson no longer serves as a sexman for Björkö Church.	October 22, 1657	November 1, 1657
Burial of Jöns and Kirstin's daughter, Ingrid Jönsdotter.	November 22, 1703	December 2, 1703

Events in the Lives of Per Jacobsson and Elin Svendsdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Per Jacobsson obtains the ownership of half of Aggarp.	November 6, 1623	November 16, 1623
Per Jacobsson receives a Royal Letter that exempts Aggarp from taxation.	October 7, 1626	October 17, 1626
Per Jacobsson is mustered into the Uppvidinge District Company.	June 17, 1630	June 27, 1630
Per Jacobsson is present at the Battle of Werben.	July 26, 1631	August 5, 1631
Per Jacobsson is present at the Battle of Breitenfeld.	September 7, 1631	September 17, 1631
Per Jacobsson is present at a muster in Würzburg, Germany.	October 29-30, 1631	November 8-9, 1631
Per's brother Lars Jacobsson is knighted by Gustaf II Adolf.	February 22, 1632	March 3, 1632
Per Jacobsson is present at the Battle of Rain.	April 5, 1632	April 15, 1632
Per Jacobsson is present at the Battle of Lützen.	November 6, 1632	November 16, 1632
Per Jacobsson is present at the Battle of Oldendorf.	June 28, 1633	July 8, 1633



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter

Name	Jöns Svensson	Name	Kirstin Månsdotter
Born	1580s-1590s	Born	1580s-1590s
Parish	Björkö	Parish	Björkö
Died	After 1657	Died	December, 1706
Parish	Björkö	Parish	Björkö
Occupation	Farmer/Church sexton	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter

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

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



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

Jöns and Kirstin were probably married in the late 1610s. By 1621, they were living at Styggstorp, a farm in northern Björkö Parish. At this time, Styggstorp was owned by a cavalry rider named Lars Jacobsson.⁷ Jöns and Kirstin had at least one son named Per⁸ and at least three daughters named Marit⁹, Ingrid (b. 1621), and Karin (b. 1624)¹⁰.

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

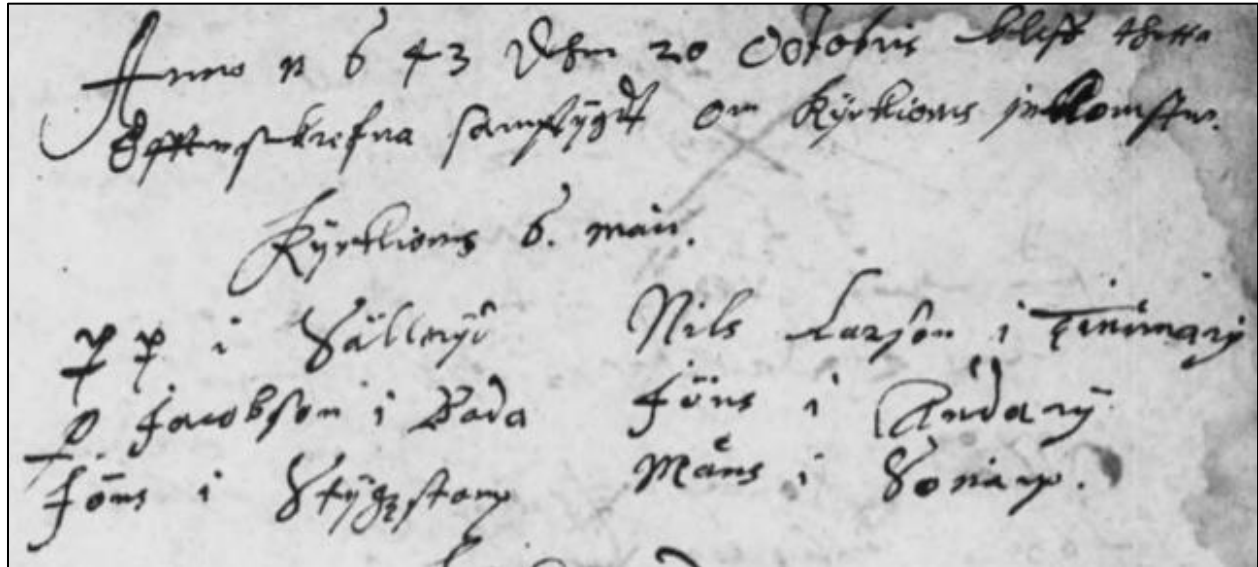
⁷ Silfving, page 38

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

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

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

In addition to being a farmer, Jöns Svensson also served as a sexman for Björkö Church, and was responsible for maintaining discipline in Björkö. Jöns had served as a sexman since at least 1643.¹¹ During this time, the vicar of Björkö Church was Olaus Laurenti, who had served as the vicar since 1632.



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

Transcription:

Anno 643 dhen 20 Octobris bleft these
Eftterskrefna samstygdt om Kyrkiones jnkomster.
Kyrkiones 6. Män

PP i Sälleryd	Nils Larsson i Tjunnaryd
P. Jacobsson i Boda	Jöns in Ändaryd
Jöns i Styggstorp	Måns i Sonarp

Translation:

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

The Church's 6-men

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

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

¹¹ Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 13

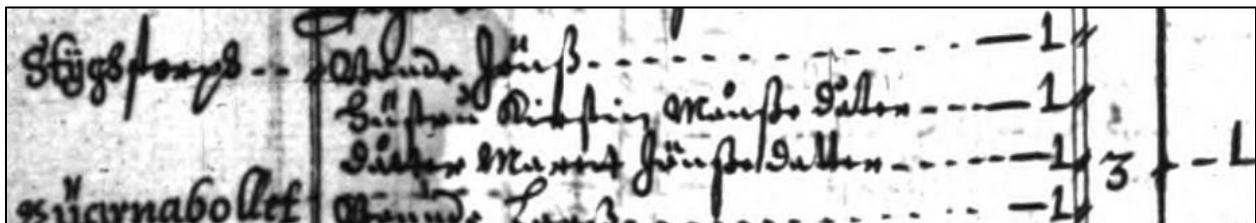
Sexmän - Church Officers

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

Björkö Church Meetings that Jöns Svensson was Present At

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

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



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

Transcription:

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

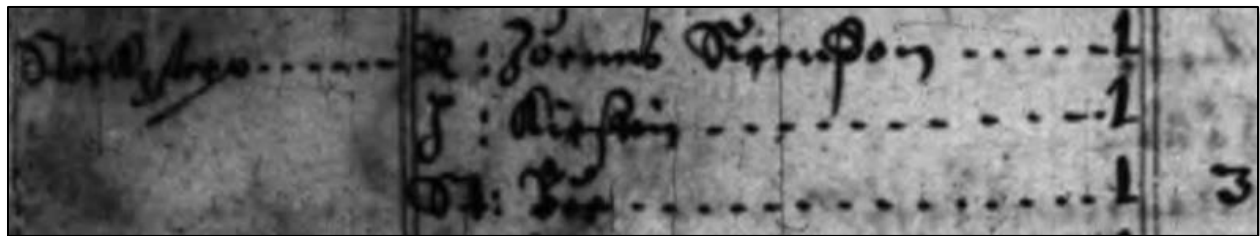
Transcription:

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

¹² Mantalslängder1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1646, Image 200

<u>Sexmän Officers that Served at Björkö Church (1643-1657)</u>		
1643		
Per Persson in Sälleryd	Nils Larsson in Tjunnaryd	Per Jacobsson in Boda
Jöns Svensson in Eddaryd	Jöns Svensson in Styggstorp	Måns in Sonarp
1644-1649		
Per Persson in Sälleryd	Nils Larsson in Tjunnaryd	Per Jacobsson in Boda
Jöns Svensson in Eddaryd	Jöns Svensson in Styggstorp	Jöns Månsson in Sonarp
1651-1654		
Per Persson in Sälleryd	Nils Larsson in Tjunnaryd	Sven Persson in Sickelsås
Jöns Svensson in Eddaryd	Jöns Svensson in Styggstorp	Jöns Månsson in Sonarp
1655		
Per Persson in Sälleryd	Nils Larsson in Tjunnaryd	Sven Persson in Sickelsås
Hemming Pedersson in Björkö	Jöns Svensson in Styggstorp	Jöns Månsson in Sonarp
1657		
Per Persson in Sälleryd	Nils Larsson in Tjunnaryd	Sven Persson in Sickelsås
Hemming Pedersson in Björkö	Jöns Svensson in Styggstorp	Jöns Månsson in Sonarp
Mattes in Gripe		

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



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

Transcription:

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

Transcription:

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

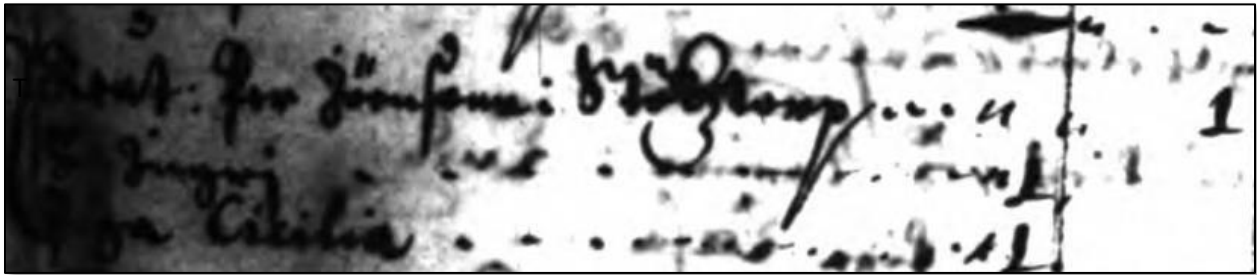
¹³ Mantalslängder1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1651, Image 160



House at Styggstorp

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

Around 1653, Jöns retired from farming and his son Per Jönsson took over the farm at Styggstorp. At this time, their daughter Ingrid and a maid named Cecilia were also living at Styggstorp.¹⁵



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

Transcription:

Per Jönsson i Styggstorp ...1
pig Ingrid.....1
pig Cecilia.....1

Transcription:

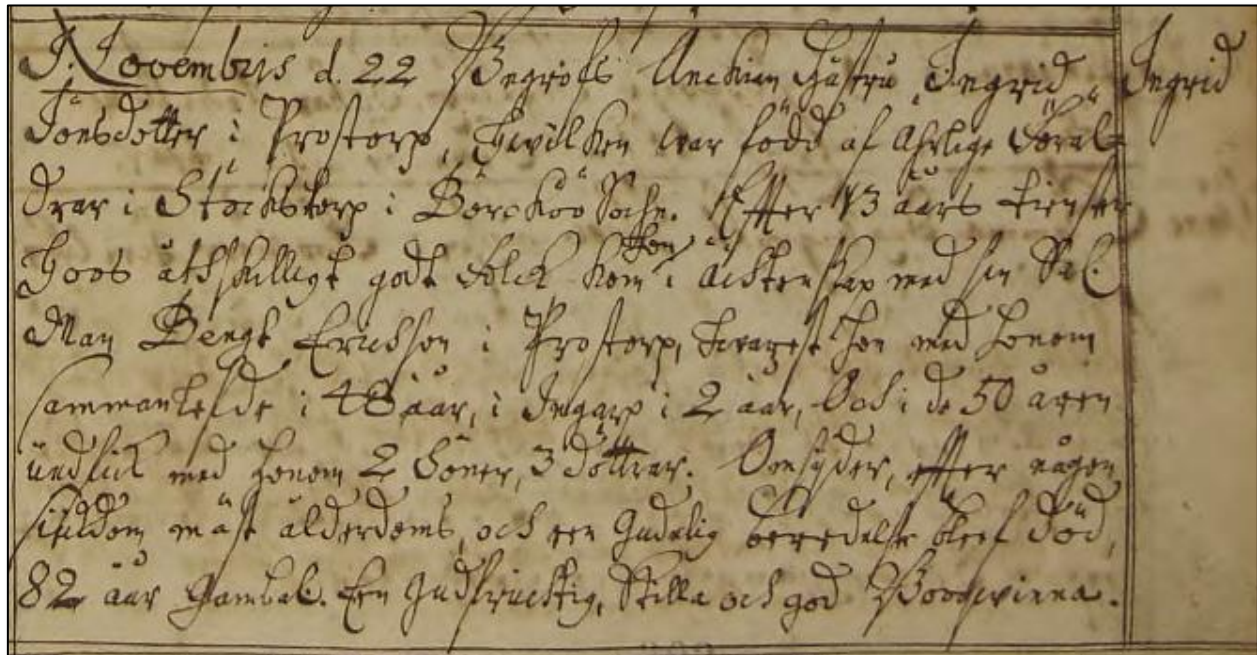
Per Jönsson in Styggstorp1
maid Ingrid.....1
maid Cecilia.....1

Around 1653, Jöns and Kirstin’s daughter Ingrid was married to a man named Bengt Ericsson, who was the brother of Isaac Ericsson. Ingrid and Bengt raised a family at Prostorp in Höreda Parish and had two sons and three daughters. Karin passed away sometime in November of 1703 at the age of 82. She buried in the cemetery of Höreda Church on November 22nd.¹⁶

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

¹⁵ Mantalslängder1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1653, Image 196

¹⁶ Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 317


 Burial record of Ingrid Jönsdotter - November 22nd, 1703

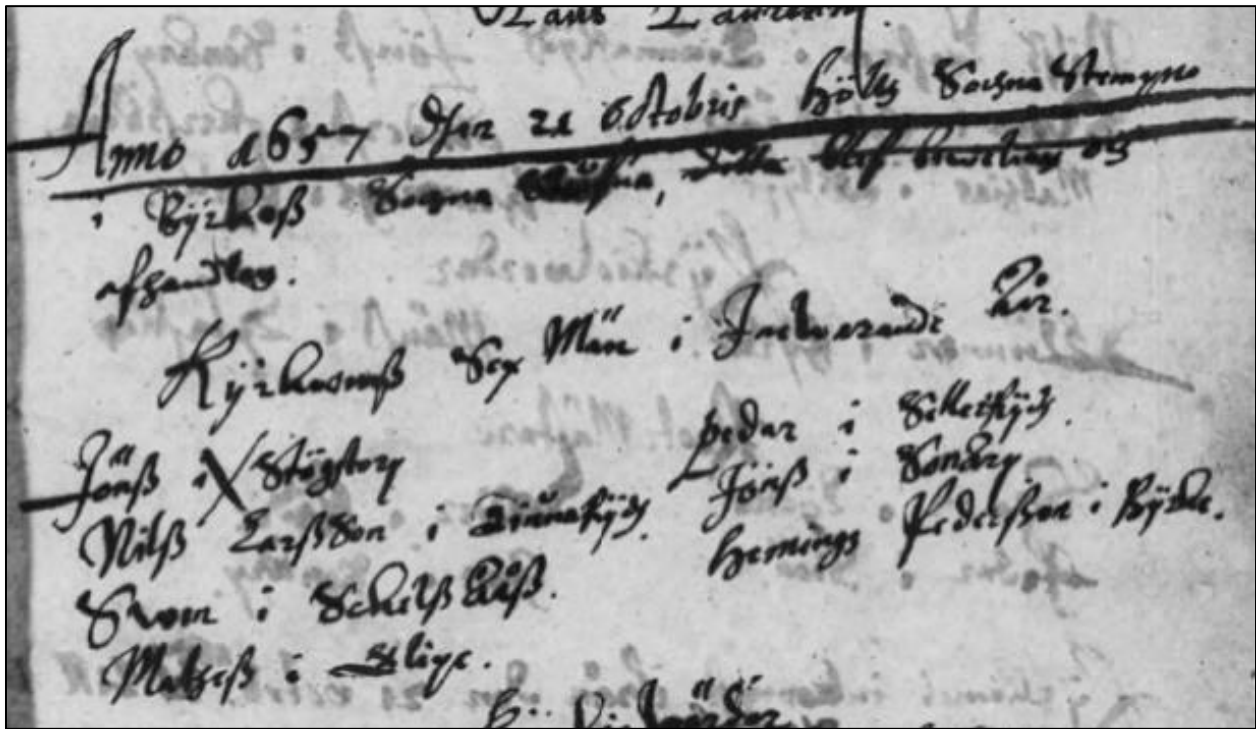
Transcription:

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

Translation:

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

In 1657, Johannes Herlinus became the vicar of Björkö Church. By October 21, 1657, Jöns Svensson stepped down from the role of sexman and was replaced by a man named Mattes from Glipe.¹⁷



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

Transcription:

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

Kyrkians sex män i Inwarande År

<i>Jöns i XStyggstorp</i>	<i>Peder i Sälleryd</i>
<i>Nils Larsson i Tjunnary</i>	<i>Jöns in Sonarp</i>
<i>Swen i Sickelsås</i>	<i>Hemming Pedersson i Björke</i>
<i>Mattes i Glipe</i>	

Translation:

*On October 21st 1657 Parish meeting was held at
the Björkö Parish public-room.*

This was discussed:

The Church's 6-men for this year:

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

¹⁷ Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 21

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

Quiz on Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter

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

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

Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter

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

Children of Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter

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

Early Years (1580-1614)

Per Jacobsson was born sometime in the 1580s¹⁸ in Aggarp, a farm in eastern Björkö Parish. His father was a cavalry rider named Jacob and his mother was probably Karin Gjordsdotter.¹⁹ Per was probably baptized by Knut Olsson, the vicar of Björkö Church in the early 1580s.

In 1580...

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

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

¹⁹ According to Adelsriksdagarna 1634-1635. Prot. m.m. III R 8, the father of Per's brother Lars Jacobsson was Jacob, a cavalry rider, and Lars's mother was of nobility. Karin is listed as Jacob's wife with a tax-exempt status that was given to nobility in Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1591:4, Image 16. Karin inherited this status from her mother Margareta Knutsdotter, who was listed at Aggarp with the same status in Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1591:4 Image 236.

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

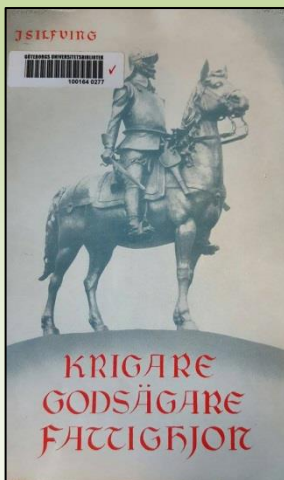


Aggarp, Björkö Parish - Where Per Jacobsson lived in the late 16th century and early 17th century

On his maternal side, Per was of noble descent. His maternal grandmother was probably Margareta Knutsdotter of the Forsaätten Dynasty. Margareta had lived at Aggarp since the 1560s and lived there until her death in the late 1590s.²⁰ Since both Per and Lars had daughters they named Margareta, they were probably close to their maternal grandmother. Because of his noble descent, Per was economically and socially affluent, educated, and literate.

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

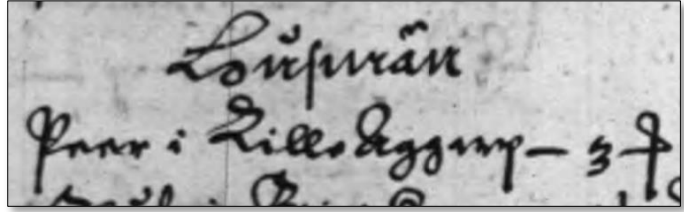
Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad by Jean Silfving



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

²⁰ Östenson, page 262

Around 1602, Per Jacobsson enlisted in Småland's Cavalry.²¹ Around the same time, Per's brother Lars had also enlisted in Småland's Cavalry.²² By 1606, he was living at a cottage at Aggarp called Lilla Aggarp. That year, he was taxed three daler.²³ As a cavalry rider, Per had his own horse, which he had to take good care of. He probably regularly trained near Eksjö with other members of Småland's Cavalry. Per was in his twenties at this time and was probably still single.



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

Transcription:

*Husmän
Paar i Lilla Aggarp - 3d*

Translation:

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

Landskapshandlingar - Landscape Documents

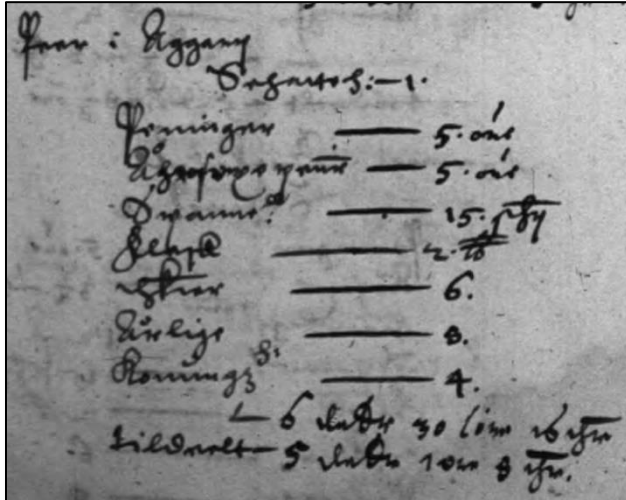
Landskapshandlingar (landscape documents) are administrative documents that were recorded from 1530 to 1630. In 1530, King Gustav I Vasa appointed bailiffs to raise Sweden's tax revenue. These bailiffs collected taxes from Sweden's farm owners and documented their records in landscape documents. There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

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

²¹ According to Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890, Per served in Småland's Cavalry for 40 years. Since he was discharged from service in 1642, he must have enlisted in 1602.

²² According to Adelsriksdagarna 1634-1635. Prot. m.m. III R 8, Lars Jacobsson had already served in Småland's Cavalry for 30 years when he was knighted in 1632.

²³ Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1606:14, Image 66



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

In the 1600s, Sweden was involved in the Polish-Swedish War (1600-1611). In 1609, some of Småland's Cavalry were stationed at Daugavgrīva, a fortress in modern-day Latvia that was under siege by the Polish. It's possible that Per Jacobsson was present at this siege.

By the 1611, Per was serving under the banner of Per Nilsson in Småland's Cavalry.²⁴

Transcription:

Peer i Aggarp

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

Translation:

Per in Aggarp

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

Ranks in the Swedish Cavalry in the 17th Century

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

²⁴ Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1611:6, Image 67

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



Sketch of Kalmar Castle - c. 1600

The Kalmar War

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

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



Painting of the Kalmar War - 1611



Monument to the Battle of Vittsjö

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

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

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

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



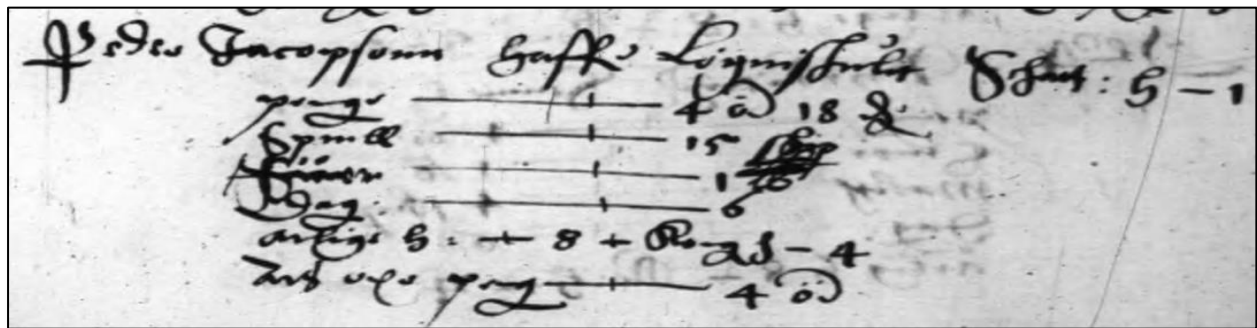
Portrait of Gustaf II Adolf by Jacob Hoefnagel

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

In 1613, Per Jacobsson was serving under the banner of Eric Drake in Småland's Cavalry. During this time, he was living at the farm Lyngshult, which was a short distance southeast of Aggarp.²⁵ Sometime around 1613, Per's father Jacob died.²⁶ At some point during the 1600s or early 1610s, Per was married to a woman named Elin Svensdotter.²⁷



Lyngshult, Björkö - Where Per Jacobsson was living in 1613



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

Transcription:

*Peder Jacobsson haf[wer] Lignishult Schatt[e]:
hemman - 1
Penningar _____ 4 öre 18 penningar
Spannmål _____ 15 skäppor
Smör _____ 1 skålpund
Årlige h(ästar) - 8 + Kon(un)g h(ästar) - 4
års oxe penning_ 4 öre*

Notes:

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

Translation:

*Peder Jacobsson have (owns) Lygneshult tax homestead - 1
Money _____ 4 öre 18 penningar
Grain _____ 15 skäppor
Butter _____ 1 skålpund
Annual horses 8 King's horses 4
Annual oxe_ 4 öre*

²⁵ Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1613:9, Image 315

²⁶ Although Jacob was listed at Aggarp in 1613(Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1613:9, Image 16), he is no longer listed there in 1614 (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1614:4, Image 68), inferring that he died around 1613.

²⁷ Elin Svensdotter is listed as Per Jacobsson's wife in 1623 in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAC:3 (1619-1630), Image 2200. Since their son Knut was born in 1618, Per and Elin must have been married sometime before this.

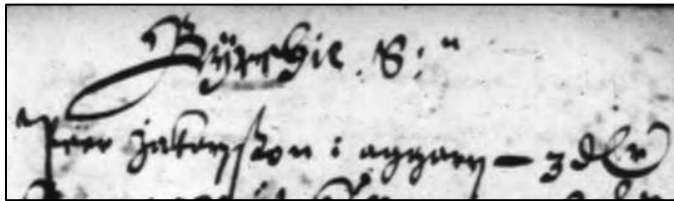
Raising a Family at Aggarp (1614-1630)

Throughout the 1610s and 1620s, Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter had at least five children that were born at Aggarp: Nils²⁸, Jacob, Knut (b. 1618)²⁹, Anna, and Margareta³⁰. For most of this time, Småland's Cavalry wasn't involved in any wars, so Per was home with his family at Aggarp.

What Was Elin Svensdotter's Background?

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

In 1618, Per Jacobsson was listed as living at Aggarp in the Älvsborgs lösen records and he was taxed 3 daler.³¹



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

Transcription:

*Björkie Sⁿ
Peer Jacobsson i Aggarp - 3 dlr*

Translation:

*Björkö Parish
Peer Jacobsson in Aggarp - 3 daler*

Älvsborgs lösen Älvsborg's Ransom Records

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

²⁸ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631- 1650), Image 3890

²⁹ Jacob and Knut are listed as Per's sons in Red. koll. akt nr 314.

³⁰ Anna and Margareta are listed as the sisters of Knut Persson in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 2090.

³¹ Kommissariernas m.fl. räkenskaper för den lokala uppbörden av Älvsborgs lösen, Vol 24, Image 29



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

In 1620, Per and Elin’s family were residing at Bodaskögle, a farm that was just southeast of Aggarp. That year, Per was taxed for 4 öre in cash, one barrel of butter, half a barrel of pork, one bushel of barley, and a bestowal of two barrels. He was required to work six days a week. There were twelve horses listed at Per’s homestead, eight of which belonged to the Crown.³²

Transcription:

Per Jakobsson i Boaskögle Skatte – 1
 Peninger _____ 4 öre
 Smör _____ 1 skålpund
 Flesch _____ ½ skålpund
 Kornn _____ 1 skeppa
 Dagsverken _____ 6.
 Åhrlige _____ 8.
 Konung _____ 4.
 tildelt _____ 2 skålpund

Translation:

Per Jakobsson in Bodaskögle 1 mantal taxed farm
 Money _____ 4 öre
 Butter _____ 1 skålpund
 Pork _____ ½ skålpund
 Barley _____ 1 skeppa
 Working days _____ 6
 Annual horses _____ 8
 King’s horses _____ 4
 Bestowal _____ 2 skålpund

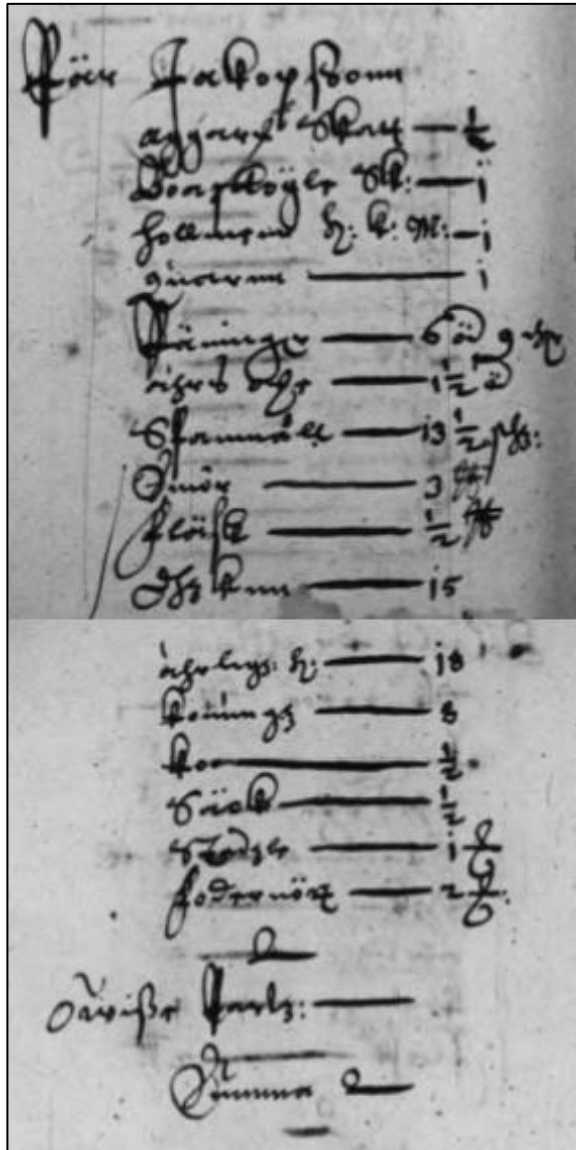
In 1622, Per Jacobsson was part of Major Carl Jönsson’s Company in Småland’s Cavalry. By this time, he owned lands at Aggarp, Bodaskögle, and Holmen, located a short distance southwest of Aggarp. That year, he was taxed for six öre and nine penningar in cash, one and a half öre for the oxen, 13½ penningar for grain, three penningar for butter, half a barrel of pork, a kind of wine, and a fee of three penningar. There were 26 horses at the farms that Per owned, 18 of which belonged to the Crown, and a cow. Per also paid a fee of two penningar for the oxen.³³



Bodaskögle, Björkö - Where Per Jacobsson and Elin’s Svendsdotter family were living in 1620

³² Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1620:32:8, Image 8

³³ Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1622::2, Image 55



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

Transcription:

Pär Jakobsson

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

Translation:

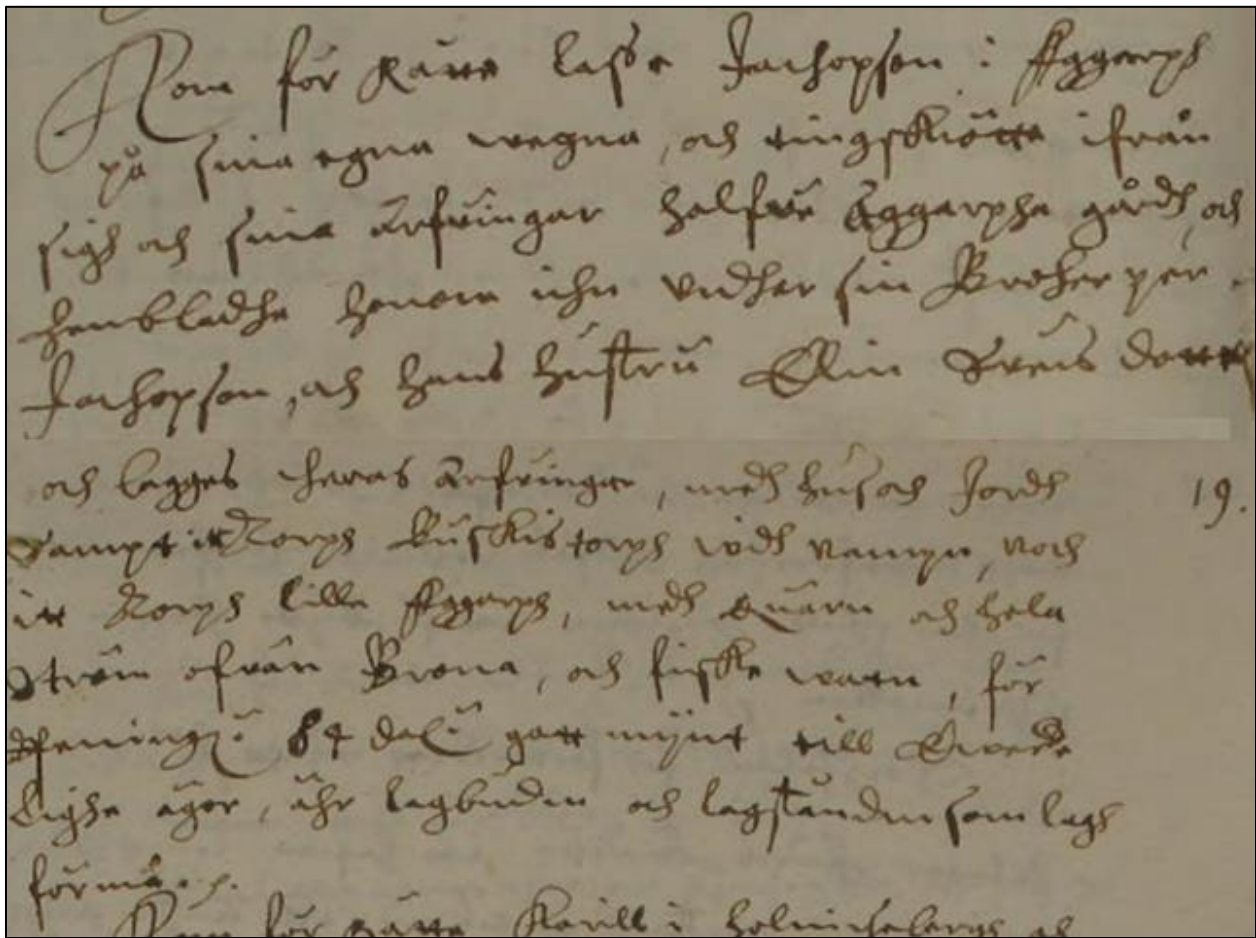
Per Jacobsson

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



Old shed at Aggarp

After the death of Per Jacobsson's father Jacob, the ownership of Aggarp passed to Per's brother Lars Jacobsson, who also lived at Aggarp. On November 6, 1623, Lars appeared at Östra District Court in the village of Vetlanda and transferred the ownership of half of Aggarp to Per for 82 daler. This land transaction included the house, yard, stream from the nearest bridge with fishing waters, the two cottages at Aggarp, Buskatorp and Lilla Aggarp.³⁴ Shortly after this, Lars moved to the farm Skärsboda, just west of Aggarp.



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

³⁴ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:3 (1619-1630), Image 2200

Transcription:

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

Translation:

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

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

Owning Multiple Estates of Land in Old Sweden

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



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

In 1626, Per was promoted to the rank of a corporal in Major Carl Jönsson's Company.³⁵

	hem:	afgr.	Stadie	for N:	Smör	span'	dagsve	Åhrs häst	Kung häst
Per Jakobsson i Aggarp	1	1 dlr	-	-	-	15 skp	6	8	4

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

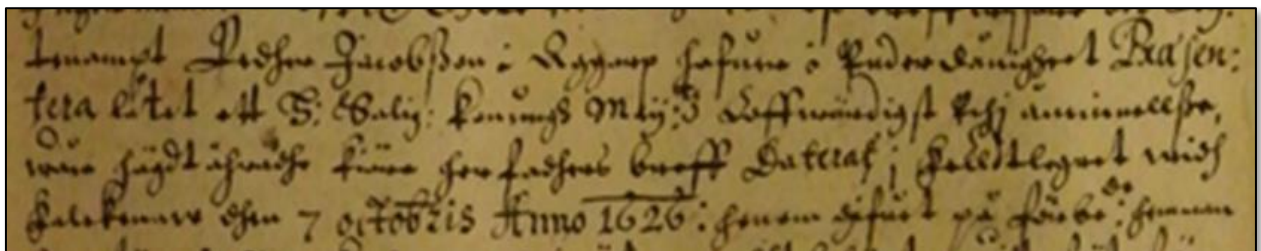
Transcription:

hem: [d??] Stadie for N: Smör span' dagsve. Åhrs häst Kung häst
Per Jakobsson i Aggarp 1 1 dlr - - - 15 skp 6 8 4

Translation:

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

On October 7, 1626 Per received a Royal Letter which promised him the ownership of Aggarp's homestead without any taxation for life.³⁶



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

Transcription:

*tenampt Pedher Jacobsson i Aggarp hafuer i Underdånigheet Präsen-
 tera låtet ett H: Salig: Konungh May:z Loffwärdigast Uthi åminnellsse
 wåre högdtt ähredhe kiäre her fadhers breff Daterat i Felldtleget widh
 Falckenaw dhen 7 Octobris Anno 1626: honom gifuit på förbe^{de} hemman*

Translation:

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

³⁵ Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1626:4, Image 43

³⁶ Jönköping County's verif, page 1100

By 1629, Per and his brother Lars (who was now a second lieutenant) owned most of the land along the northern banks of Lake Nömmen in Björkö Parish. While Per owned Aggarp, Bodaskögle, and Holmen, Lars owned the farms Boda, Källeryd, Kvarnabol, Ryd, Sjöryd, and Styggstorp.³⁷



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

The Reorganization of Småland's Cavalry



Painting of Per Brahe

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

³⁷ Silving, page 38

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

On June 17, 1630, Per was mustered into the Uppvidinge District Company that was led by Captain Gert Mundus. Around this time, he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant.³⁸

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

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

Officers in Småland's Cavalry on June 17th, 1630

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

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

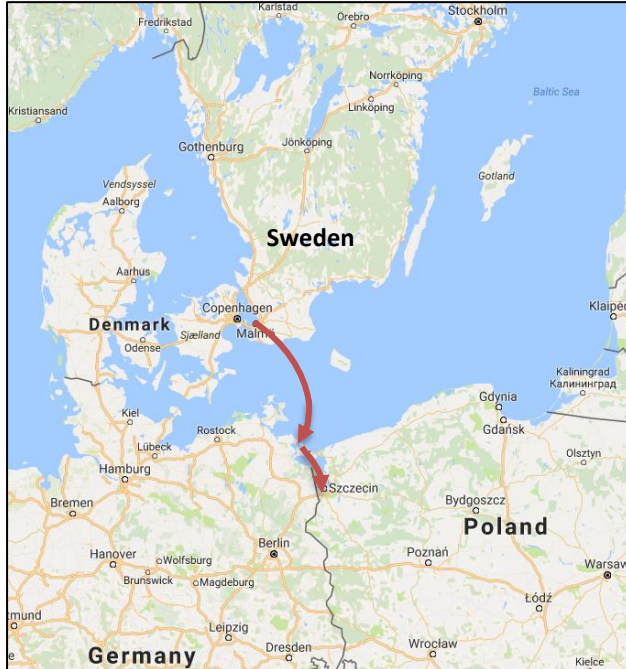
³⁸ Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 2

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

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



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



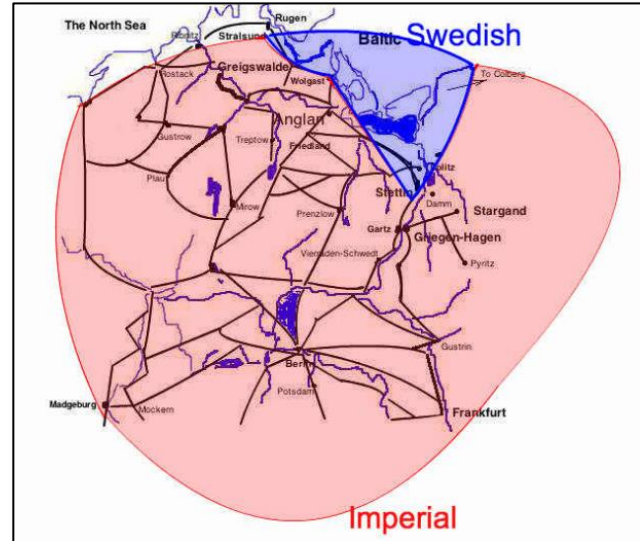
Map showing the routes that Småland's Cavalry traveled in 1630

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

By this time, several of the riders in Småland's Cavalry had fallen sick and died. By October, 136 riders of Småland's Cavalry had died, including 88 deaths in Stettin, four deaths in Wolgast, and two deaths in Usedom.³⁹

³⁹ Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 3

In December of 1630, all eight of Småland's Cavalry's companies reunited in Stettin. In the later part of the month, the regiment accompanied Gustaf II Adolf's army as they attacked the Imperial camps of Greiffenhagen and Gartz, and chased the fleeing forces until they reached the city of Küstrin. At Küstrin, one of the riders in Småland's Cavalry died. After this, Småland's Cavalry returned to Stettin and spent the rest of the year there.⁴⁰



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

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

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

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

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

⁴⁰ Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 3

On January 23, 1631, Gustaf II Adolf's army resumed its invasion of Germany. Frederick Stenbok was now the commander of Småland's Cavalry, which had 600 non-officered riders. 25 of these riders were sick and later died. The regiment accompanied Gustaf II Adolf's army as they marched through the cities of Neubrandenburg, Demmin, and Schwedt. In March, the Swedish army withdrew from Schwedt and marched towards the city of Frankfurt der Oder. On April 3rd, Swedish forces invaded Frankfurt der Oder and overcame its defending forces.⁴¹

The Battle of Frankfurt der Oder

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



Sketch of the Battle of Frankfurt - April 3rd, 1631

⁴¹ Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 3

The March to Frankfurt in 1631

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

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

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

Swedish Cavalry Horses in the Thirty Years War



Gustaf II Adolf’s horse Streiff

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

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

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

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

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



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

The Atrocities of the Thirty Years War

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

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

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

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

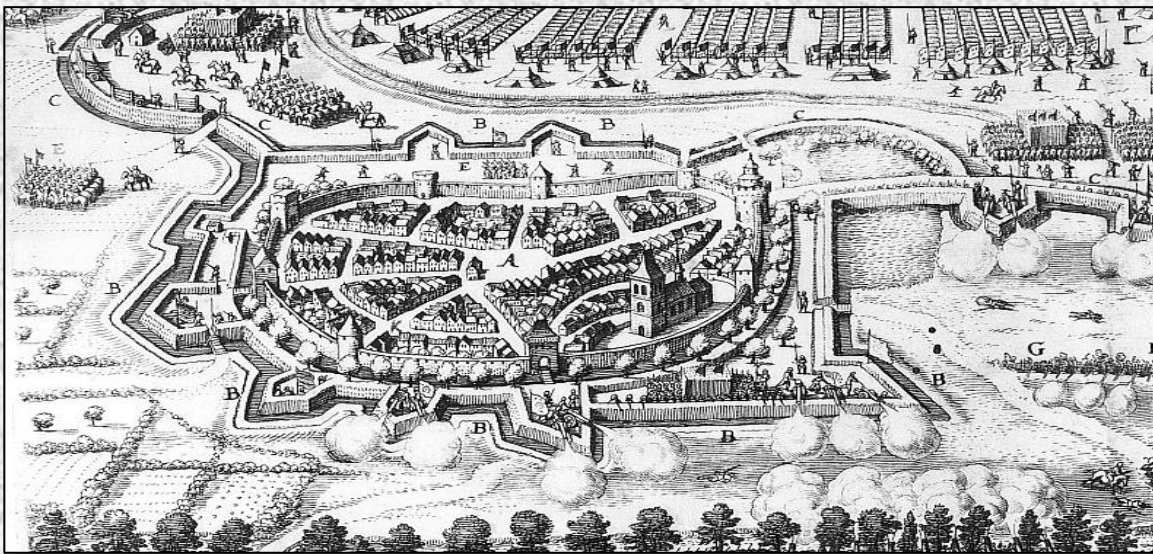


“Marauding soldiers” by Vranx, 1647

On June 29, 1631, Småland's Cavalry's marched with Gustaf II Adolf's army as the marched west and invaded the town Tangermunde along the Elbe River. The Swedish army subsequently advanced further north along the Elbe and invaded the town of Werben. Upon hearing the news of Tangermunde's capture, Field Marshall Tilly stationed his army of 27,000 at Wolmirstedt, just north of Magdeburg, and sent out three cavalry regiments to scout the happenings at Werben. Meanwhile, Gustaf II Adolf called upon more reinforcements and was able to assemble an army of 16,000 men. On July 16th, Gustaf II Adolf and several cavalry units launched a surprise night attack at Tilly's forces near the town Burgstall and killed several of Tilly's cavalry riders. On July 26th, Tilly's army attacked the Swedish forces at Werben but the Swedish batteries and cavalries were able to hold them off. On July 28th, Carl von Bjuren, one of the lieutenants in Småland's Cavalry, died, as did 15 of Småland's Cavalry's riders. A few days later, Tilly again attacked the Swedish forces, but was again defeated, having lost over 6,000 men.⁴²

The Battle of Werben

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



Sketch of the Battle of Werben - July 22nd, 1631

⁴² Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 4

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



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

On September 7th, the Swedish and Saxon armies encountered Tilly's army of 23,000 at the Battle of Breitenfeld. Six of Småland's Cavalry's companies fought at Breitenfeld, including the Uppvidinge Company that Per Jacobsson belonged to. The Östra Company, the company that Per's brother Lars was in, was personally led by Gustaf II Adolf. Around 150 of the officers in Småland's Cavalry and 400 of the regiment's riders fought at Breitenfeld. Småland's Cavalry's was positioned in the right wing of Gustaf's army between the Västra Gota and Östgöta regiments. Throughout the battle, this cavalry wing inflicted significant damage upon the Imperial Army. First, they successfully countered the attack Field Marshall Pappenheim's cavalry. Next, they took possession of the Imperial army's artillery and attacked the left flank of Tilly's army while the Saxon army attacked the center. Finally, Tilly's army retreated from the field. Two of Småland's Cavalry's officers, Lieutenant Gert Lencht and Ensign Per Bjösön, died in the battle, as did ten of the regiment's riders.⁴³

⁴³ Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 4

The Battle of Breitenfeld

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



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

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

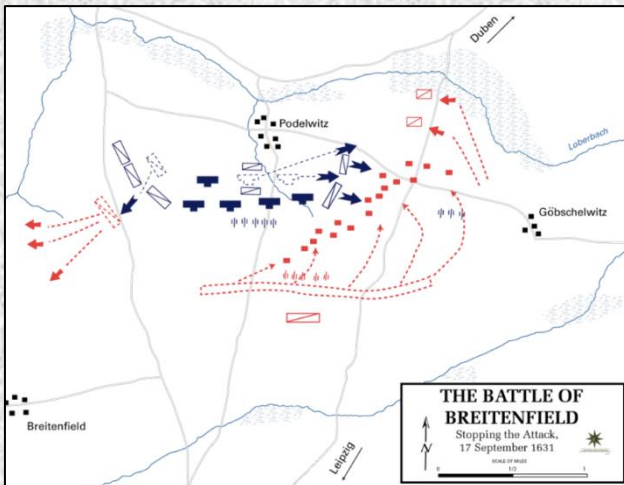
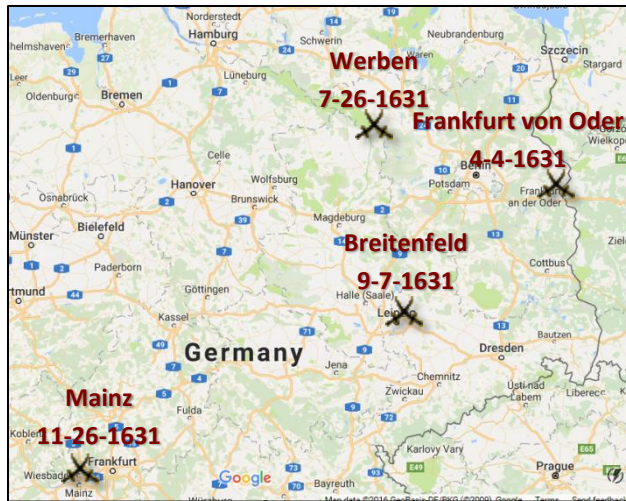


Diagram showing how the Swedes thwarted the Imperial Army's attack at Breitenfeld.
Blue = Swedish Army, Red = Imperial Army

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



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

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

Officers in Småland’s Cavalry on October 29th, 1631

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

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

On November 9th, Småland’s Cavalry marched with the Swedish army to Frankfurt. Two weeks later, they marched to the city Mainz, which they laid siege to. After invading Mainz, the Swedish army remained there for the winter.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 5

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

Over the winter, a few changes were made within the ranks of Småland's Cavalry and some of its officers were transferred to other services, while others were promoted. 157 of the regiment's riders were sent back to Sweden to receive new armor and equipment. On February 22, 1632 Per Jacobsson's brother Lars was knighted by Gustaf II Adolf at Frankfurt.⁴⁵

On March 3rd, Gustaf II Adolf's army mobilized and marched to Frankfurt before heading southeast along the road that passed through Kitzingen and Nuremberg to Donauwörth, where they arrived on March 27th. During this time, some of the companies in Småland's Cavalry briefly detached from the main Swedish army, including the Uppvidinge Company that Per Jacobsson was part of, and headed towards Heidelberg. In Heidelberg, Captain Gert Mundus of the Uppvidinge Company was killed. He was subsequently replaced by Jacob Jacobsson. The Uppvidinge Company re-joined the main Swedish army at Donauwörth shortly after this.⁴⁶



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

Captain Gert Mundus is Killed in Battle*

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

*By Klas Kronoberg and Jeffrey High

⁴⁵ Adelsriksdagarna 1634-1635. Prot. m.m. III R 8

⁴⁶ Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 6

In March of 1632, Per Jacobsson was listed as a corporal in the Uppvidinge Company, which means that he must have been demoted since the last muster in October of 1631.⁴⁷



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

Transcription:

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

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

Translation:

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

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

Was Per Jacobsson Demoted?

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

⁴⁷ Rullor 1620-1723: Year 1732: 2, Image 47

At the end of March, Gustaf II Adolf's army left Donauwörth and crossed the Danube River. At this time, Count Tilly's army was located at the town of Rain along the Leck River. On April 5th, Gustaf II Adolf's army engaged Tilly's forces at Rain. During this battle, Småland's Cavalry accompanied Duke William of Saxe-Weimar as he attacked the Imperial army along the Leck River. By dusk, the Imperial Army had retreated. The next morning, Småland's Cavalry helped pursue the right wing of the retreating Imperial Army and took a couple hundred of prisoners.⁴⁸

The Battle of Rain

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



Sketch of the Battle of Rain - April 5th, 1632

⁴⁸ Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 6

On April 7th, Gustaf II Adolf's army marched to the town Augsburg. A week later, his forces attacked the Imperial forces at the town Ingolstadt, where Tilly was dying. One of the riders in Småland's Cavalry was taken as a prisoner during these attacks. A few days later, Gustaf II Adolf's army marched southeast of the town Moosburg, and on April 26th, the Swedish Cavalry attacked the town of Landshut. On May 7th, Gustaf II Adolf's army arrived in Moosburg Munich, which immediately surrendered. After conquering Moosburg Munich, the Swedish army rode back to Augsburg. On May 20th, Gustaf II Adolf's army marched to the town Memmingen. While passing through the town Tyroen, the army was attacked by hostile crowds. During this time, Småland's Cavalry lost a few more riders. After invading Memmingen, Gustaf II Adolf's army returned to Donauwörth, before marching to the city Nuremberg in early July. For over two months, the Swedish army remained at Nuremberg while the Imperial army laid siege upon it.⁴⁹

The Siege of Nuremberg

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



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

⁴⁹ Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 7



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

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

Officers in Småland’s Cavalry in August, 1632

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

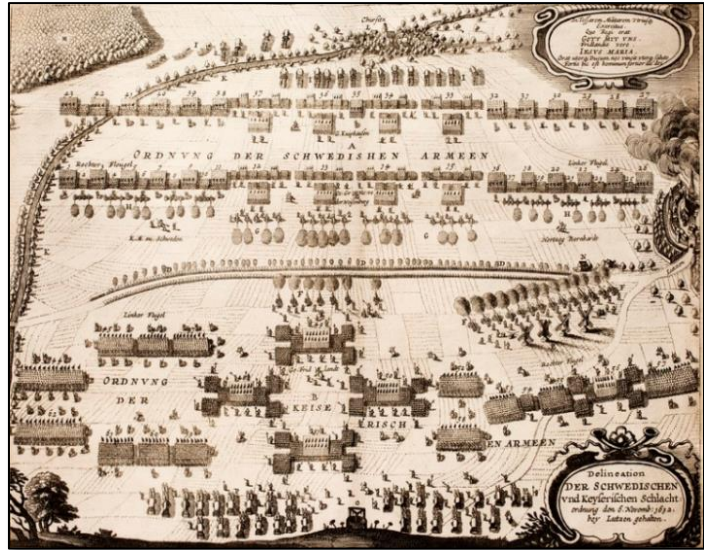
Source: Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 7

On August 25th, Gustaf II Adolf launched a failed attack on Imperial forces at the town of Fürth that Småland’s Cavalry didn’t participate in. Six days later, Gustaf II Adolf’s army attacked the Imperial fortress at Alte Veste and experienced a similar defeat. Småland’s Cavalry didn’t participate in this attack either.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 7

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

On November 6, 1632, 153 officers and 400 riders of Småland's Cavalry fought in Gustaf II Adolf's army in the Battle of Lützen. The regiment was situated in the right wing of the army, which was personally led by Gustaf II Adolf. During this battle, the armies of the Holy Roman Empire and Catholic League were lined up behind a road that was reinforced by trenches and defended by musketeers. As the battle began, Gustaf led his wing against the Wallenstein's vulnerable left flank, which was initially successful.⁵¹



Sketch of the positions of the armies at the Battle of Lützen - November 6th, 1632

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

Several of the officers in Småland's Cavalry were killed during the Battle of Lützen, including Major Isac Lilliesparre, Captain Ingemar Wastesson, and Lieutenants Knut Nilsson and Gert Lencht, as were 12 of the regiment's riders.⁵²

⁵¹ Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 8

⁵² Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 9

The Battle of Lützen

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



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

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

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



Sketch of the Battle of Lützen - November 6th, 1632

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

An Eyewitness Account of the Death of King Gustaf II Adolf

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

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



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

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

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

Officers in Småland’s Cavalry in January, 1633

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

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

On January 15, 1633, Småland’s Cavalry and the Swedish army met up with Duke George’s forces at the town Wantzleben. From Wantzleben, they marched to Bremen. On February 4th, the Duke led the Swedish army along the eastern shore near Bremen and conquered several cities. On March 2nd, the Duke led the army from Rintel to eastern Weserstranden. In June, the Swedish army advanced to the city Hamelin and laid siege to it for two months.⁵³



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

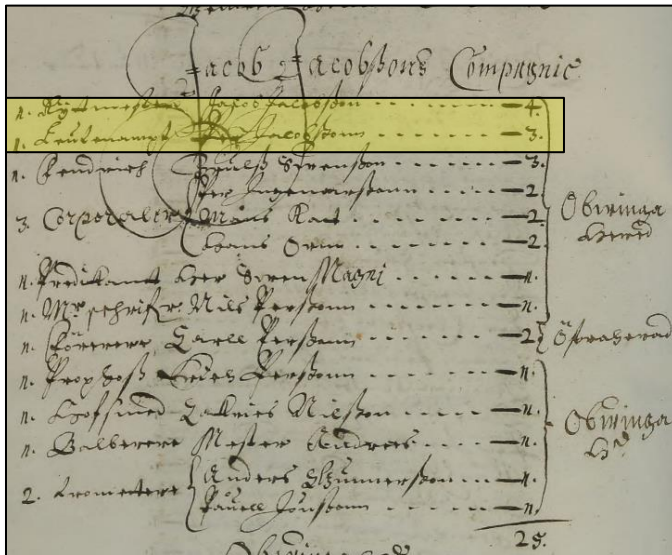
⁵³ Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 10

After the Battle of Oldendorf, the Swedish army returned to Hamelin, which surrendered on July 12, 1633. In August, the Swedish cavalry units that were led by Stålhandske were sent to the Netherlands to help the Prince of Orange defend against the invading Spaniards. In late August, the Swedish army marched to the city Osnabrück and captured it on September 2nd. On October 24th, Stålhandske's forces marched to Magdeburg with Johan Banér.⁵⁵

A Soldier's Daily Provisions during the Thirty Years War

"The ordinary allowance for a Soldier in the field is daily two pound of Bread, one pound of Flesh, or in lieu of it, one pound of Cheese, one pottle of Wine, or in lieu of it, two pottles of Beer. It is enough, crys the Soldiers, we desire no more, and it is enough in conscience. But this or in lieu of it, one pound of Cheese, one pot tle of Wine, or in lieu of it, two pottles of Beer. It is enough, crys the Soldiers, we desire no more, and it is enough in conscience. But this allowance will not last very long, they must be contented to march sometimes one whole week, and scarce get two pound of Bread all the while, and their Officers as little as they."

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



Listing of Lieutenant Per Jacobsson in the rolls for Småland's Cavalry - 1634

In early 1634, 17 of the officers in Småland's Cavalry's and 55 of its riders were sent back to Sweden to receive new coverings for their horses.⁵⁶ Since records indicated that Per Jacobsson was in Sweden during 1634⁵⁷, he must have been one of the officers that was sent back. At this time, Per was listed as a lieutenant in Jacob Jacob's Company in Småland's Cavalry.⁵⁸ By now, Per hadn't seen his family in nearly four years, and have must have been overjoyed to see them again. Per's children were now four years older and his oldest son Nils was now an adult.

⁵⁵ Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, page 10

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ According to Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Images 890 - 900, Per Jacobsson purchased the estate Sjöröd, Björkö Parish on August 17, 1634.

⁵⁸ Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1634:1, page 52

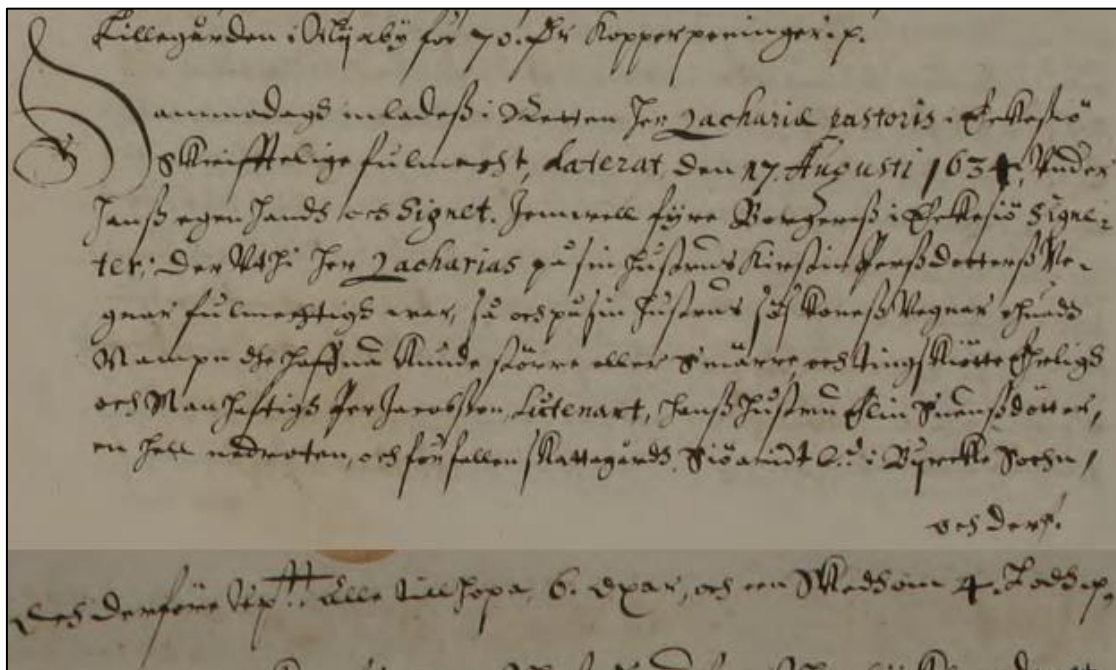
Per Jacobsson's Hiatus from the Thirty Years War (1634-1639)

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

On July 29, 1634, Per Jacobsson's brother Lars was admitted into the House of Nobility and took his wife's surname "Björnram."⁵⁹ After this, Per and his descendants also occasionally used the surname Björnram. On August 17, 1634, Per Jacobsson purchased the estate Sjöryd, located south of Aggarp along the eastern shores of Lake Nömme, from the vicar of Eksjö Parish, Zachariah Johannis, for six oxen and a spoon of 4 lod (a total of 56 grams).⁶⁰



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



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

⁵⁹ Adelsriksdagarna 1634-1635. Prot. m.m. III R 8

⁶⁰ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Images 890 -900

Transcription:

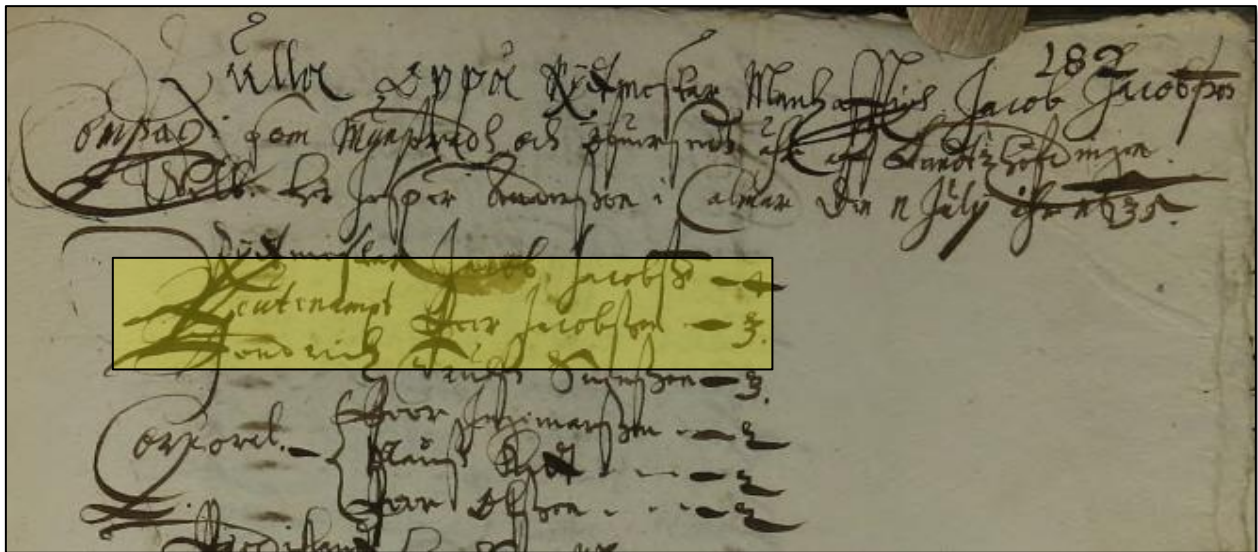
Sammadagh (8-9/5 1635) inladess i Retten Her Zacharia pastoris i Eckessiö skrifttelige fulmacht, daterat den 17 Augusti 1634, Under hanss egen handh och Signet. Jemwell fyre Borgeress i Eckesiö Signeter; den Uthi her Zacharias på sin hustrus Kirstin Perssdotterss Vegnar fulmechtigh war, så och på sin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

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

Translation:

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

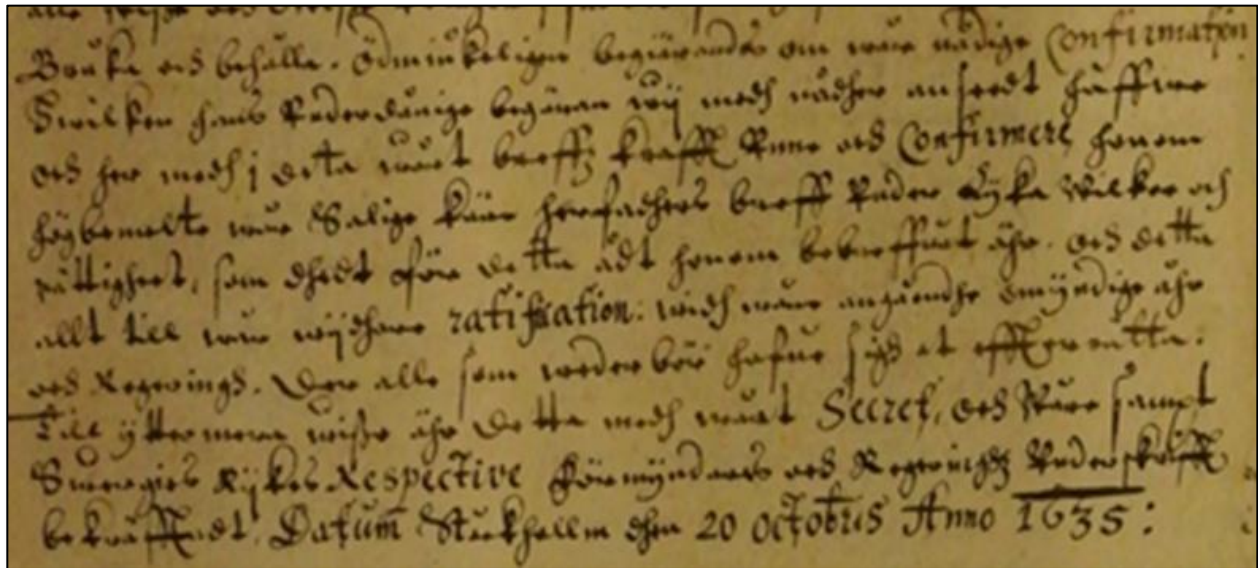
On July 11, 1635, Per Jacobsson was present at the muster for Småland's Cavalry at Kalmar Castle.⁶¹



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

⁶¹ Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1635:3, page 182

On October 30, 1635, Per Jacobsson received a Royal Letter from Queen Christina and her advisors that confirmed the Royal Letter he received from Gustaf II Adolf in 1626 and declared Aggarp exempt from taxes.⁶²



Excerpt from a Royal Letter to Per Jacobsson - October 20th, 1635

Transcription:

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

Translation:

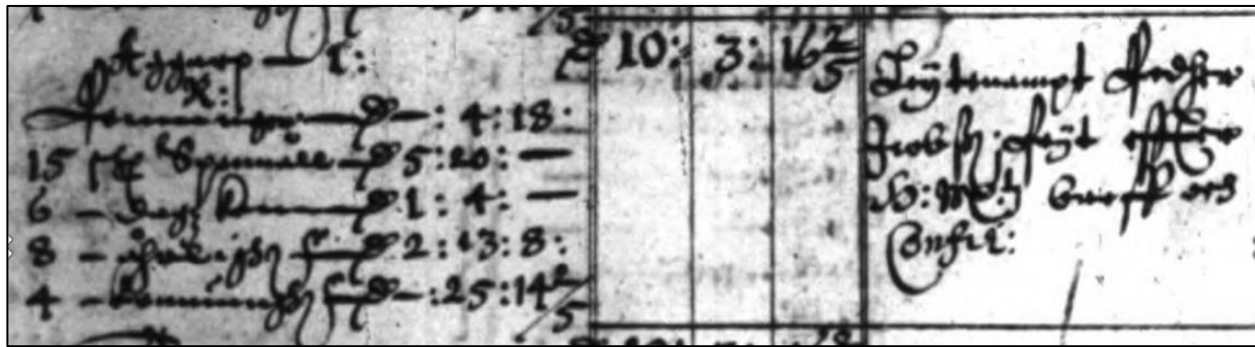
use and keep. Humbly asking of our gracious confirmation, which his subservient request we in grace considered have, and by the power in this letter given and confirm, him (Peder) highly honored our Sainted dear father's letter under the same conditions and rights, that was to him given before and this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

⁶² Jönköping County's verif, page 1100

The Jordbok (“Earth Book”) record from 1635 shows that Per was taxed four daler and 18 öre and 15 bushels of grain. He was still required to work six days a week. There were 12 horses at Aggarp at this time, four of which belonged to the Crown. This record also states he was free from taxation after receiving a Royal Letter.⁶³



Barn at Aggarp



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

Transcription:

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

Translation:

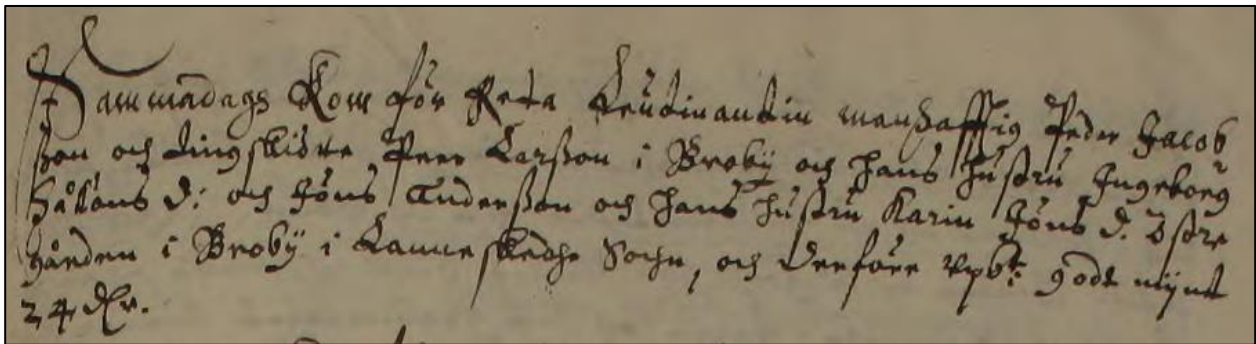
		<i>daller</i>	<i>öhre</i>	<i>pen</i>		
Aggarp -----	1: (mantal)		10:	3:	16 2/5	<i>Lieutenant Peder</i>
Cash-----	Daler	-- :	4:	18:		<i>Jacobsson.; free after</i>
15 skäppor	of grain	Daler	5:	20:	--	<i>receiving Royal Letter and</i>
6 -	working days	Daler	1:	4:	--	<i>Confirmation:</i>
8 -	annual horses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

⁶³ Jordeböcker Jönköping County, Vol.1635:1, Image 16



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

On May 20, 1636, Per appeared at Östra District Court in Vetlanda and sold the homestead Östergården in the village Broby (which is located in Lannaskede Parish) to Per Larsson and his wife Ingeborg Håkansdotter and Jöns Andersson and his wife Karin Jönsdotter for 24 daler in good coins.⁶⁴ It's unknown when Per Jacobsson first purchased Östergården.



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

Transcription:

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

Translation:

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

⁶⁴ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 1120

Lannaskede Parish

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



Lannaskede Church

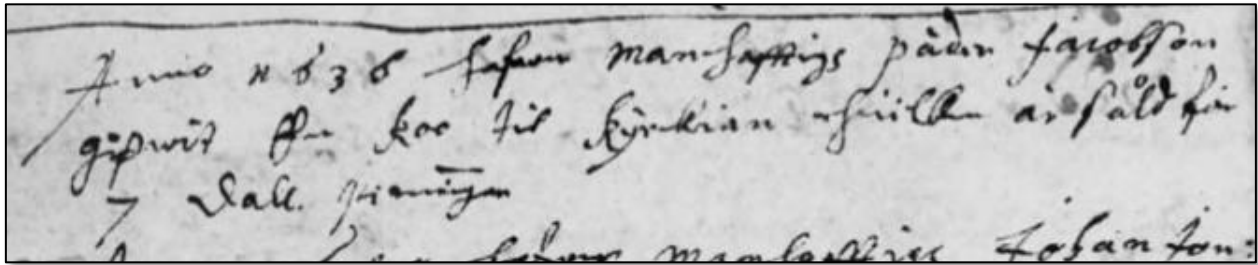
Ryttmästare: Jacob Jacobssons Compagnie		
1. Ryttmästare	Jacob Jacobsson	4.
1. Lieutenants	Per Jacobsson	3.
1. Rittmeister	Truls Svensson	3.
3. Corporals	Per Ingmarsson	2.
	Måns Kart	2.
1. Fänrik	Per Sören Nilsson	1.
1. Fänrik	Olle Jönsson	1.
1. Fänrik	Lars Börjesson	1.
1. Fänrik	Truls Svensson	1.
1. Fänrik	Lars Börjesson	1.
1. Fänrik	Per Ingmarsson	1.
2. Fänrik	Per Ingmarsson	1.
	Per Ingmarsson	1.

On July 27, 1636, Per was present at the muster for Småland’s Cavalry. At this time, Jacob Jacobsson was the company’s captain, Per served as its lieutenant, Truls Svensson was its second lieutenant, its corporals were Måns Kart and Per Ingmarsson, and its *fänrik* (the soldier who was in charge of the company’s colors) was named Lars Börjesson.⁶⁵

Listing of Lieutenant Per Jacobsson in the rolls for Småland’s Cavalry - July 27th, 1636

⁶⁵ Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1636:9, page 8

Sometime in 1636, Per donated a cow to Björkö Church, which the church proceeded to sell for seven daler.⁶⁶ By this time, Olais Laurenti was the vicar of Björkö Church.



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

Transcription:

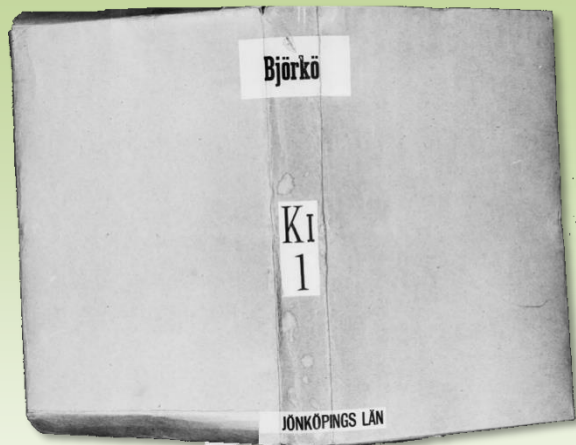
Anno 1636 hafwer manhafttigh Päder Jacobson
gifwit En koo til kyrkian huilken är såld för
7 dall. pieninger

Translation:

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

Administrative Church Records and Documents

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



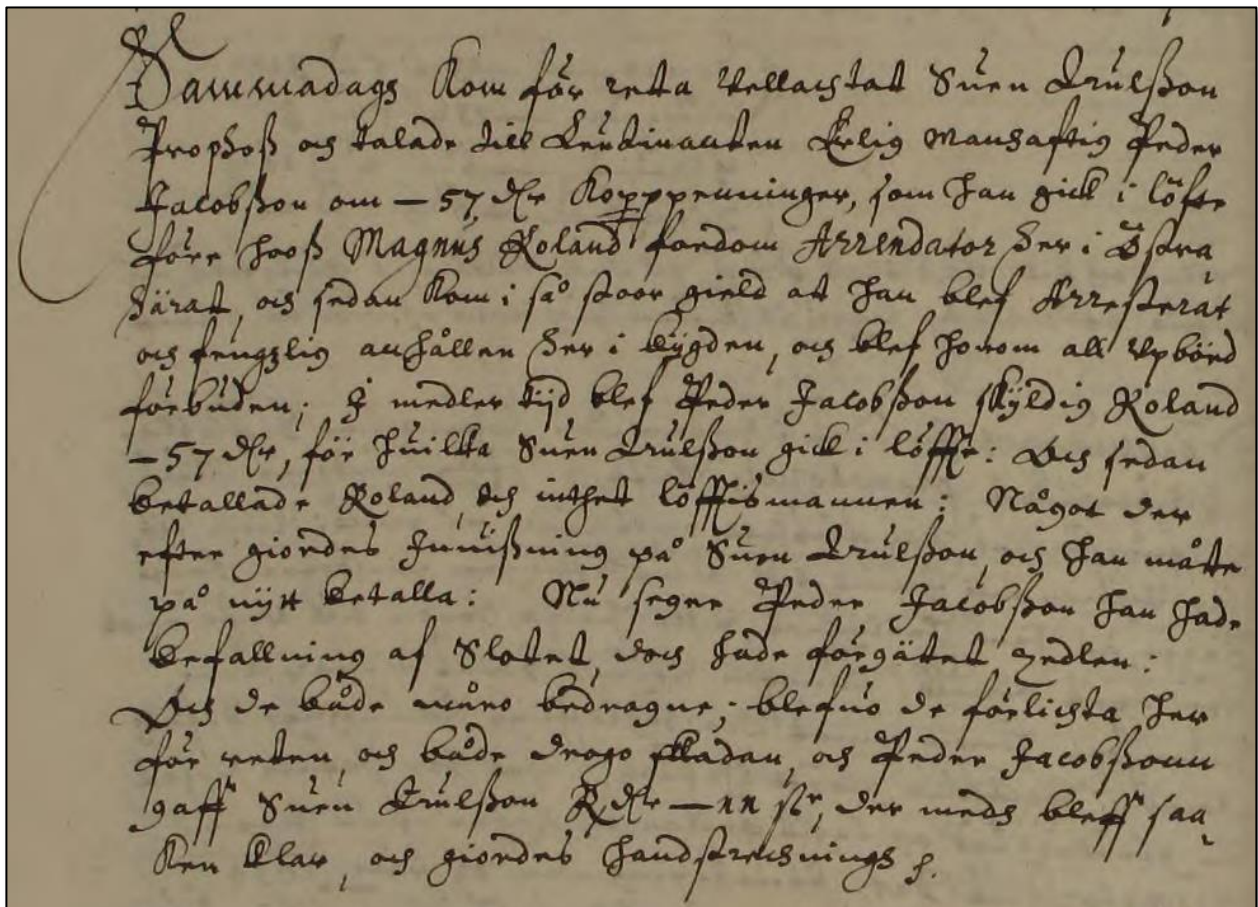
The cover of Björkö Church Vol. KI:1

⁶⁶ Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 13



This map shows the locations of Aggarp and Vetlanda

At some point in time, Per borrowed 57 daler from a man named Magnus Roland, who owed the same amount to Sven Trulsson, the second lieutenant in the Uppvidinge Company of Småland's Cavalry. Magnus later accumulated such debt that he was imprisoned and deprived of his lease. On November 3, 1636, Per Jacobsson appeared at Östra District Court in Vetlanda and paid Sven Trulsson 11 daler for Roland's debt. It appears that both Per and Sven had been cheated financially. At the end of the hearing, both parties made peace amicably.⁶⁷



Court record which shows Per Jacobsson at Östra District Court on - November 3rd, 1636

⁶⁷ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Col. EVIIAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 1160

Transcription:

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

Translation:

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

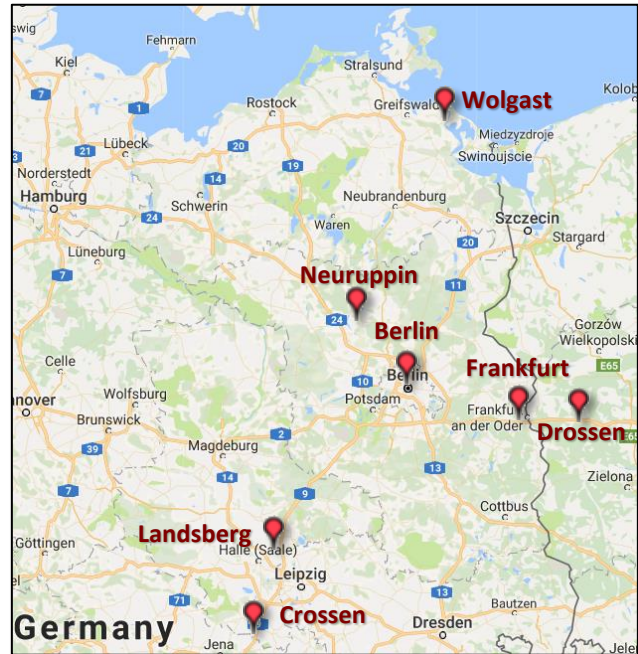
Per spent 1637 and 1638 with his family at Aggarp. By this time, all of his children had grown up. It's likely that his eldest son Nils was married sometime in the late 1630s to a woman named Karin Nilsson. Around 1639, Per's daughter Anna was married to a soldier named David Svensson.

While he was at home, Per undoubtedly maintained a close interest in the events that were occurring in Germany during the Thirty Years War, and avidly listened to reports of the war efforts there. During this time, only four of Småland's Cavalry's four companies were stationed in Germany.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1639:6, pages 14-15

Per Jacobsson's Service in the Thirty Years War (1639-1642)

In late June of 1639, Per Jacobsson returned to Germany with all eight of Småland's Cavalry's companies. These companies formed into two squadrons with the first squadron consisting of the Öland, Ösbo-Väsbo, Uppvidinge, and Vedbo Companies, and the second squadron consisting of the four remaining companies. On June 29th, Per was present at the muster in Germany. ⁶⁹ At this time, Jacob Jonsson was the captain of Uppvidinge's Company, Per Jacobsson was its lieutenant, Truls Svensson was its cornet, and its corporals were Måns Kart and Per Ingamarsson.



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

Handwritten text at the top of the page:
 Jacob Jacobssons Compañia...
 Datum den 29 Junij 1639.

1	Per Jacobsson	4	6	6	6	6
2	Per Ingemarsson	3	6	6	6	6
3	Per Bengtsson	3	6	6	6	6
4	Per Bengtsson	2	6	6	6	6
5	Per Bengtsson	2	6	6	6	6
6	Per Bengtsson	1	6	6	6	6
7	Per Bengtsson	1	6	6	6	6
8	Per Bengtsson	1	6	6	6	6

Listing of Lieutenant Per Jacobsson in the rolls for Småland's Cavalry - June 29th, 1639

⁶⁹ Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1639:6, page 15

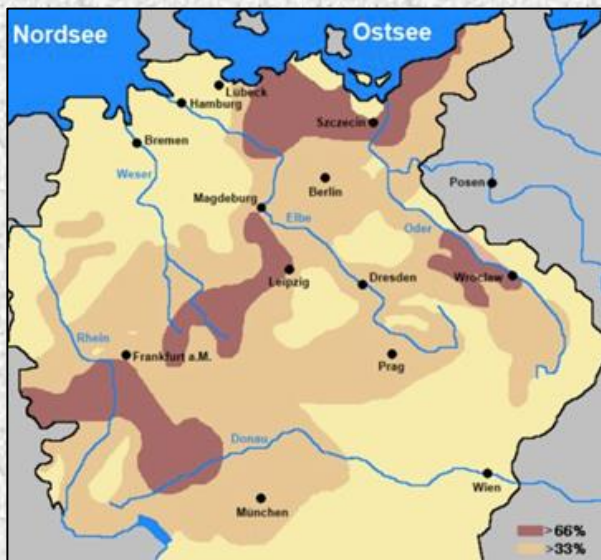
On July 2nd, 1639, Småland’s Cavalry arrived in Wolgast, Pomerania and met up with the army of General Johan Lilliehöök. From Wolgast, they marched to the city Landsberg, which they invaded on July 27th. After invading Landsberg, the Swedish army marched through Drossen to Frankfurt, before proceeding to Crossen. At Crossen, Småland’s Cavalry marched to the town Neuruppin in Brandenburg, where they met up with General Major Axel Lillie’s army in November. In early December, Småland’s Cavalry accompanied Lillie on his journey to Berlin. On December 17th, however, they were attacked by Imperial forces at Fehrbellin, which routed them west.⁷⁰

The Desolate State of Germany in the Late 1630s

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

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

The Decrease in Germany’s Population During the Thirty Years War

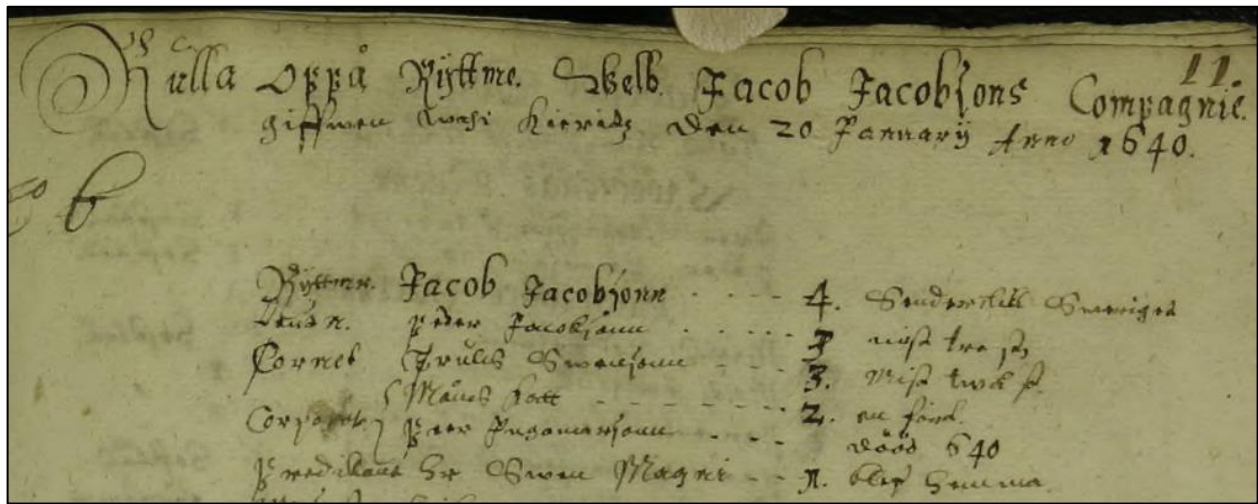


This map shows the decline in Germany’s population during the Thirty Years War

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

⁷⁰ Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, pages 15-16

In January 19th and 20th, Per Jacobsson was present at the muster for Småland's Cavalry in Kieryd (located near Gränna in Småland). This was a bleak time for Uppvidinge's Company; Per Jacobsson had lost three horses, Per Ingemarsson, one of the company's corporals, had died, and Måns Kart, the other corporal, had become paralyzed.⁷¹ Later that month, Småland's Cavalry marched with General Major Lillie's army through the cities of Rathenow and Havelberg, before arriving at the town Kyritz.⁷²



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

Transcription:

Rulla oppå Ryttime. Welb. Jacob Jacobsons Compagnie.

giffwen wthi kieridh (Kieryd) den 20 January Anno 1640.

Ryttmn. Jacob Jacobsson 4. Senders till Swerige
Leutn. Peder Jacobsson 3. mist tre st.
Cornet Trules Swensson 3. Mist två st.
Corporal. Måns Ka[r]tt 2. nu förl.
Peer Ingemarsson döod (1)640
Predikant Hr Swen Magni 1. blef hemma

Translation:

Roll upon Cavalry Captain Honourable Jacob Jacobssons Company

given in Kieryd the 20th of January the year 1640.

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

⁷¹ Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1640:6, page 11

⁷² Hult, Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia Vol. II, page 17

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

Information on Småland’s Cavalry on January 19-20th, 1640

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

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

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



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

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

In August, the two officers returned with nine officers and 200 riders that were distributed among Småland's Cavalry's eight companies. The regiment's 621 horseless riders were united in Griefswald and Anklam and returned to Stockholm in the autumn. At the end of August, part of Gyllensvärd's squadron was involved in a battle at the town Trebel in New Brandenburg, in which Quartermaster Jon Enhörning and a couple of riders died. Gyllensvärd's squadron stayed in New Brandenburg for the rest of 1640. On September 15th, there were only 27 officers and 104 ordinary horses in the squadron.⁷³

At the beginning of 1641, all of Småland's Cavalry returned to Western Pomerania. 550 of the regiment's riders still lacked troops at this point. Over the course of the next few months, most of the regiment returned to Sweden. By April, only the companies of Västra and the Northern Kalmar remained in Pomerania. Per Jacobsson had returned to Sweden for good. On July 1, 1641, he was present at the muster at the village of Broby.⁷⁴

Captain Jacob Jacobsson Pistol (1595-1655)



The Pistol Coat of Arms

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

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

⁷³ Hult, *Karlskrona Grenadjärregementes Historia* Vol. II, pages 16-17

⁷⁴ Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1641:7, page 19

Transcription:

*Munster Rulla
Oppå Gambla och Nyir werffuadhe Rey[t]her
Under Öffwersten welb^{ne} her Fredrich Stenbokz
Regemente. och Ryttmestaren Jacob Jacobssåns
Compagnie, Efter som der Munstrade och öfuer-
sedde blefue af H: H^t: General Maioren Lars
Kagg till Fielshieft och Ramssiöholm, [Uthi] Bro-
by den 1 Julj A^o 1641.*

Ryttmestere	Jacob Jacobsson.....	4
Leutnampt	Per Jacobsson.....	3
Cornet	Truls Swensson.....	3
Corporaler	Måns Ka[rt].....	2
	Per Olofsson.....	2

Translation:

*Muster Roll
Upon old and new drafted horsmen
under Colonel Honourable Mr Fredrik Stenbocks
Regiment and Cavlry Captain Jacob Jacobssons
Company, that was there examined and super-
vised by His Highness Major General Lars
Kagg to Fjellskäfte and Ramsjöholm, In Broby
the 1:st of July in the year 1641.*

Cavalry Captain	Jacob Jacobsson.....	4
Lieutenant	Per Jacobsson.....	3
Cornet	Truls Svensson.....	3
Corporals	Måns Kart.....	2
	Per Olofsson.....	2

Per Jacobsson returned home to Aggarp sometime during the second half of 1641. He must have been glad to see his family again and be back at Aggarp. Sometime in 1641, Per received another Royal Letter.⁷⁵

Per Jacobsson's Royal Letter from 1641

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

⁷⁵ Topographica. Jönköping County nr 140-142

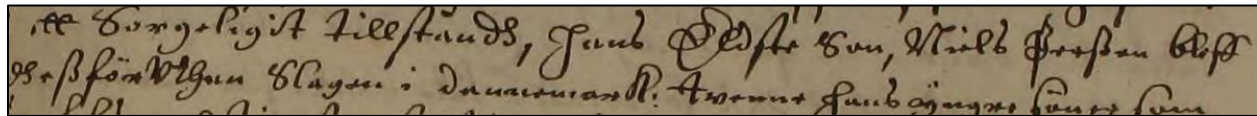
The Fate of Nils Persson

By the late 1630s, Per and Elin's eldest son Nils had grown up and moved into the homestead Sjöryd that Per had purchased.⁷⁶ Sometime in the late 1630s or early 1640s, Nils was married to a woman named Karin Nilsson. The two had three children: Isaac, Britta, and Karin.⁷⁷

Children of Nils Persson and Karin Nilsson

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

Like his father, Nils Persson served in Småland's Cavalry. He probably enlisted sometime in the 1630s. Sometime in the early 1640s, Nils was killed in Denmark during the Torstensson War.⁷⁸



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

Transcription:

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

Translation:

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

After the death of Nils Persson, his widow Karin moved to Aggarp and lived there with her children. Nils and Karin's son Isaac also adopted the name Björnram. Sometime in late February of 1688, Karin Nilsson passed away. She was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on February 26th.⁷⁹

⁷⁶ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1642, Image 311

⁷⁷ Silfving, page 63

⁷⁸ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890

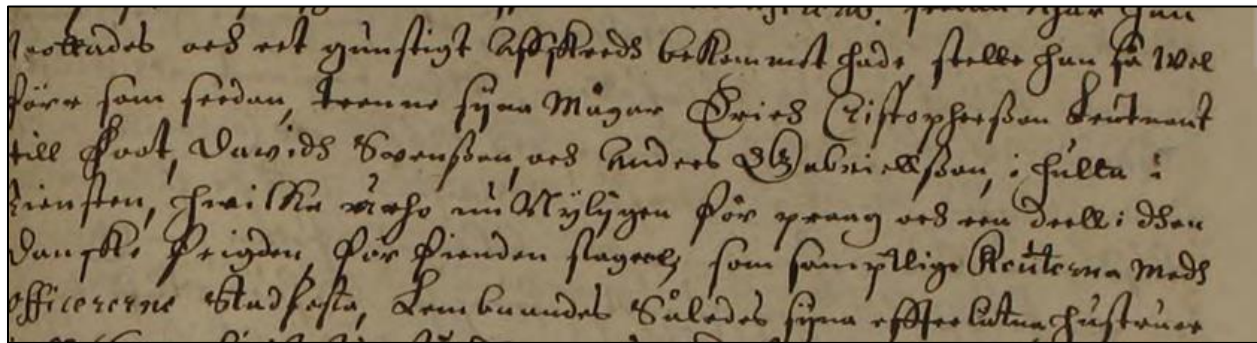
⁷⁹ Björkö Deaths, Vol.C:1 (1680-1749), page 222

The Fate of Anna Persdotter

Around 1639, Per and Elin's daughter Anna was married to David Svensson, a soldier from Snuggarp, Skirö Parish, Kronoberg County. David was part of Kronoberg's Regiment. Anna and David had at least one son together named Jacob.⁸⁰

Children of David Svensson and Anna Persdotter

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



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

Transcription:

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

Translation:

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

David Svensson was killed in the Torstensson War around 1643.⁸¹

⁸⁰ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 2090

⁸¹ Anna is listed as Erich Christophersson's wife in 1644 (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year 1645, Image 172) which means that David Svensson must have died before then.

Errors in the 1650 Östra Court Record that Mentions Per Jacobsson

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

1. This record infers that Per recommended three of his son-in-laws, Anders Gabrielsson, David Svensson, and Erich Christophersson be enlisted in the cavalry when he received his discharge in 1642. However, David Svensson and Erich Christophersson were part of Kronoberg's Regiment¹, not Småland's Cavalry, and had also most likely enlisted several years prior to 1642.
2. This record states that Per Jacobsson had three daughters, when in fact he only had two - Anna and Margareta. Margareta's was married to Anders Gabrielsson in the early 1640s and married again to Nils Siggesson in 1645.² Anna was married to David Svensson around 1639, Erich Christophersson around 1644, and a man named Påvel around 1649.³
3. According to this record, Anders Gabrielsson, David Svensson, and Erich Christophersson all died at the Battle of Prague in 1648. This is impossible, since both Anders Gabrielsson, David Svensson had died prior to 1646. Thus, only Erich Christophersson died at the Battle of Prague.

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

¹ Almquist, A.A. *Frälsegodsen IV*, page 1068

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

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

⁴ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year 1646, Image 172 shows that Anna was already married to Erich Christophersson in 1644, so David Svensson must have died before then. Likewise, since Margareta was married to Nils Siggesson in 1645 (Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255), Andres Gabrielsson must have died before then.

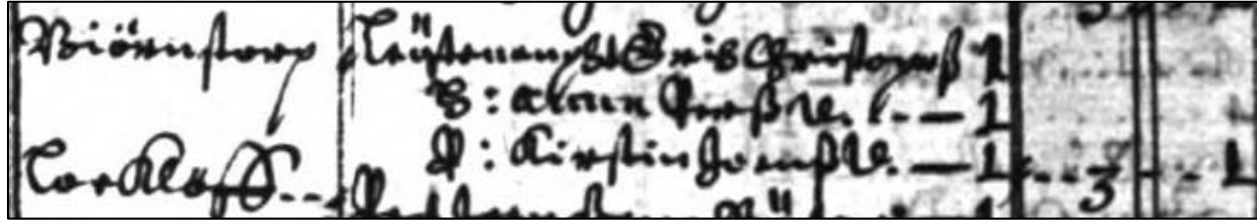
Shortly after the death of David Svensson, Anna was remarried to Erich Christophersson, a lieutenant in Kronoberg's Regiment. After they were married, Anna moved to the farm Björnstorp in Skirö Parish to live with Erich.⁸² The two had a daughter together named Sara.⁸³

⁸² Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year 1646, Image 172

⁸³ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 2090

Children of Erich Christophersson and Anna Persdotter

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



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

Transcription:

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

Translation:

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

Erich Christophersson was killed at the Battle of Prague in the summer of 1648.⁸⁴

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

Children of Påvel and Anna Persdotter

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


Anna and Påvel had at least two children together, a son named Erik and a daughter named Marta.⁸⁵ It's unknown when Anna died.

⁸⁴ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890

⁸⁵ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 2090

The Fate of Margareta Persdotter

Sometime in the early 1640s, Per and Elin’s daughter Margareta was married to Anders Gabriellsson, a corporal in Småland’s Cavalry.⁸⁶



The Tornerefelt coat of arms

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

Anders Gabriellsson

Anders Gabriellsson was the son of Lieutenant Gabriel Andersson Tornerefelt. In 1644, Gabriel purchased the estate Hulta in Alseda Parish. On August 19, 1653, he was knighted and given the surname “Tornerefelt.” The Tornerefelt family was subsequently admitted into Sweden’s House of Nobility under the number 241. Anders Gabriellsson resided in Karlstorp Parish in Jönköping County. Anders probably enlisted in Småland’s Cavalry in the 1630s and was a corporal in Småland’s Cavalry. Anders died sometime in the early 1640s during the Torstensson War against Denmark.

After Margareta was married to Anders, she moved to Karlstorp Parish to live with him. Margareta had at least two children with Anders, Gabriel and Magdalena. Their daughter Magdalena was married to Göran Pistol, the son of Captain Jacob Pistol. After the death of Göran, Magdalena was married to Frederick Larsson Pamperling. Sometime prior to 1645, Anders Gabriellsson was killed in the Torstensson War.⁸⁷

Children of Anders Gabriellsson Tornerefelt and Margareta Persdotter

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

⁸⁶ According to Elgenstierna, *The Introduced Swedish Nobility*. 1925-36, Vol. VIII, page 324, Anders Gabriellsson Tornerefelt’s unnamed wife belonged to the Björnram Dynasty. After Tornerefelt’s death, Margareta was married to Nils Siggesson of Östra Årena, Kalmar (Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255). A court record from 1683 (Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalens arkiv, Vol. E VII AAAE: 14 (1683) refers to Nils Siggesson’s daughter Britta as the brother of Gabriel Tornerefelt, which confirms that Anders Gabriellsson was Margareta’s first husband.

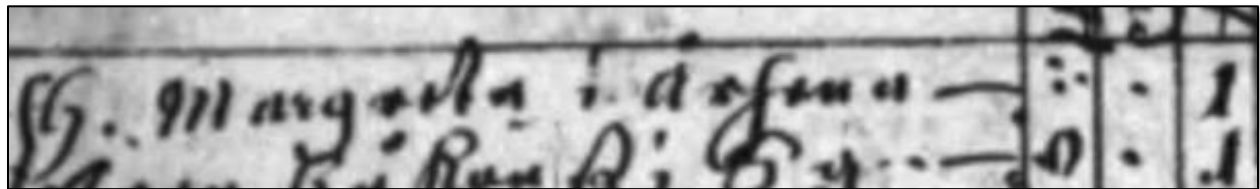
⁸⁷ Since Margareta married Nils Siggesson in 1645 (Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255), Anders must have died before then.

On November 23, 1645, Margareta was married again to Nils Siggesson from Östra Årena, Målilla Parish, Kalmar County.⁸⁸ Nils was the brother of Margareta Siggesson, Knut Persson's wife. He was a *rusthållare*, or farmer that was responsible for providing for a cavalry rider and his horse.

Children of Nils Siggesson and Margareta Persdotter

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

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



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

Transcription:

Translation:

h(ustru) Margareta i Årena.....1

housewife Margareta in Årena.....1

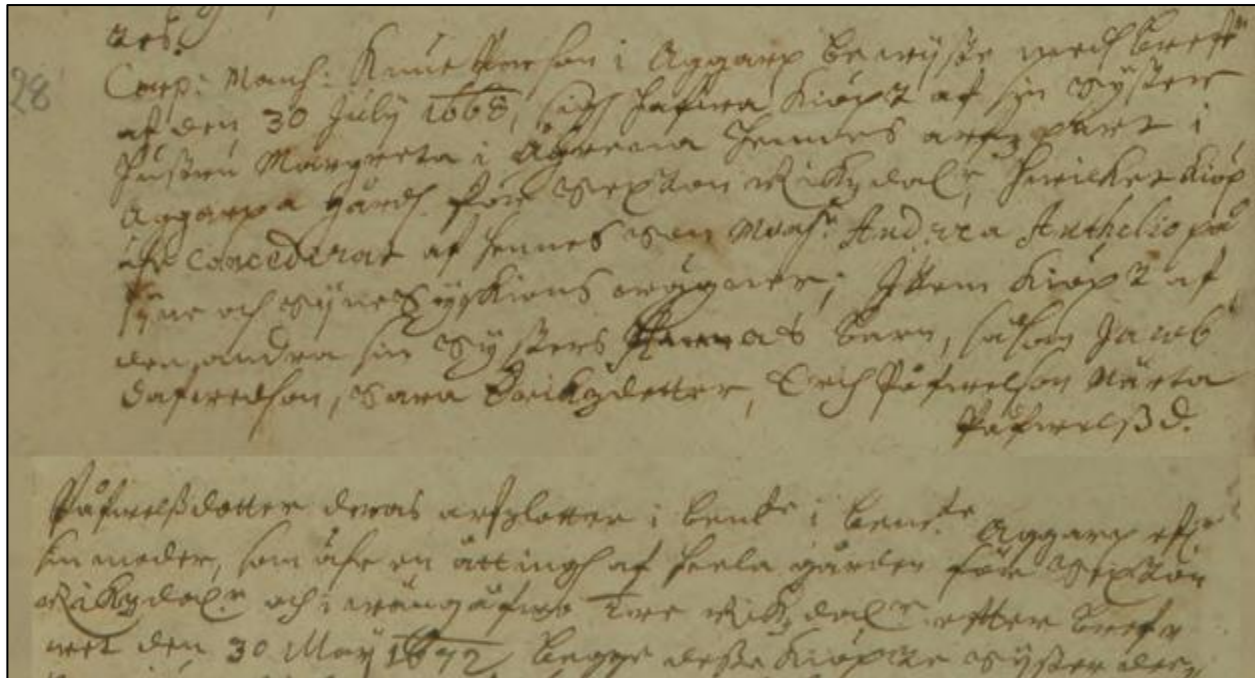
On July 30, 1668, Margareta exchanged her land at Aggarp with the land that her sister-in-law, Margareta Siggesson owned at Östra Årena.⁸⁹ Knut Persson, Margareta's brother, also paid her 16 riksdaler for this land. At the same time, Knut purchased Anna Persdotter's land at Aggarp from her children: Jacob Davidsson, Sara Eriksdotter, Erik Påvelsson, and Märta Påvelsdotter⁹⁰

Margareta Persdotter probably died at Östra Årena sometime in the late 17th century.

⁸⁸ Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255

⁸⁹ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230

⁹⁰ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 2090



Excerpt from a court record which mentions Anna Persdotter -May 30th, 1672

Transcription:

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

Translation:

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

The Fate of Jacob Persson

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

Did Jacob Persson Have a Wife Named Elizabeth?

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



Record of Elizabeth in Aggarp donating to Björkö Church in 1679

Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 61

Jacob had at least five children: Nils, Johan, Karin, Kerstin, and Anna. Sometime in September of 1684, Jacob’s son Nils died.⁹¹ Kerstin, Jacob’s daughter married Nils Johansson Trolle on March 24, 1686.⁹² Kerstin lived at Aggarp for the remainder of her life. She lived to be 100 years old, and passed away on January 18, 1754.⁹³ Sometime in the 1640s, Jacob was wounded in battle, and sustained a bullet to his body.⁹⁴

Children of Jacob Persson⁹⁵

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

⁹¹ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 220

⁹² Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 143

⁹³ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 319

⁹⁴ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890

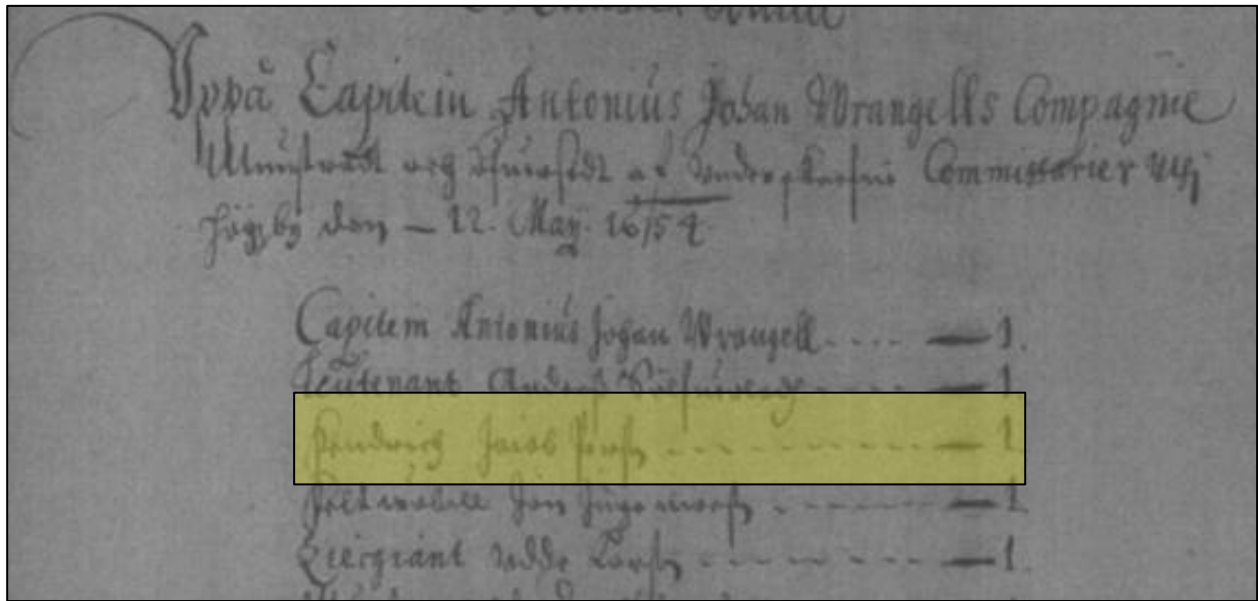
⁹⁵ Silving, page 66

In 1650, Jacob purchased the estate Örsjögle in Tveta Parish, Kronoberg County. Jacob didn't live at Örsjögle, however, but rented it to tenants. In 1700, Jacob's daughter Anna inherited Örsjögle.⁹⁶



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

By 1651, Jacob was a corporal in Krister Horn's Company of Småland's Cavalry.⁹⁷ In 1654, he was a second lieutenant in Captain Antonius Wrangel's Company.⁹⁸ From 1665 to 1667, he was exempt from paying taxes because of a Royal Letter he received.⁹⁹



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

Jacob regularly paid tithes to Björkö Church.

⁹⁶ Elgenstierna, *The Introduced Swedish Nobility*. 1925-36, Vol. VIII, No. 214

⁹⁷ 2:a prov. kont. handl.K 462, 1651-1671 - Kungl. kamarkoll arkiv

⁹⁸ Mantalsförteckningar for Björkö Parish, 1654, page 1011

⁹⁹ Silving, page 66

Tithes the Jacob Persson Paid to Björkö Church

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

¹ Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 22

² Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 27

³ Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 29

⁴ Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 35

⁵ Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 37

⁶ Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 37

⁷ Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 42

⁸ Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 77

⁹ Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 87

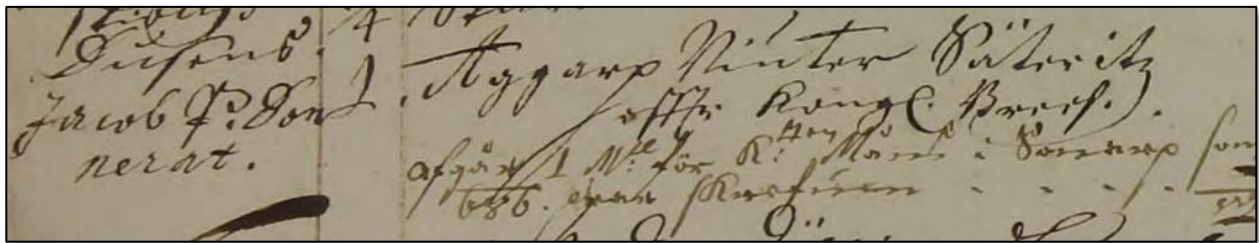
Jacob Persson's Legal Disputes

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

Sometime in the 1669, Jacob's daughter Karin had an illegitimate child with her cousin, Sigge. Sigge was the son of Jacob's brother Knut. At this time, it was forbidden for cousins in Sweden to marry. On January 18-19, 1671, Jacob took his daughter Karin to Östra District Court, where she was fined 80 daler in silver coins and was sentenced to stand public in the church for forgiveness.¹⁰⁰

¹⁰⁰ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 1710

In 1681, Jacob was a lieutenant in Ramsvärd's Regiment.¹⁰¹ In 1682, he briefly served as a churchwarden for Björkö Church.¹⁰² On February 15, 1683, the Reduction Committee decided to withdraw the ownership of Aggarp from Jacob and his brother Knut, but on December 7, 1683, the two received a Royal Letter which allowed them to keep Aggarp.¹⁰³ A Landskontor record from 1687 shows that Jacob had manor rights at Aggarp and was exempt from taxation.¹⁰⁴



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

Transcription:

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

Transcription:

*Jacob Persson ____ I. Aggarp has received manor
rights according to a Royal Letter.*

During the early 1690s, Jacob was under a lot of economic pressure over his land at Aggarp. During this time, there was an increased amount of restrictions on what constituted manors that were exempt from taxes. On November 3, 1690, a Governor's inspection was held at Aggarp.¹⁰⁵ On June 19, 1691, Jacob and his brother Knut were summoned to appear at Östra District Court in Vetlanda over a dispute they had over the land at Aggarp. It was decided that a surveyor and four jurymen would be sent to Aggarp to survey the land and make peace between the fighting brothers.¹⁰⁶ By 1694, Aggarp was stripped of its manor status and the farm was officially purchased by Lieutenant Christer Duse on October 15, 1695.¹⁰⁷

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

¹⁰¹ Silving, page 62

¹⁰² Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 74

¹⁰³ Jordeböcker Jönköping County (1630-1750), Year 1686, Image 598

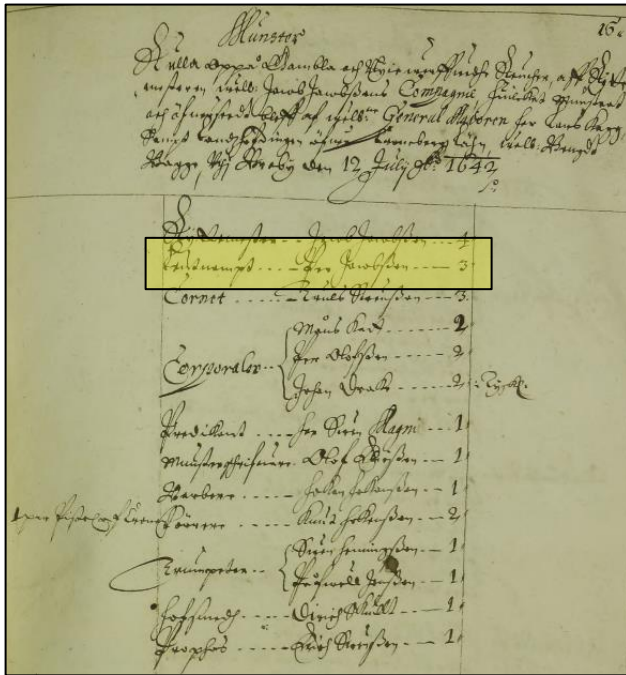
¹⁰⁴ Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. E1c:1 (1687-1687), page 113

¹⁰⁵ Kungl. kammarkoll arkiv, 2:a prov. kont. handl.kovn. 401, pages 226-228

¹⁰⁶ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:59 (1689-1693), Image 2230

¹⁰⁷ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:60 (1694-1696), Image 1550

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



Per Jacobsson served his last year in Småland’s Cavalry in 1642. On July 12th of that year, he was present at the regiment’s muster in Broby. During this muster, all of the officers and riders in Småland’s Cavalry were inspected by Major General Lars Kagg (1595-1651) and Bengt Bagge (1594-1660), the judge of Östra District.¹⁰⁸ At this muster, Per received his discharge from the regiment.

Listing of Lieutenant Per Jacobsson in the rolls for Småland’s Cavalry - July 12th, 1642

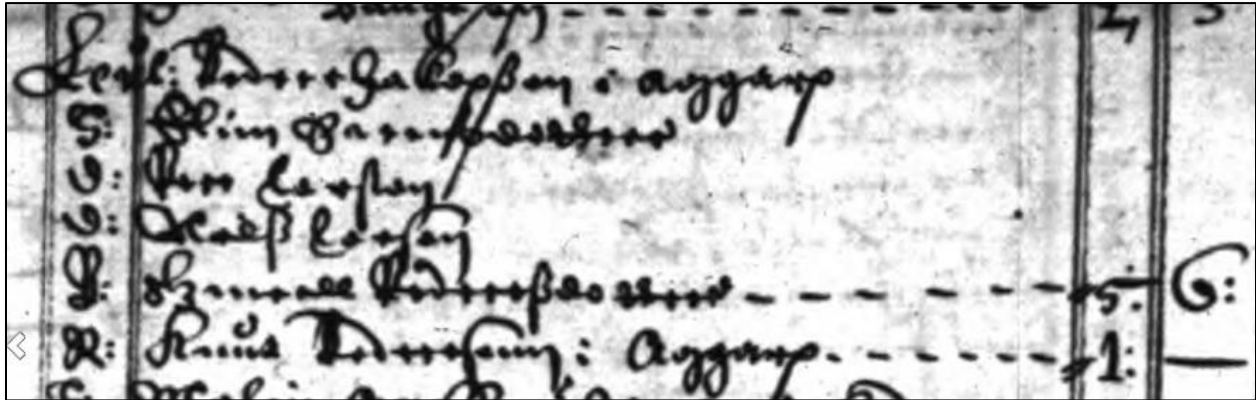
Per Jacobsson Receives His Discharge from the Cavalry*

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

*By Thomas Heed Miskar

¹⁰⁸ Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1642:6, page 16

In addition to Per Jacobsson and Elin Svendsdotter’s family, several farmhands and maids also lived at Aggarp.¹⁰⁹



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

Transcription:

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

Transcription:

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

The Other Inhabitants at Aggarp in the 1640s Included:

- 1642:** Farmhand Par Larsson, farmhand Nils Larsson, and maid Gunnell Pedersdotter¹
- 1643:** Par Larsson, Tore Jönsson, Gunnell Pedersdotter and Malin Jakobsdotter²
- 1644:** Göte Håkansson, Tore Jönsson, and Malin Jakobsdotter³
- 1645:** Farmhand Per Knutsson and maid Malin Jakobsdotter⁴
- 1646:** Maid Malin Jakobsdotter⁵
- 1647:** Farmhand Arvid Persson and maid Malin Jakobsdotter⁶
- 1648:** Wife Karin Nilsdotter, maid Malin Jakobsdotter, and farmhand Jacob Persson⁷
- 1649:** Wife Karin Nilsdotter, farmhand Bengt Girmundsson, and Malin Jakobsdotter⁸

¹ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1642, Image 311

² Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1643, Image 309

³ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1644, Image 305

⁴ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1645, Image 159

⁵ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1646, Image 199

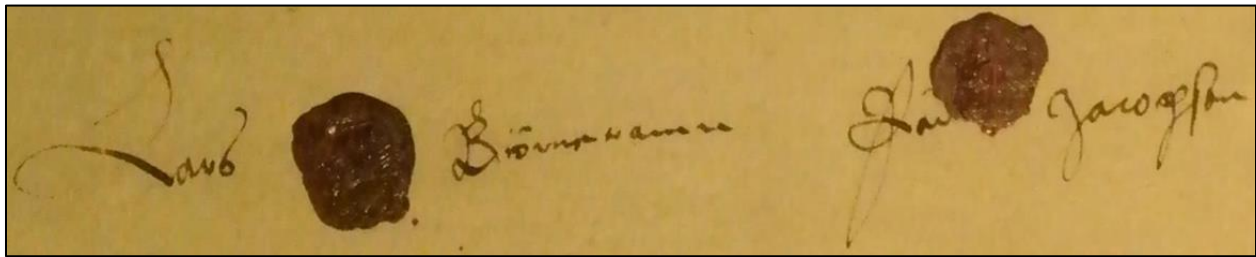
⁶ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1647, Image 214

⁷ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1648, Image 263

⁸ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1649, Image 143

¹⁰⁹ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1642, Image 311

In 1643, Per Jacobsson and his brother Lars Björnram vouched for Markus Börjesson, a cavalry rider who had served for 36 years. Börjesson had recently moved to the homestead Espebron in Näsby Parish, which his wife's parents had been granted in a Royal Letter from King Johan III. In a letter from September 1st that contains Per's and Lars's signatures and seals, the two brothers advocated that Börjesson be able to enjoy the same privileges at Espebron that his in-laws had received from King Johan III.¹¹⁰



Lars Björnram and Per Jacobsson's signatures and seals from September 1st, 1643

Sandbergiska samlingen - The Sandburg Collection

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

The Use of Seals in Old Letters

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



¹¹⁰ SS-FF 9507 Kammararkivet

Donations that Per Jacobsson made to Björkö Church in 1643



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

Source: Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 12

Hand bók - - - 1 gífur af M. pädre
 Mejsle bók - - - 1 Jacobson i Aggarp.
 En ny af grönt samet: jäsem i sig för icke
 tyllan.
 En gult af Damask, iten En Svart
 af Damask och båda äro af mansketts
 pader Jacobson giffna.
 Enn icke en gämbla af resplötta. f.
 Mejsle förker - - - - 2
 Kallat - 2 En ärfingit, af grönt pader som
 välb. Lars Jacobson Björnarsen. Soga giffit
 Enn andre af hvar sagnad. kallat af icke
 giffit. 2. En af Svartma som i sig soga giffit
 Enn En Svart förker med svart
 Altarekläde. blomerat giffit af icke
 välb. Lars Jacobson giffit.
 Dera till. af svart kläde - giffit af M. pädre
 Jacobson i Aggarp. Enn af Lars mansketts
 af fäntskläde giffit. En gammal 2. f.
 Enn Enn

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

Transcription:

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

Translation:

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

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

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

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

During the early 1640s, the rest of Per and Elin's children got married and started families of their own. In 1642, their youngest son Knut was married to Margareta Siggesdotter.¹¹¹ Around the same time, their daughter Margareta was married to Anders Gabrielsson.

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

On May 21 or May 22, 1650, Per Jacobsson appeared at a Östra District Court hearing in Vetlanda. During this hearing, Per asked the members of the court to listen to his account of the forty years he served in Småland's Cavalry and hear about the tremendous losses his family endured in times of war. Per stated that his sons and son-in-laws also served in the cavalry. During the Torstensson War, Per's eldest son Nils died in Denmark and his two other sons, Jacob and Knut, were wounded. Three of his son-in-laws, Anders Gabrielsson, Erich Christophersson, and David Svensson, had also been killed in service. Per subsequently requested that the court and Crown show pity on his children and fatherless grandchildren and help them with whatever financial assistance that God may grant.¹¹²

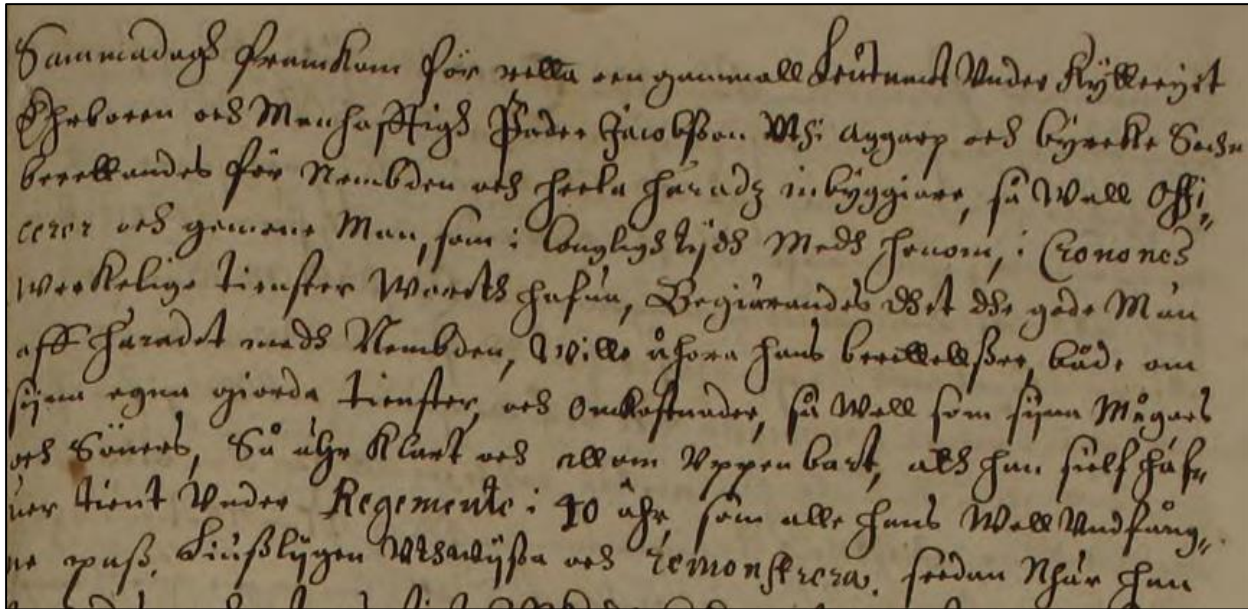
Per Jacobsson Appears at Östra District Court*

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

*By Rhonda Serafini

¹¹¹ Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255

¹¹² Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890



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

Transcription:

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

Translation:

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

Per Jacobsson's Sword

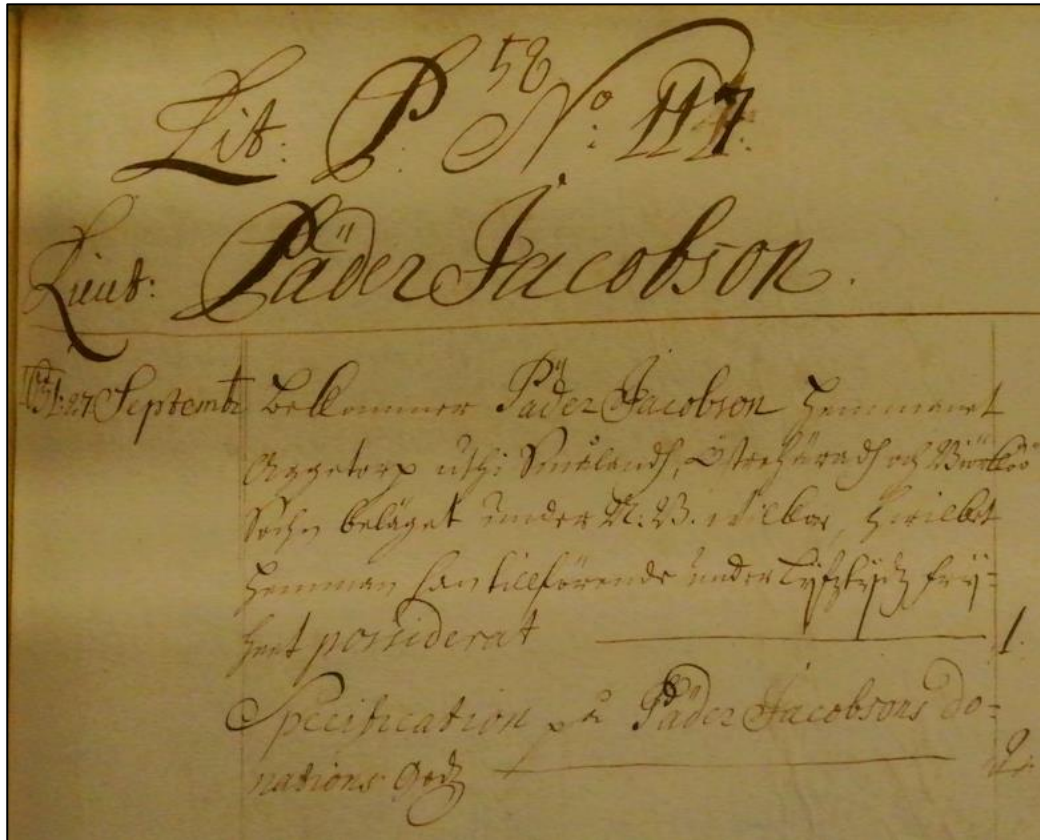
Per Jacobsson's sword from around 1650 still exists and is kept at Björkö Church today. The length of the blade is 85 centimeters and its width is 2.5 centimeters. The blade is etched 20 centimeters from the base with floral highlights and oval portrait medallions. The Latin text "SOLI DEO GLORIA - TEMPERE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

Source: Björkö Church



On September 27th, 1651, Per Jacobsson received a Royal Letter from Queen Christina which reaffirmed his lifetime rights to Aggarp.¹¹³

¹¹³ Red. koll. akt n 314 (117) nr 58



Royal Letter to Per Jacobsson - September 27th, 1651

Transcription:

Lit: P. 58 N^o 117:

Lieut: Päder Jacobson.

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

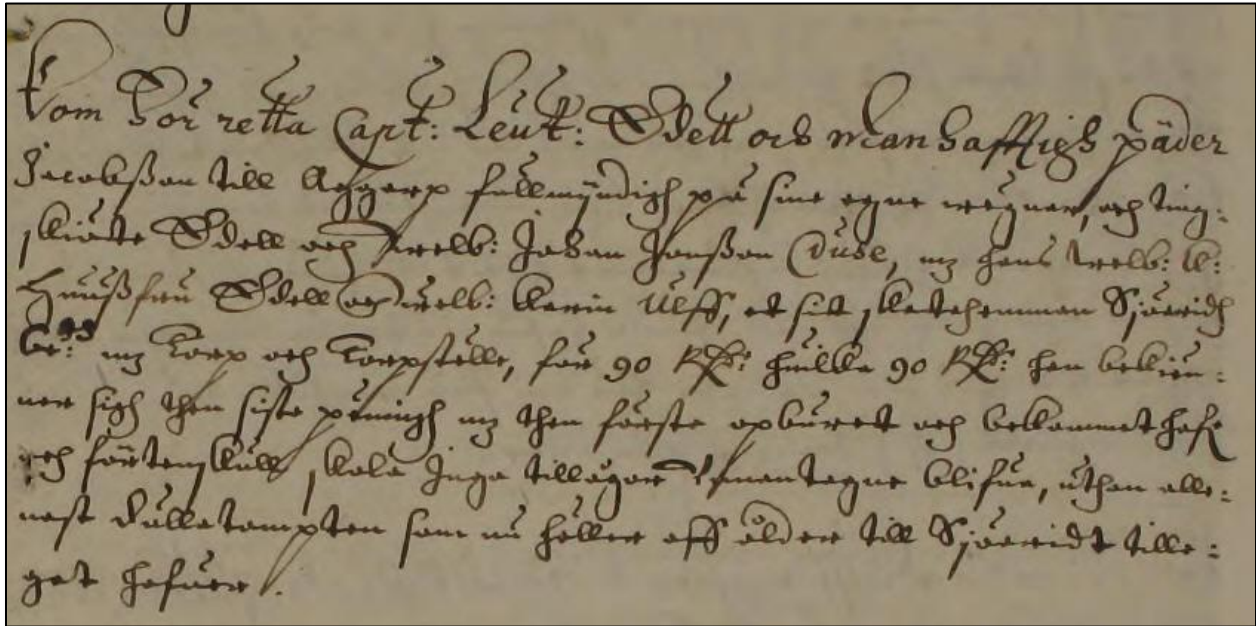
Translation:

Littera (Letter) P. 58 No. 117:

Lieutenant Päder Jacobsson

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

On September 26 or 27, 1654, Per Jacobsson appeared at Östra District Court in Vetlanda again and sold all the property that he owned at Sjöryd (with the exception of the croft Dulletomten) to Johan Jonsson Duse for 90 riksdaler.¹¹⁴ Sometime in 1654, Per's brother Lars Björnram died.¹¹⁵



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

Transcription:

Kom för retta Capt: Leut: Edell och manhafftigh päder Jacobsson till Aggarp fullmyndigh på sine egne wäggar, och tingskiötte Edell och wälb: Johan Jonsson Duse, mz (med) hans welb: K: Huussfru Edell och welb: Karin Ulff, et sitt skattehemman Sjöaridh beth (benämnt) mz Torp och Torpst[ä]lle, för 90 Rd^e (Riksdaler] huilka 90 Rd^e han bekiänner sikh then sista päningh mz then then första opburet och bekommet haf. (hafuer) och förtenskull skola Inga tillägor Unnantagne blifua, uthan allenast dullatompten som nu h[ö]ller aff ålder till Sjöaridt tilligat hafuer.

Translation:

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

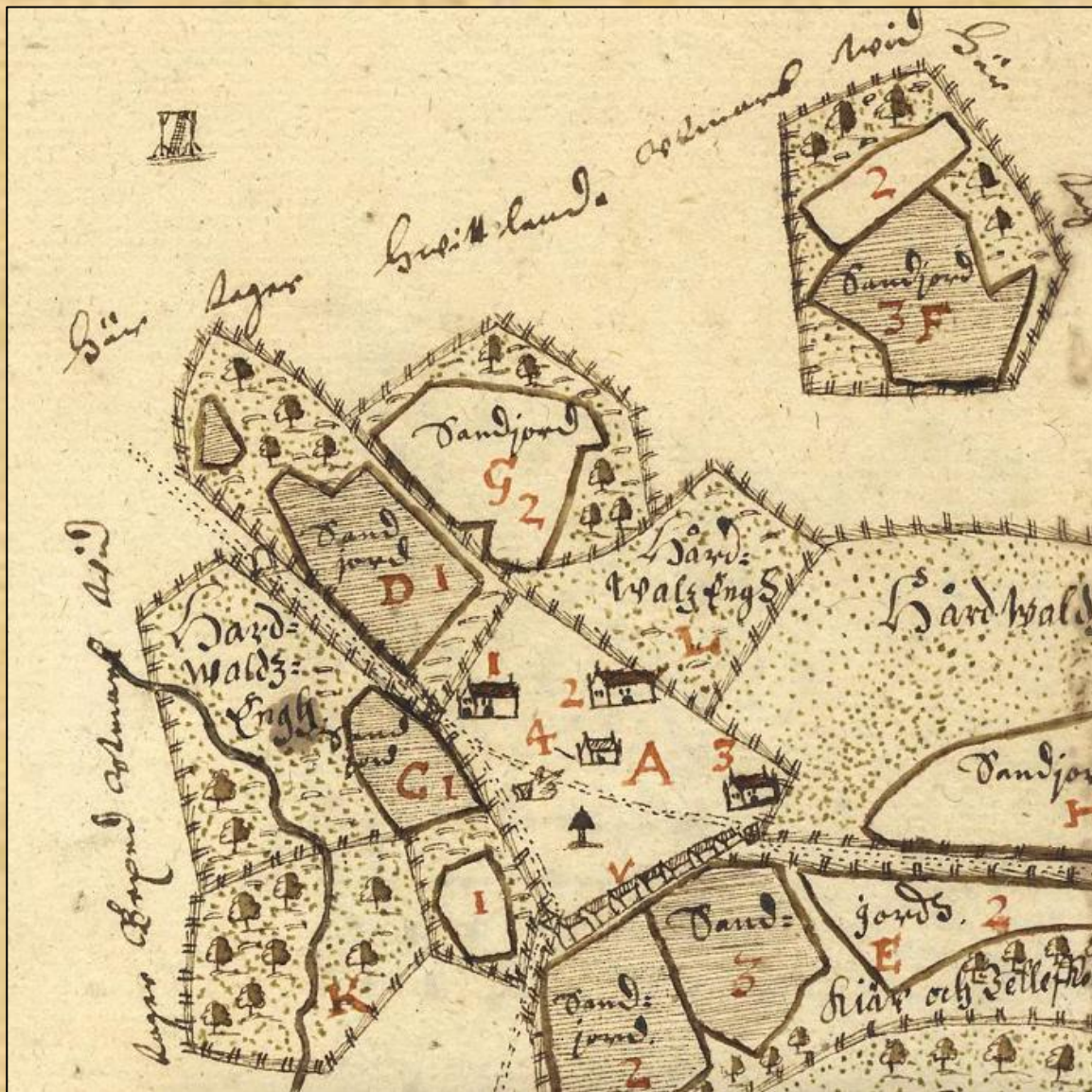
¹¹⁴ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:31 (1651-1661), Image 950

¹¹⁵ Silfving, page 42

Vetlanda Parish's Village Square in the Mid-17th Century

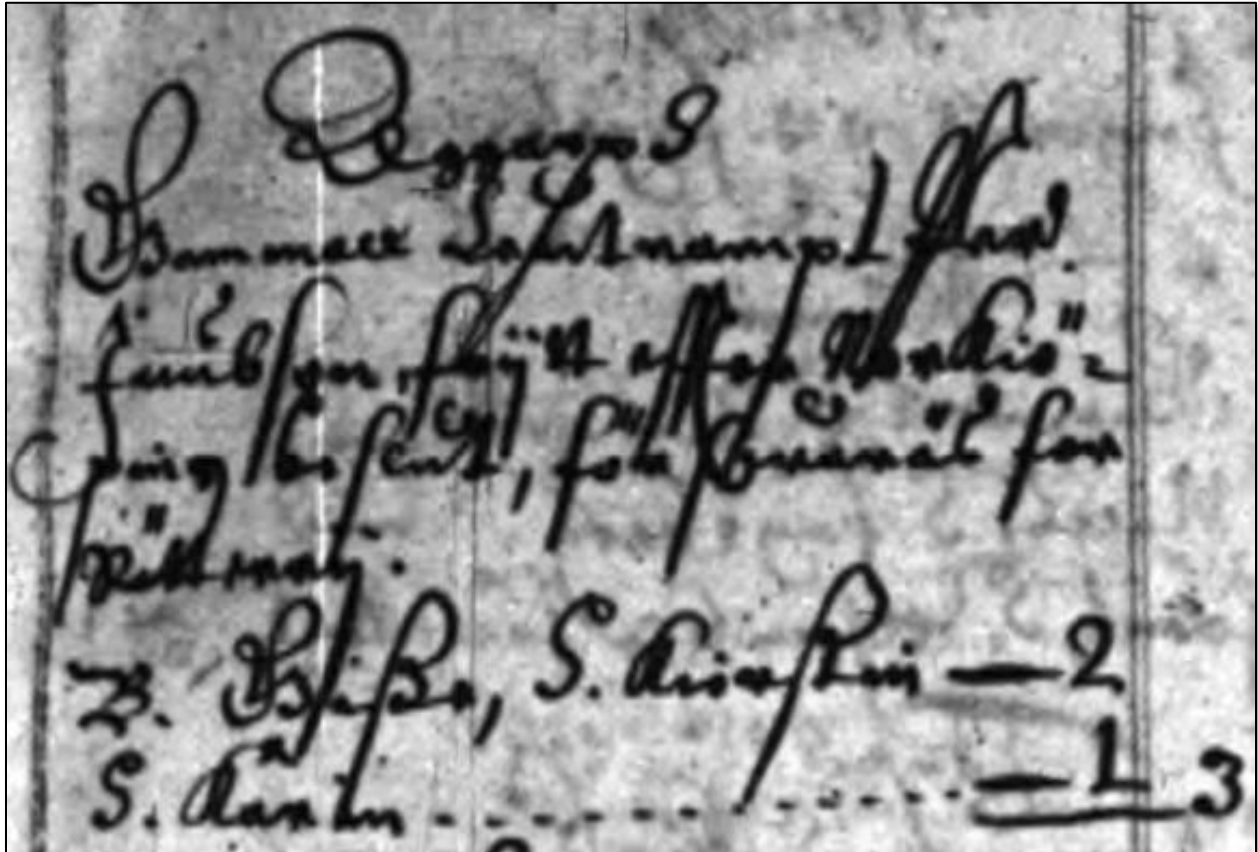
In the 17th century, the hearings for Östra District Court were held at a building in the village square of Vetlanda Parish. This village square was located just southeast of the village. The building for Östra District's court hearings was located along the village's main east road that ran from Emådalen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

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



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

In 1656, a farmer named Gisse and his wife Kerstin also lived at Aggarp, as did Karin Nilsson, the widowed daughter-in-law of Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter.¹¹⁶



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

Transcription:

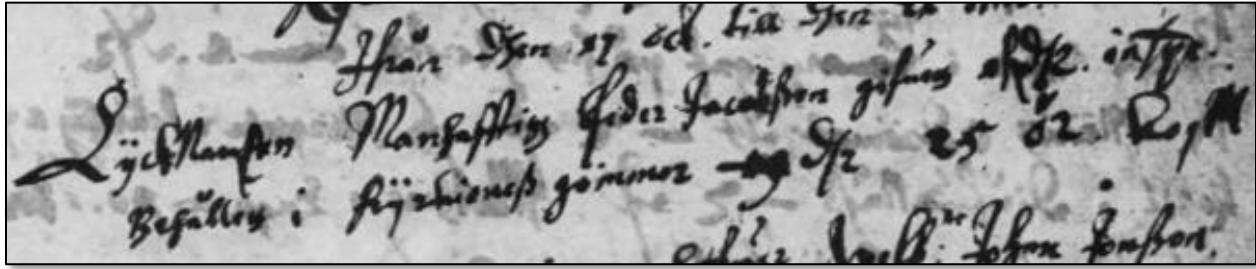
Aggarph
 Gammall Leutnant Per
 Jacobson frijtt effter Norkiö-
 ping beslut, förswäres for
 Sätterij.
 B. Gisse, h. Kierstin ----- 2
 h. Karin 1 3

Translation:

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

¹¹⁶ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronobergs County, Year: 1656, Image 77

Sometime in 1658, Per Jacobsson paid a tithe to Björkö Church.¹¹⁷ This is the last known record of him alive.



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

Transcription:

*Ly[d]nanten Manhaffthig Peder Jacobsson gifuer [?]dlr (daler). [in tpt]
Behålles i Kyrkioness gömmor 19 dlr (daler) 25 ör (öre) KopM (kopparmynt)*

Translation:

*Lieutenant manly Peder Jacobsson gives ? daler . (amount brought forward?)
Kept in the church's hiding place (treasury) 19 daler 25 öre copper coins*

Per Jacobsson died on December 25, 1658.¹¹⁸ He was probably buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church in early January of 1659.

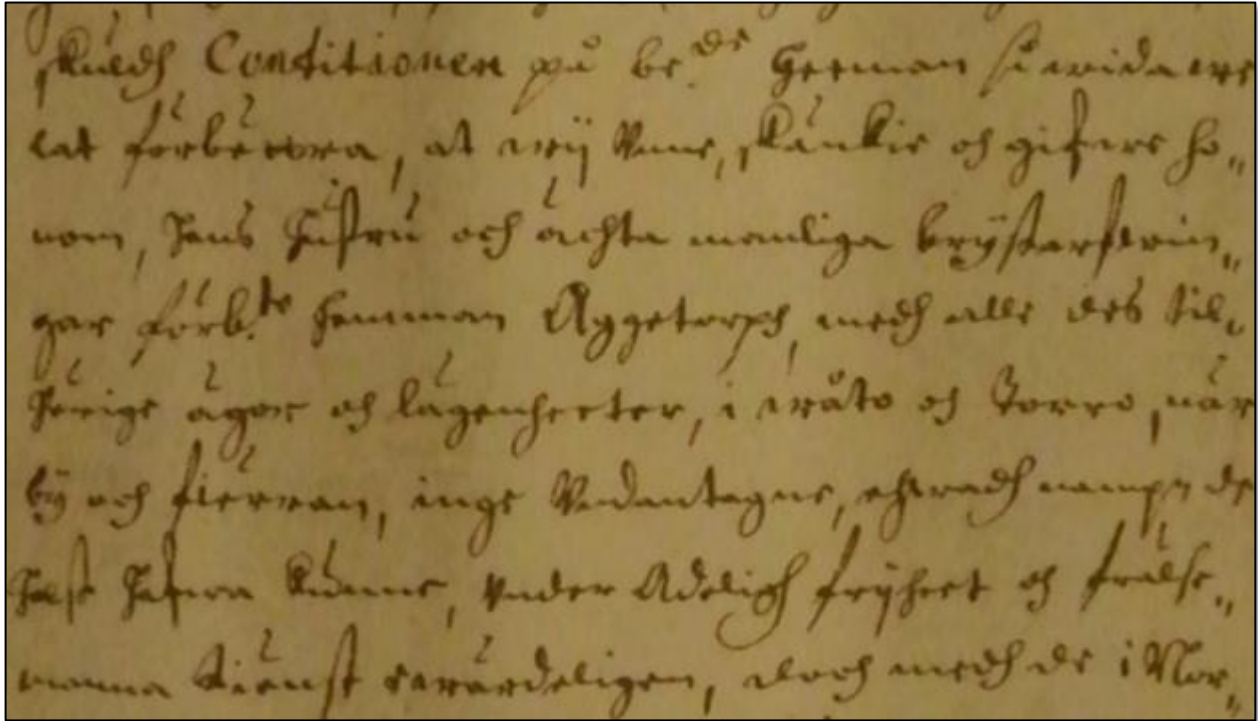
The Extraordinary Life of Per Jacobsson

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

¹¹⁷ Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 21

¹¹⁸ Silving, page 62

Shortly after Per Jacobsson's death, his family received a Royal Letter from Queen Christina, confirming their exemption from taxation.¹¹⁹



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

Transcription:

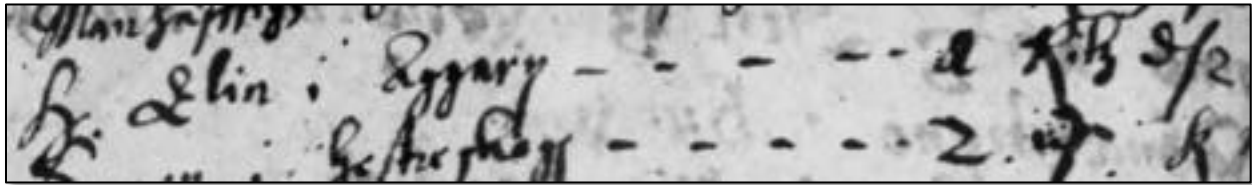
*skuldh Contitionen på bede heeman såwida we-
lat förbättra, at wij Unne, skänkir och gifwe ho-
nom, hans hustru och ächta manliga brystarfwin-
gar förbte hemman Aggetorp, medh alle des til-
hörige ägor och lägenheeter, i wåto och torro, när
by och fierran, inge Undantagne, ehwadn nampn de
helst hafwa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

Translation:

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

¹¹⁹ Red. koll. akt nr 314.

Elin Svensdotter survived Per Jacobsson by at least a few years. In 1663, she paid a tithing of one riksdaler to Björkö Church.¹²⁰ She probably died sometime in the 1660s or 1670s.



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

Transcription:

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

Translation:

Housewife Elin in Aggarp-----1 riksdaler

Per Jacobsson's Banner



Per's banner probably looked similar to this Duse family banner at Björkö Church from the 17th century

Source: Silving, page 62

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

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

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

¹²⁰ Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 31

Quiz on Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter

1. Around what year was Per Jacobsson born?
 - a. 1570
 - b. 1575
 - c. 1580
 - d. 1585

2. What was the name of the parish that Per and Elin lived at?
 - a. Barkeryd
 - b. Björkö
 - c. Flisby
 - d. Nässjö

3. What was the name of the farm that Per and Elin lived at?
 - a. Aggarp
 - b. Katteryd
 - c. Norra Sonnarp
 - d. Sjöryd

4. What was the name of the cavalry regiment that Per Jacobsson served in?

5. How many children did Per and Elin have?

6. What war did Per serve in during the 1630s?

7. What rank did Per Jacobsson obtain in the cavalry?

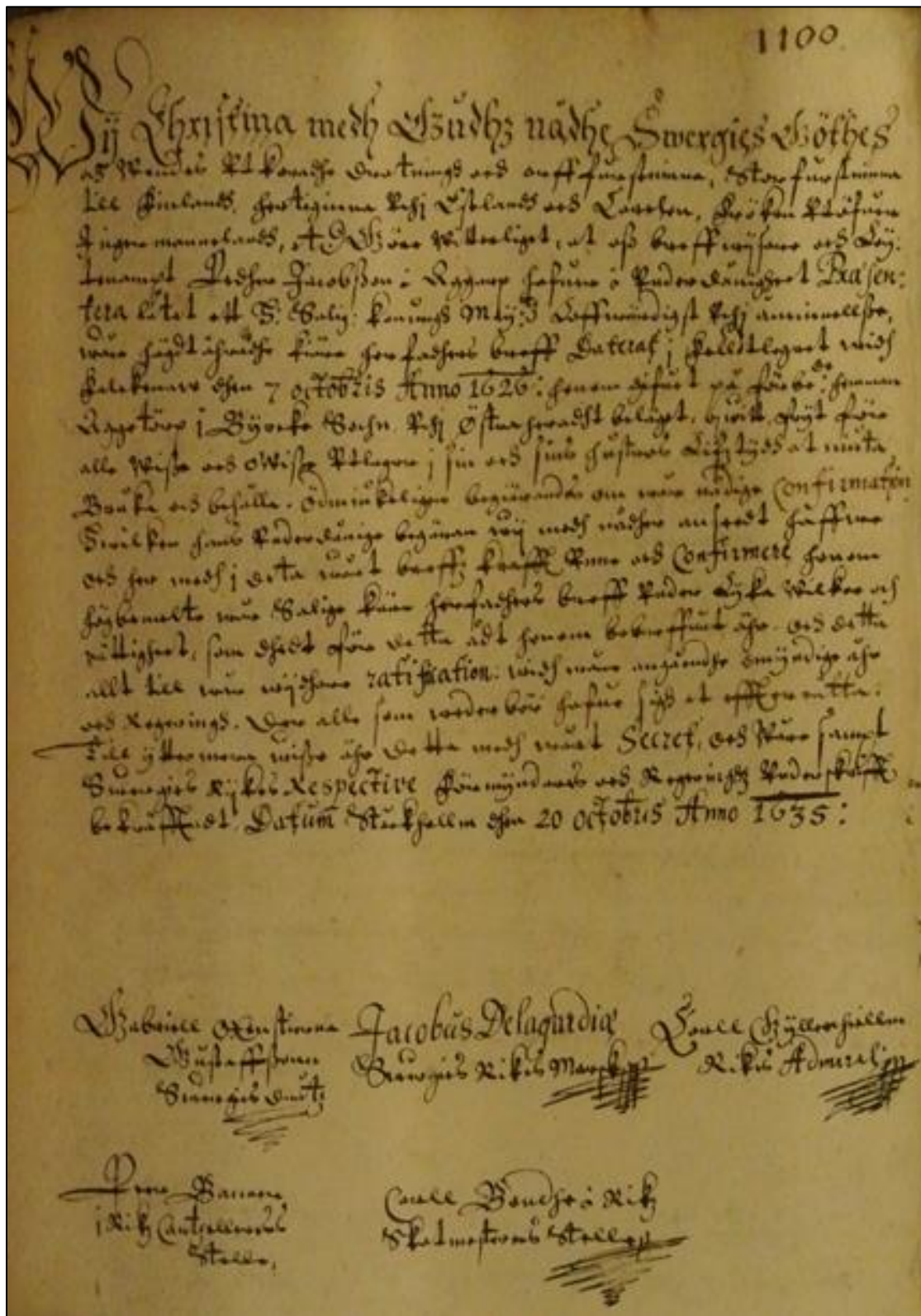
8. What was the name of Per and Elin's eldest son?

9. What was the date of Per Jacobsson's death? (In the Julian Calendar)

10. What is the last known year that Elin Svensdotter was alive?

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

Royal Letter to Per Jacobsson October 20th, 1635¹²¹



¹²¹ Jönköping County's verif, page 1100

Transcription:

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

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

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



7.2.1. Royal Letter to Per Jacobsson – October 20th, 1635

Translation:

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

Gabriel Oxenstierna *Jacob De la Gardie* *Carl Gyllenhielm*
Gustafsson Head of the Armed Forces Admiral of Swedish Navy
Seneschal of the Realm

Per Banér *Carl Bonde*
On behalf of the Chancellor On behalf of the Treasurer

Persons of Interest:

Christina (1626-1689), Queen of Sweden 1632-1654 (abdicated)

Peder Jakobsson Björnram of Helgås (d.1658)

Gabriel Oxenstierna (1587-1640), Seneschal of the Realm

Jakob Pontusson De la Gardie (1583-1652), Head of the armed forces

Carl Carlsson Gyllenhielm (1574-1650), Admiral of whole Swedish navy (uncle to Queen Christina)

Per Gustafsson Banér (1588-1644), Council of the State

Carl Filipsson Bonde (1581-1652), Council of the State

Transcription:

9507

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

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

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

Translation:

9507

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

*Lars {seal} Björnram**Peder {seal} Jacobsson*

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

People of Interest:

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

Östra District Court Record that Mentions Per Jacobsson – May 21-22nd, 1650¹²³

Samfundets framgång för vilken en gammal Östmanlands Riksråd
 Per Jacobsson och Manufakturist Per Jacobsson. M: aggar och Riksrådets
 berättande för nämnda och flera gårdz inbyggare, så Wall Offi-
 cern och gressen Man, som i Loughsby's Mads Jousen, i Cronnes
 Wersholys timster Wards gästa, Begrundade det de gade Man
 aft Järdet med Nambden, vilde i för en gub berättelse, och om
 sigen agna givda timster och onkostnader, för Wall som sigen M:gar
 och Sviner, så äga Rant och allan Wppenbart, och som själv gä-
 ser tiut Wders Regimente: 10 äga som allt gub Wall Wndfång,
 ut gub. Lijtbljygen Wrsalyssa och temonstrera. sedan N:an som
 Wottrab och ut ginstigt aftstads berättelse guds stalle som för Wall
 fört som sedan, Inom sigen M:gar Öris Ristoppsen Östman
 till gub, Wersids Worspau och Andet Ödabrispau, i gulla i
 timster, som i den W:ga inlylygen för gung och om drell i den
 dantle frigen för fienden slaga, som samplige Raiterna med
 Officerna blodfsta, Lombrunde Wlode sigen rftas lutan gästas
 i ett Wrgeligit tillstads, som Ödste Wn, W:elb Jorspau blif
 W:bför W:gan W:gan i danarw:ad. Inom som gung gung som
 in Lafia och timster förtvada, äga blifna för Riksrådets fiendes
 alldeles förhunnade, så W:lorua fälla in i liffst gub W:ta, detta
 sigen Lantmanen medh andragnde gärdz inbyggare förordagde,
 med klagsligh W:ffound. och all sunfodigt bestän förmanande
 alade som Wndfångur gub, och sonyd Jousen May 3 Wndardäntigen
 W:gfina, i den Wndardäntigen och Öd:rumbe för gung, Wnt aldra
 W:dyfte Officern W:der aldmanäntigt som W:ta och gung W:
 W:an och Jousen allt som Öd:rumbe W:der Öd:rumbe som med W:nu
 a gub W:ta W:ta gung, för sigen givda timster och onkostna-
 der eigentledde W:nda, som gub W:der gung W:ta och för W:ta
 W:an

¹²³ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890

Transcription:

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

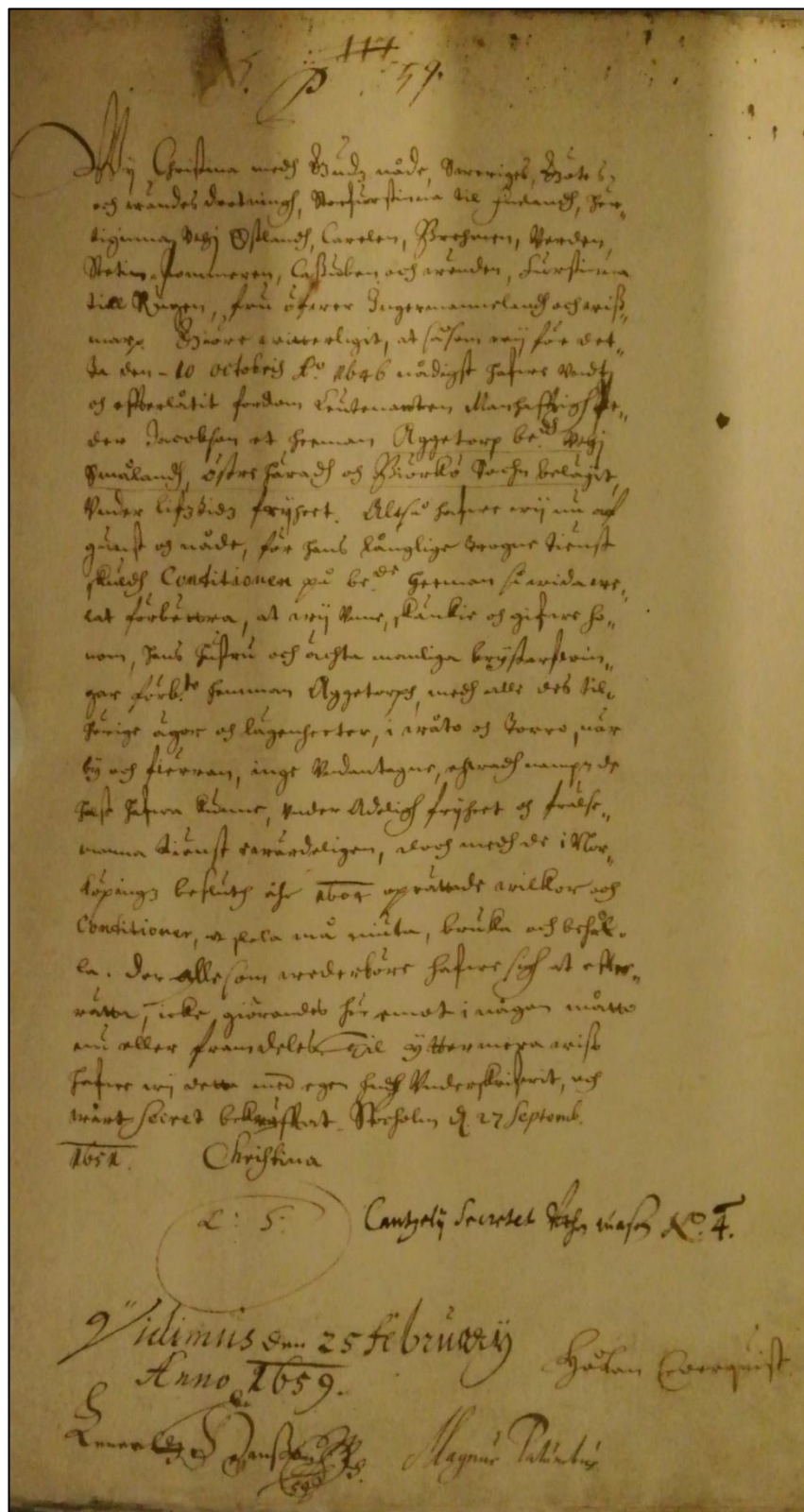


7.2.3. Östra District Court Record that Mentions Per Jacobsson – May 21-22nd, 1650

Translation:

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

Royal Letter to the Estate of Per Jacobsson – February 25th, 1659¹²⁴

¹²⁴ Red. koll. akt nr 314. - Kammararkivet

Transcription:

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

L: S: Cantzelij Secretet [Kungl] [maj:t] N^o 4.

Qidimus den 25 february *Håkan Cederquist*
Anno 1659.

Lennert H Hansson [Mh?] *Magnus Palumbus*

Translation:

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

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

Decided on the 25th of February *Håkan Cederquist*
the year 1659

Lennart Hansson (Mh?) *Magnus Palumbus*

* At Norrköping's meeting in 1604, the decision was taken that the king/queen was not allowed to give away property without doing restrictions in 1. the right of inheritance, 2. the right to use it and 3. the ownership.

Persons of Interest:

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

Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter

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

Children of Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter

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

Early Years (1570-1614)

Sigge Larsson was probably born in the 1570s.¹²⁵ Although it's unknown where he was born, he may have been born somewhere in Målilla Parish, Kalmar County. His father was Lars Olofsson¹²⁶ and his mother was probably named Ingeborg.¹²⁷

The Name "Sigge"

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

¹²⁵ Sigge is first listed as a cavalry rider in *Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar*, Vol. 1600:15, Image 25 and was probably in his twenties at the time, so he was probably born in the 1570s.

¹²⁶ Lars Olofsson is listed as Sigge's father in *Målilla med Gårdveda* Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 22.

¹²⁷ Ingeborg is listed as Lars Olofsson's wife in *Målilla med Gårdveda* Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 16.

Sigge's father Lars Olofsson was a rider in Småland's Cavalry. It's unknown how many siblings Sigge had. By 1578, his family was living at Ödhult, a farm in northern Målilla Parish.¹²⁸ Sigge grew up at Ödhult. His family attended Målilla Church. When Sigge was growing up in the late 16th century, the vicar of Målilla Church was Ericus Andrea. Since he served as a juror and sheriff as an adult, Sigge probably learned to read at a young age.



Ödhult, Målilla - Where Sigge Larsson grew up in the late 16th century

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

Målilla Parish



Målilla Church

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

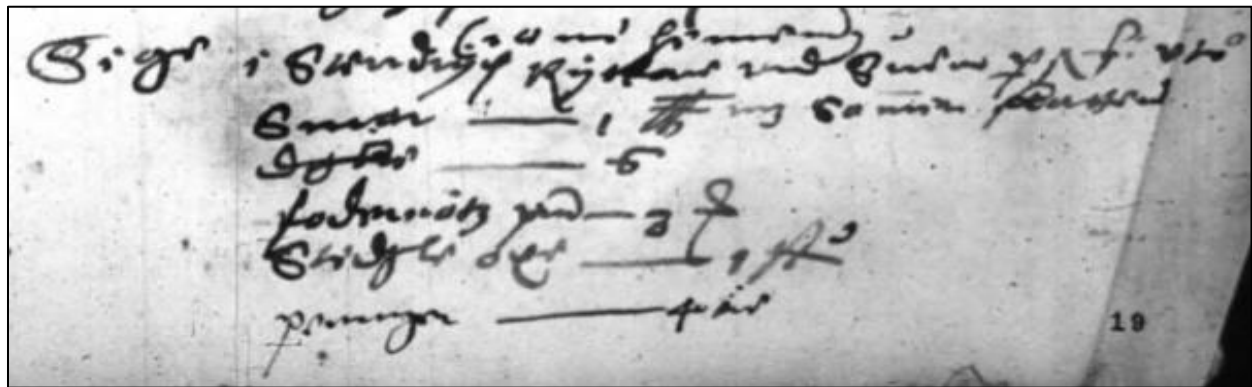
Source: Swedish Uppslagsbok second edition 1947-1955: Målilla Parish

¹²⁸ Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1587:1, Image 102

In 1600, Sweden became involved in the Polish-Swedish War of 1600-1611 against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. By this time, Sigge had enlisted in Småland's Cavalry and was living at Stensryd, a farm in central Målilla Parish. During this time, he was under the command of Sven Persson and was listed as being abroad, serving in the Polish-Swedish War.¹²⁹



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



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

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

Translation:

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

* *Fänika* (fännika) is equal to Fähnlein, or a unit of Swedish cavalry riders who fought under a common flag or banner. In 1600, riders served in a fännika.

¹²⁹ Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1600:15, Image 25

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

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

Av Stig Östenson

Löjtnanten Jacob Hård (1734–82) — stamfader för den tredje yngre grenen av ätten Hård af Segerstad — var uppkallad efter sin morfar, löjtnanten vid Kalmar regemente Jacob Åbrant (1657–1729), om vars härkomst inga uppgifter säkert finns i den genealogiska litteraturen, vare sig bland hans personalia i Folke Rudelius' Kalmar regementes personhistoria (1952) eller annorstädes.¹ Av två notiser i Aspelands härads dombok framgår det emellertid, att Jacob Åbrant tillhörde en i den genealogiska litteraturen välkänd släkt: han är identisk med den soldat Jacob Nilsson, som jämte sina fem bröder, däribland ryttaren Nils Åbrant och kyrkoherden Anders Arenius — stamfader för den redan av 1700-talshemslagen Nils Rudelius behandlade släkten Arhenius² — omnämns i O Arhenius' uppsats Släkten Arhenius (1962), som syskon till Brita Nilsdotter från Östra Arena (Mällila sn, Aspelands hd), vilken i sitt äktenskap med rusthållaren Jontas Håkansson³ blev stammor för den tidigast i Svenska Ättartal 1891 delvis utredde släkten Arhenius.⁴ En annan av Jacob Åbrants bröder var rusthållaren Gustaf Nilsson i Östra Arena, som var far till bl a stadsjefvaren i Kalmar Anders Åbrant, den hittills äldste kända stamfadern för den släkt Åbrant som ägnats en framställning av C. Sjöström i Kalmar nation i Lund (1915). Både namnet Arhenius och soldatnamnet Åbrant är bildade i anslutning till bynamnet Arena.

Jacob Åbrants far, rusthållaren och hejderaren Nils Siggeson (1614–66) i Östra Arena, som 1645 gifte sig med Margareta Persdotter⁵ — till vilken vi återkommer längre fram —, var en av länsmännen i Aspelands härad Sigge Larssons och hans hustru Brita Börjesdotters många barn.⁶ Jacob Åbrants farfar Sigge Larsson var son till bondofficieren Lars Olofsson (bel. 1587–1620) i Ödhult (Mällila sn), som efter en lång ryttarkarriär avled som fänrik 1620, ett år efter sina enda kända hustru, Ingeborg, Åren 1600–1613 är Sigge Larsson beklad som ryttare och färdig och var då bosatt i Stensryd i Mällila, varifrån han 1614 överflyttade till det av honom inköpta skattehemmanet Östra Arena. Sigge Larsson var nämndeman 1616–24 och utsågs troligen 1625 till länsman i Aspelands härad, en befattning som han bevisligen innehade från 1626 till sin död 1640. Hans länsmandsdistrikt omfattade hela häradet.⁷

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

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

The Reign of Karl IX (1604-1611)

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



Portrait of Karl IX by unknown artist

The Polish-Swedish War (1600-1611)

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



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

During the Polish-Swedish War of 1600 to 1611, Småland's Cavalry fought in several battles, and took part in the Siege of Riga in 1601, the Battle of Kircholm in 1605, the conquest of the cities Kokenhusen and Fellin in 1608, and the Polish siege of Daugavgriva in 1609. Småland's Cavalry returned to Sweden in 1610.¹³⁰ Since Sigge Larsson was listed as being abroad in 1600,¹³¹ he must have served in this war.

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

¹³⁰ Information from the Swedish Army Museum in Stockholm

¹³¹ Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1600:15, Image 25

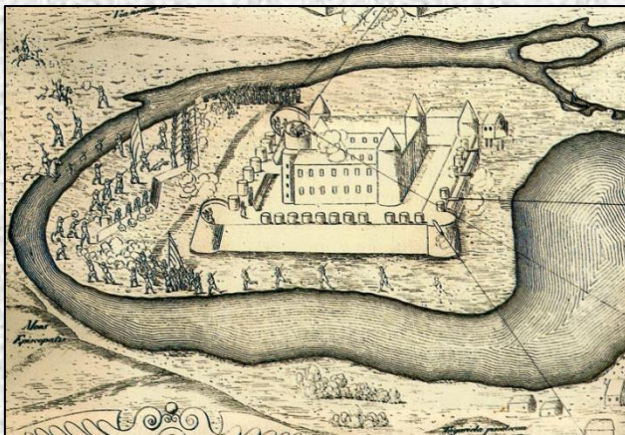
The Battle of Kircholm (1605)

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



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

The Battle of Daugavgriva (1609)



Map of the defenses at Dünamünde in 1601

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

Sometime during the 1600s, Sigge was married to Brita Börjesdotter.¹³² Brita was probably born sometime during the 1580s or 1590s. Her father was Börje Svensson¹³³ and her mother's name is unknown. Brita grew up at the farm Järeda Mellengård, located in Järeda Parish.¹³⁴ Brita's father Börje served as a juror for Aspeland District Court and was one of the most prominent people in Järeda Parish. Brita had at least two brothers, Jonas and Olof.



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

The Name "Brita"

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

Some of Brita Börjesdotter's Notable Relatives Included:

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

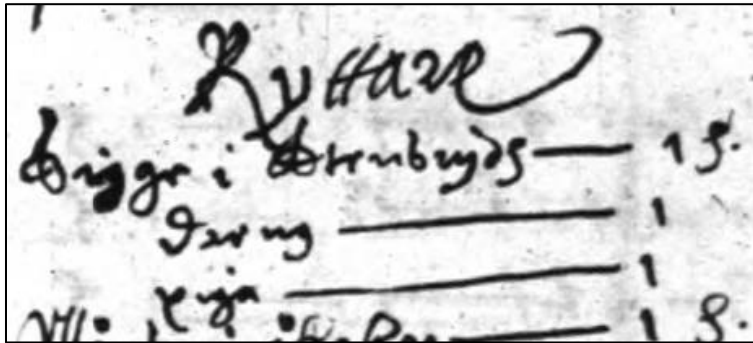
Source: Östenson, page 260

¹³² Brita is listed as the father of Sigge's children in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230. Since their son Börje was already an adult in 1624 (Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 22), Sigge and Brita must have been married sometime during the 1600s.

¹³³ Östenson, page 259

¹³⁴ Brita's father Börje Svensson is listed at Järeda Mellengård from 1570 (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1570:5, Image 80) to 1608 (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1608:16, Image 210).

In 1610, Sigge Larsson was living with a farmhand and maid at Stensryd. That year, he was taxed for one daler.¹³⁵



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

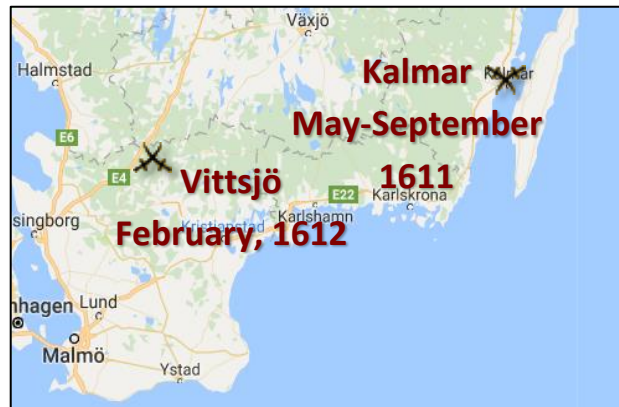
Transcription:

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

Translation:

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

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



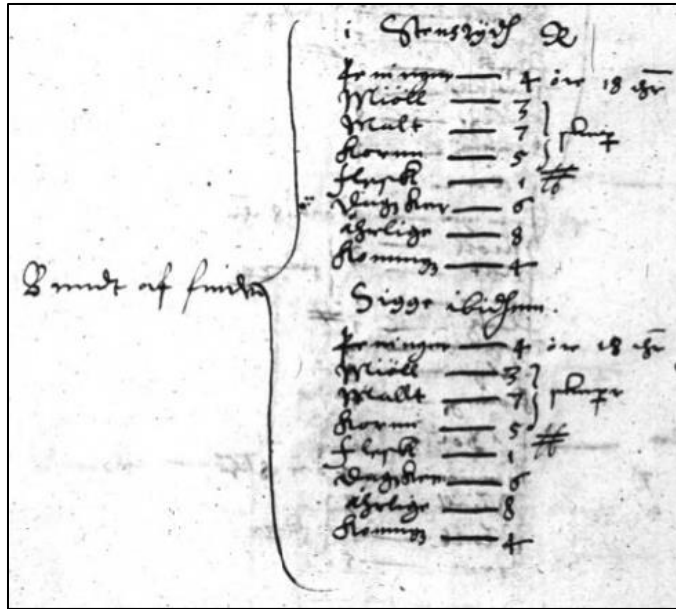
Map of the battles Småland's Cavalry participated in during the Kalmar War

The Danish Invasion of Målilla Parish in 1612

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

Source: www.måhillal.com. Accessed December 29, 2016.

¹³⁵ Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1610:22, Image 111



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

Sometime in early 1612, Danish soldiers invaded Målilla Parish and burned down Sigge’s farm at Stensryd. One can only imagine the horror that Sigge and Brita felt as Danish invaders burned down their home.¹³⁶

In 1613, Sigge spent his final year at Stensryd. That year, another cavalry rider named Måns also lived at Stensryd.¹³⁷ That year, he was taxed for four öre and 18 pennigar, three bushels of flour, seven bushels of malt, five bushels of parley, and one pound of pork. He was required to work six days a week. There were twelve horses listed at Sigge’s homestead, eight of which belonged to the Crown.¹³⁸

Transcription:

Translation:

i Stensrydh R
 Peniger ----4 öre 18 penningar
 Miöll-----3 skp
 Malt-----7 skp
 Kornn-----5 skp
 Flesk-----1 #
 Dasken-----6
 Ahrlige-----8
 Konungs -----4

in Stensryd’s Rote
 Cash -----4 öre 18 penningar
 Flour-----3 bushels
 Malt-----7 bushels
 Barley-----5 bushels
 Pork-----1 pound
 Day’s work----6
 Annual (horses)-8
 King’s (horses)--4

Brendt af fiende(n)

Burned by enemy

Sigge ibidhem
 Peniger ----4 öre 18 penningar
 Miöll-----3 skp
 Malt-----7 skp
 Kornn-----5 skp
 Flesk -----1#
 Dasken -----6
 Ahrlige-----8
 Konungs-----4

Sigge of the same place
 Cash-----4 öre 18 penningar
 Flour-----3 bushels
 Malt-----7 bushels
 Barley-----5 bushels
 Pork -----1 pound
 Day’s work----6
 Annual (horses)-8
 King’s (horses)--4

¹³⁶ Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1613:2, Image 20

¹³⁷ Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 1

¹³⁸ Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1613:2, Image 20

Raising a Family at Östra Årena (1614-1630)



Östra Årena - the farm where Sigge and Brita's family lived in the early 17th century

In 1614, Sigge and Brita's family moved to Östra Årena, a farm in west Målilla Parish. That year, he was taxed for four and three quarters öre, 15 bushels of grain, one pound of pork, and three öre for oxen money. There were twelve horses listed on Sigge's land, eight of which belonged to the Crown.¹³⁹

Transcription:

Målillia Sockenn
 Skatthemman
 Sigge i Ö.(stra) Årena --1
 Penni(n)g(ar)-----4³/₄ öre
 Spannmåll -----15 skp
 Flesk-----1*
 dken-----6
 Ahrlige-----8
 Konungs-----4
 Oxe peng -----3 öre

Translation:

Målilla Parish
 Taxed farmstead
 Sigge in Östra Årena --1
 Cash-----4³/₄ öre
 Grain-----15 bushels
 Pork-----1 pound
 Day's work-----6
 Annual horses-----8
 King's horses-----4
 Oxen money -----3 öre



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

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

¹³⁹ Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar, Vol. 1614:12, Image 197



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

Sigge and Brita raised their family at Östra Årena. They had four sons: Börje¹⁴⁰, Nils (d. 1666), Laurentis (1626-1694), and Olof, and five daughters: Anna¹⁴¹, Brita, Ingeborg, Kerstin, and Margareta (d. 1698).¹⁴² Their children were probably all born during the 1610s and 1620s.

Every Sunday, Sigge and Brita's family attended services at Målilla Church. In 1613, Hemmingus Petri became the vicar of Målilla Church. After Petri became the vicar, he immediately started raising money for Målilla's church and vicarage to be rebuilt. On May 18, 1614, the foundations were laid for a new church.¹⁴³

Östra Årena

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



Aerial view of Östra Årena in 1960

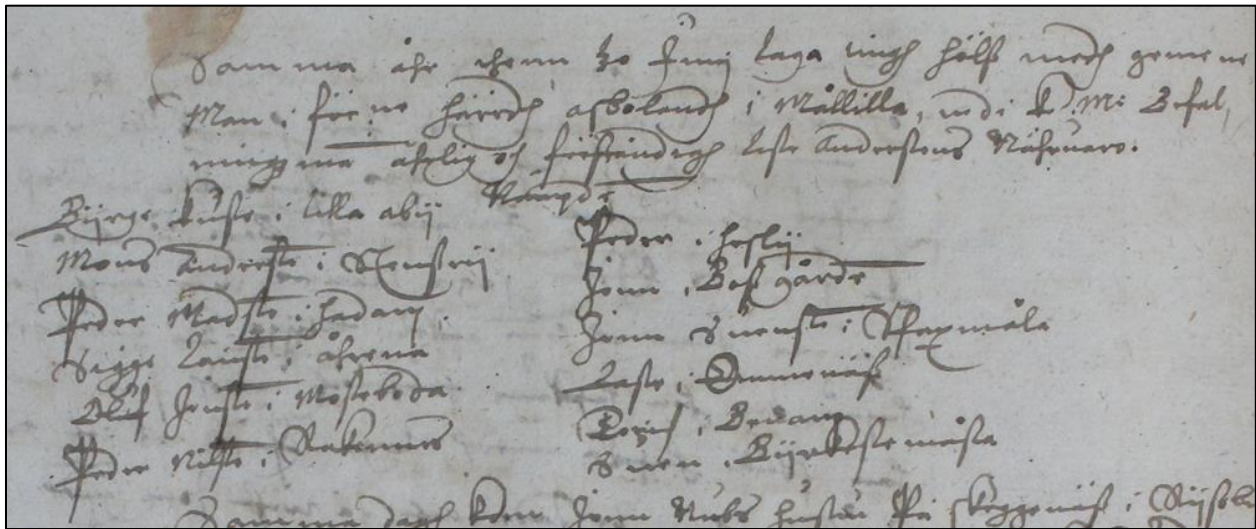
¹⁴⁰ A Börje Siggesson from Östra Årena is listed as paying a tithe to Målilla Church in 1624 in Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 22.

¹⁴¹ Anna Siggesdotter is listed in Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 257

¹⁴² The rest of Sigge and Brita's children are listed in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230.

¹⁴³ www.mahlilla.com. Accessed December 29, 2016.

In 1616, Sigge was appointed as a juror for Aspeland District Court.¹⁴⁴ After he became a juror, Sigge no longer had to serve in combat for Småland's Cavalry.



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

Transcription:

*Samma år dhenn 30 Junij laga tinhs höllß medh gemene
Man i för^{ne}: härradh Asbolandh i Mållilla udi K.M^t Befal-
nings ma ährlig och förståndigh la ße Anderssons Närvar.*

Nämpd:

<i>Byrge Erichs i Lilla Abjö</i>	<i>Peder i Hesby</i>
<i>Mons Andersson i Stensry</i>	<i>Jonn i Bastgårda</i>
<i>Peder Madts. i Hadarp</i>	<i>Joen Swenss. i ?xmåla</i>
<i>Sigge Larsee. i Åhrena</i>	<i>Laße i Ormanäs</i>
<i>Oluf Jonss i Mosseboda</i>	<i>Erich i Bedarp</i>
<i>Peder Nilsson i Rakenäs</i>	<i>Swen i Bjrkemåssa</i>

Translation:

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

Jury:

<i>Börje Ericsson in Lilla Åby</i>	<i>Peder in Hesby</i>
<i>Måns Andersson in Stensryd</i>	<i>Joen in Bastgårda</i>
<i>Peder Matsson. in Hadarp</i>	<i>Joen Svensson. in Saxmåla</i>
<i>Sigge Larsson. in Årena</i>	<i>Lasse in Ormanäs</i>
<i>Olof Jonsson in Mosseboda</i>	<i>Erik in Bedarp</i>
<i>Peder Nilsson in Rakenäs</i>	<i>Sven in Björkemos</i>

¹⁴⁴ Östenson, page 259

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

Nämndemän - Jurors

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

Sigge Larsson's Experiences as a Juror

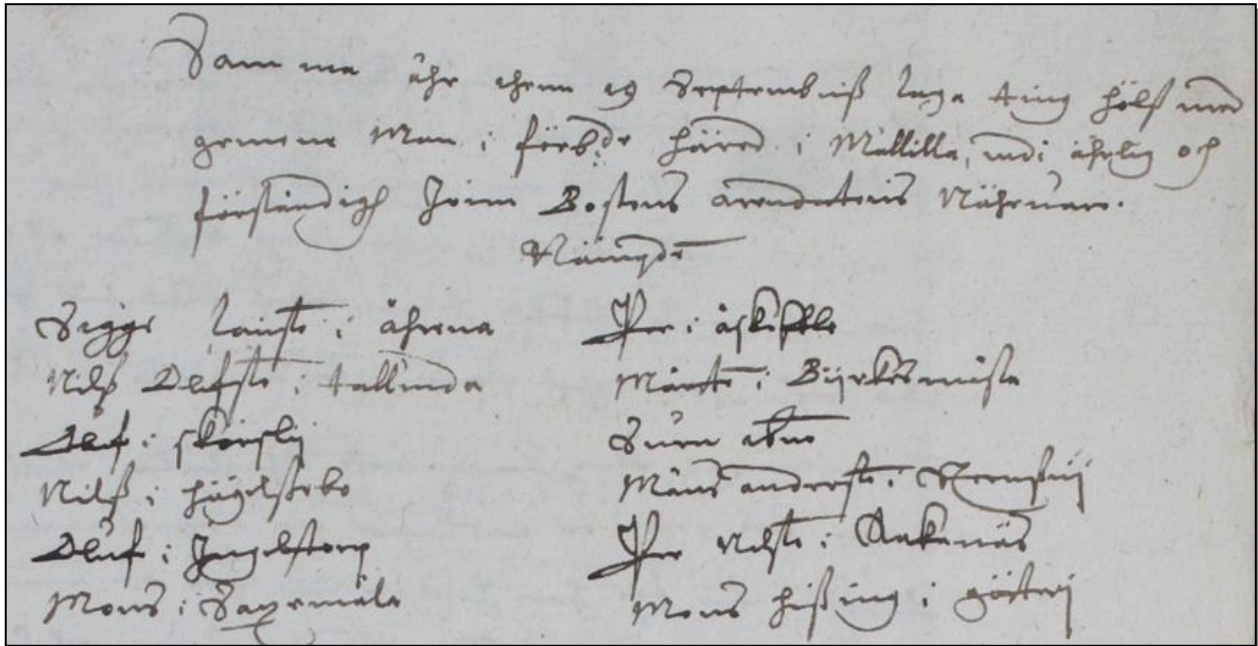
Over the eight years that Sigge Larsson served as a juror for Aspeland District, he served at a number of hearings. Three times a year, he met at the village square in Målilla Parish to attend his jury duties. Unlike some of the jurors who had to travel several miles to attend court hearings, Sigge only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

*By Jeffrey High

Sometime in 1619, Sigge's mother Ingeborg passed away.¹⁴⁵ Two years later, Sigge's father Lars Olofsson died in 1621.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴⁵ Målilla med Gårdveda Church Invetory, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 16

¹⁴⁶ Målilla med Gårdveda Church Invetory, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 22



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

Transcription:

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

Nämpde

<i>Sigge larsee i Åhrena</i>	<i>Per i Äskilsbo</i>
<i>Nils Olufss i Tallunda</i>	<i>Märte i Bijrkemåssa</i>
<i>Oluf i Skärsby</i>	<i>Suen ibm</i>
<i>Nils i Hägelstabo</i>	<i>Måns Anderse i Stensry</i>
<i>Oluf i Ingelstorp</i>	<i>Par Nilss i Rakenäs</i>
<i>Mons i Saxemåla</i>	<i>Mons Lßing in Göttery</i>

Translation:

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

Jury

<i>Sigge Larsson in Årena</i>	<i>Per in Äskilsbo</i>
<i>Nils Olofsson in Tallunda</i>	<i>Märte in Bijrkemåssa</i>
<i>Olof in Skärsby</i>	<i>Sven of the same place</i>
<i>Nils in Hägelstabo</i>	<i>Måns Andersson in Stensryd</i>
<i>Olof in Ingelstorp</i>	<i>Par Nilsson in Rakenäs</i>
<i>Måns in Saxemåla</i>	<i>Måns Lusting in Götteryd</i>

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

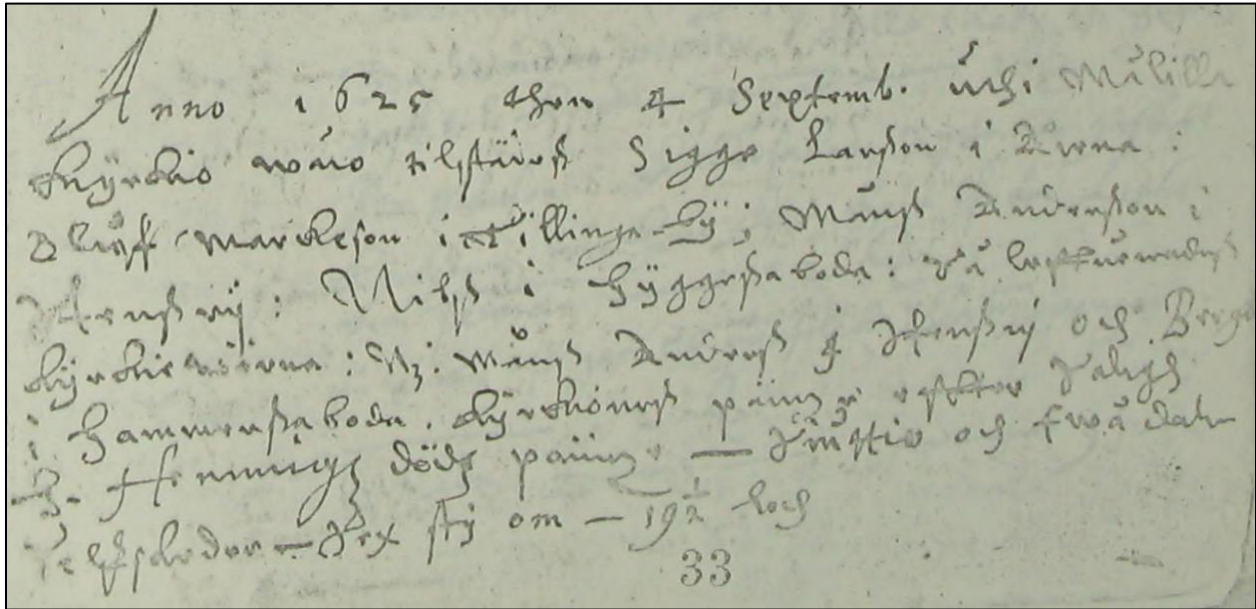
The Polish Swedish War (1620-1625)

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

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

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

Sigge and Brita's family regularly paid tithes to Målilla Church. Although Sigge didn't hold an office in the church, he was sometimes present when the church's funds were counted.¹⁴⁷ In 1627, Benedict Benedicti became the vicar of Målilla Church.



Målilla Church record that mentions Sigge Larsson - September 4th, 1625

Transcription:

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

Translation:

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

Sigge's term as a juror ended in 1624. The following year, he was appointed to be a *länsman*, or district sheriff.¹⁴⁸

Länsmän – Sheriffs in Old Sweden

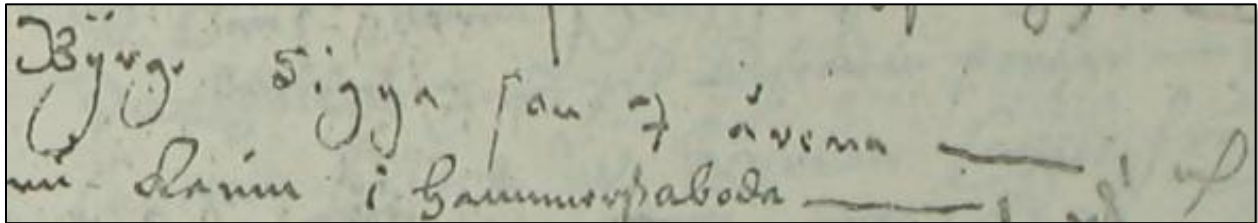
A *länsman* is the title for a sheriff in Sweden. Originally in the Middle Ages, sheriffs were appointed by the king to represent a district. They collected taxes for the king and upheld the king's laws in a district. In the 17th century, sheriffs were responsible for investigating criminal cases, arresting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

¹⁴⁷ Målilla med Gårdveda Church Invetory, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 33

¹⁴⁸ Östenson, page 259

The Fate of Börje Siggesson

Börje Siggesson was probably the eldest of Sigge and Brita's children. In 1624, he paid a tithe of one daler to Målilla Church.¹⁴⁹ No other records of Börje can be found.



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

Transcription:

Börje Siggesson i Ö. Årena ___1 dl

Translation:

Börje Siggesson in [Östra] Årena ___1 daler

The Fate of Olof Siggesson

Sigge and Brita's son Olof was married to a woman named Margareta Alexandersdotter (Gryphia), who was the daughter of a dean. After Sigge Larsson's death in 1640, Olof briefly took over his position as the sheriff of Aspeland District. From 1642 to 1649, he leased the farm Ljungsby in Gårveda Parish. Olof and Margareta had at least two sons: Sigge Ljungman, who became chaplain and later vicar of Målilla Church, and Alexander Olofsson Ljungman, who became an alderman in Linköping.¹⁵⁰

Children of Olof Siggesson and Margareta Alexandersdotter

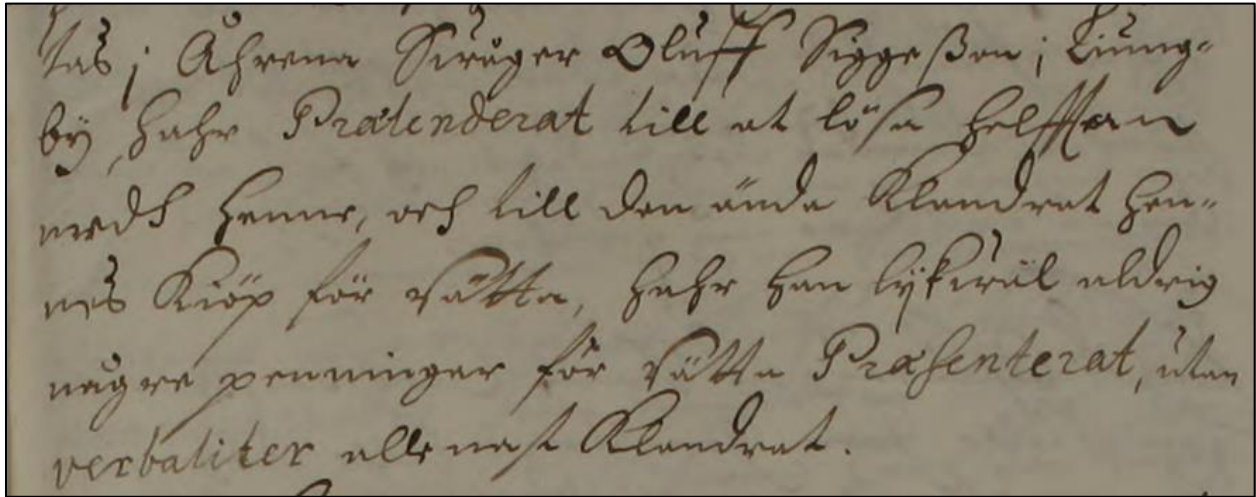
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sigge	Unknown	Gårveda, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Alexander	Unknown	Gårveda, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown

In the late 1660s, Olof contested the sale of several lots of land at Östra Årena that his sister-in-law Margareta Persdotter agreed to sell. Although Olof wanted to purchase half of the farm, he didn't bring the money to court to purchase it.¹⁵¹ It's unknown when Olof Siggesson died.

¹⁴⁹ Målilla med Gårveda, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 33

¹⁵⁰ Östenson, page 260

¹⁵¹ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230



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

Transcription:

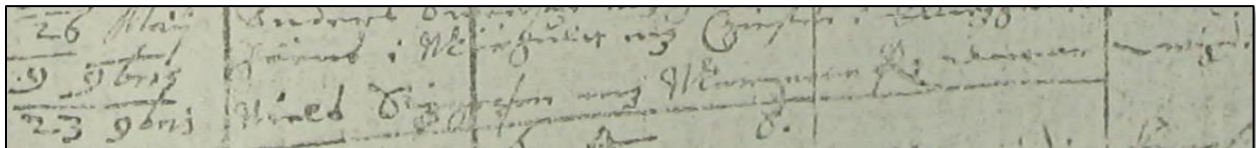
...swåger Oluff Siggesson j Liungby, hahr Prätenderat till at lösa halffan medh henne, och till den ända klandrat hennes köp för rätta, hahr han lijkwäl aldrig någre penningar för rätta Prähenterat, utan verbaliter allenast klandrat.

Translation:

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

The Fate of Nils Siggesson

Sigge and Brita's son Nils inherited Östra Årena after Sigge's death in 1640. On November 23, 1648, Nils was married to Margareta Persdotter.¹⁵² Margareta was the sister of Nils's brother-in-law Knut Persson, who was married to Nils's sister Margareta.



Marriage record of Nils Siggesson and Margareta Persdotter - November 23rd, 1648

Transcription:

23 9bris Nils Siggesson med Margareta Persdotter wigdes

Transcription:

23rd of November Nils Siggesson married with Margareta Persdotter

¹⁵² Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255

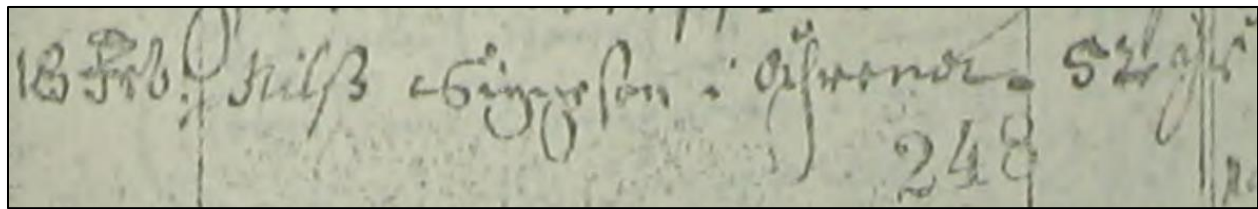
After they were married, Nils and Margareta raised a family at Östra Årena. Nils and Margareta had six children: Brita (b. 1646), Anders (1647-1689), Sigge (b. 1650), Gustaf (b. 1658), Jacob (b. 1661), and Lars (b. 1664).

Children of Nils Siggesson and Margareta Persdotter

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

Nils was a *rusthållare*, or farmer that was responsible for providing for a cavalry rider and his horse, and provided for the different cavalry riders that lived at Östra Årena. On September 11, 1652, Nils purchased his mother Brita Börjesdotter's land at Östra Årena for 16 riksdaler and his brother's Lars's land there for 8 riksdaler. On May 8, 1664, he purchased his sister Ingeborg's land at Östra Årena for three riksdaler, four bushels of rye and one pound pork.¹⁵³

Nils Siggesson passed away at the age of 52 in February of 1666. He was buried in the cemetery of Målilla Church on February 18th.¹⁵⁴



Burial record of Nils Siggesson - February 18th, 1666

Transcription:

18 Feb. Nils Siggesson i Åhrena - 52 år

Translation:

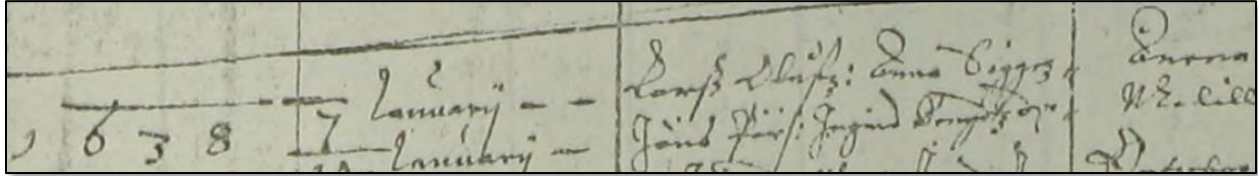
18th of February Nils Siggesson in Åhrena [was buried]- 52 years old

¹⁵³ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230

¹⁵⁴ Målilla med Gårdveda Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 248

The Fate of Anna Siggesdotter

On January 7, 1638, Sigge and Brita's daughter Anna was engaged to a man named Lars Olofsson,¹⁵⁵ who was an alderman in Västervik Parish.¹⁵⁶



Engagement record of Lars Olofsson and Anna Siggesdotter - January 7th, 1638

Transcription:

1638 7 Januari--Lars Olofs: Anna Siggs. Årena

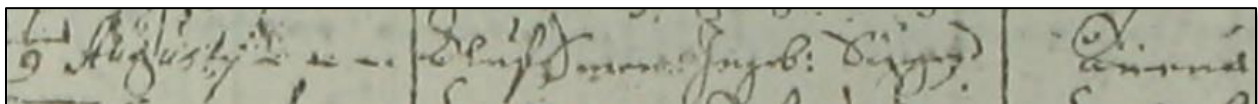
Transcription:

7th of January--Lars Olofsson (and) Ingeborg Siggesdotter (in) Årena (were married)

After she was married, Anna moved to Västervik to live with Lars. It's unknown when Anna died.

The Fate of Ingeborg Siggesdotter

On August 9, 1635, Sigge and Brita's daughter Ingeborg married a man named Olof Svensson.¹⁵⁷



Marriage record of Olof Svensson and Ingeborg Siggesdotter - August 9th, 1635

Transcription:

9 Augusti--Olof Svensson Ingeb. Siggd. Årena

Transcription:

9th of August--Olof Svensson (and) Ingeborg. Siggesdotter (in) Årena (were married)

¹⁵⁵ Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 257

¹⁵⁶ Östenson, page 260

¹⁵⁷ Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 257



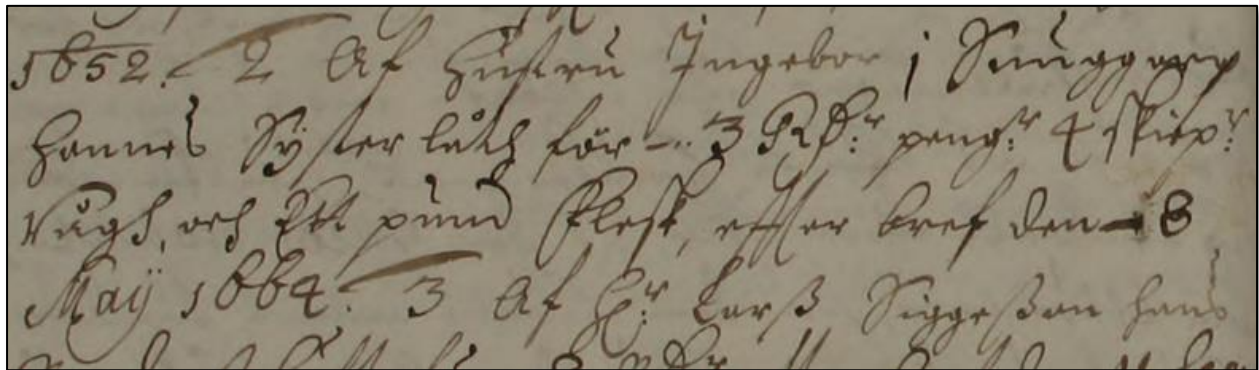
Snuggarp, Forserum - Where Ingeborg Siggesdotter lived in the 17th century

After she was married, Ingeborg moved to Snuggarp, a farm in Forserum Parish, Jönköping County, to raise a family with Olof. Ingeborg and Olof had at least two children, Annika (1639-1702) and Sigge (1646-1721).

Children of Olof Svensson and Ingeborg Siggesdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Annika	1639	Forserum, Jönköping	1702	Forserum, Jönköping
Sigge	1646	Forserum, Jönköping	1721	Forserum, Jönköping

On May 8th, 1664, Ingeborg sold her share of land at Östra Årena to her brother Nils for three riksdaler, four bushels of grain, some rye, and a pound of pork.¹⁵⁸



Excerpt from an Aspeland District Court record that mentions Ingeborg Siggesdotter October 25th, 1669

Transcription:

...2. Af hustru Ingebor j Snuggarp hennes syster låth för 3 RD^e peng^e 4 ?skiep^e rågh, och Ett pund Flesk, effter bref den - 8 Maj 1664....

Translation:

...2. Of housewife Ingeborg in Snuggarp his sister left for 3 riksdaler money 4 skeppor, rye, and a pound of pork after the letter of the 8th of May, 1664.

¹⁵⁸ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230

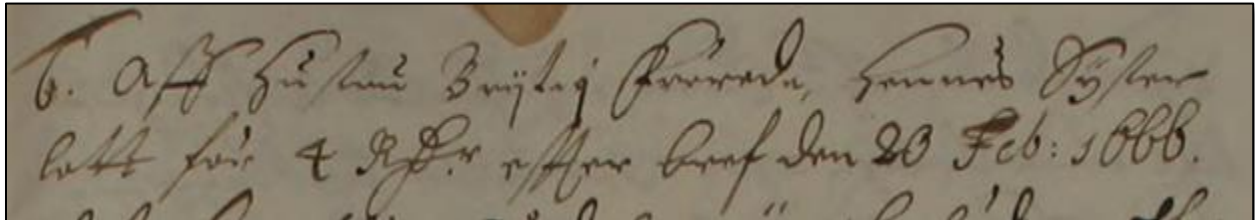
The Fate of Brita Siggesdotter

Sometime in the 1630s, Sigge and Brita's daughter Brita was married to a man named Jonas Björnsson who hailed from the farm Fröreda Södergård in Skede Parish. Jonas was a farmer and innkeeper. After Brita married Jonas, she moved to Fröreda Södergård to raise a family with him. Brita had five sons with Jonas (two of whom were named Erik Frohberg and Erik Frohberg) and two daughters named Ingeborg and Margareta (1640-1729).¹⁵⁹

Children of Jonas Björnsson and Brita Siggesdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Erik Frohberg	Unknown	Skede, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Jonas Aspelin	Unknown	Skede, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Unnamed son	Unknown	Skede, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Unnamed son	Unknown	Skede, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Unnamed son	Unknown	Skede, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Ingeborg	Unknown	Skede, Kalmar	Unknown	Unknown
Margareta	1640	Skede, Kalmar	1729	Skede, Kalmar

On February 20, 1666, Brita sold her land at Östra Årena to her sister-in-law Margareta Persdotter for four riksdaler.¹⁶⁰



Excerpt from an Aspeland District Court record that mentions Brita Siggesdotter
October 25th, 1669

Transcription:

6. Aff hustru Bryta j Fröreda, hennes syster
lott för 4 RD^e effter bref den 20 Feb: 1666.

Translation:

6. Of housewife Brita in Fröreda his sister's
lot for 4 riksdaler after the letter of the 20th of
February 1666

It's unknown when Brita Siggesdotter died.

¹⁵⁹ Östenson, page 260

¹⁶⁰ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230

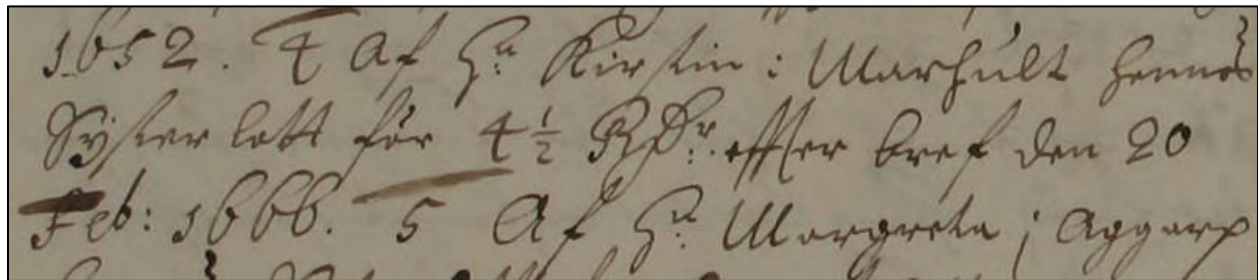
The Fate of Kerstin Siggesdotter

Sigge and Brita's daughter Kerstin was married to Per Tomasson, a *rusthållare* from the farm Marhult in Tveta Parish. After Kerstin married Per, she moved to Marhult to live with him. Kerstin had at least one son with Per named Lars.¹⁶¹

Children of Per Tomasson and Kerstin Siggesdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Lars	Unknown	Tveta, Kalmar	1691	Tveta, Kalmar

On February 20, 1666, Kerstin sold her land at Östra Årena to her sister-in-law Margareta Persdotter for 4½ riksdaler.¹⁶²



Excerpt from an Aspeland District Court record that mentions Kerstin Siggesdotter October 25th, 1669

Transcription:

. ...Af hu. Kirstin i Marhult hennes
syster lott för 4½ RDr, efter bref den 20
Feb: 1666...

Translation:

Of housewife Kirstin in Marhult, his
sister's lot for 4½ riksdaler, after the letter
of 20th of February 1666...

The date of Kerstin Siggesdotter's death is unknown. She was probably buried in the cemetery of Tveta Church.



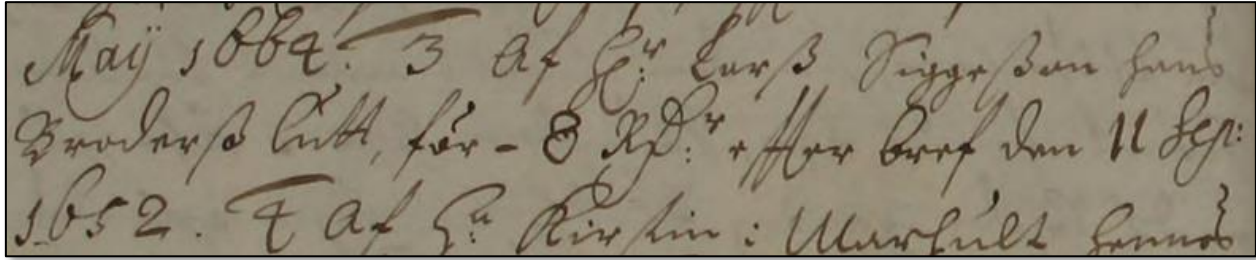
The cemetery of Tveta Church - Where Kerstin Siggesdotter was probably buried

¹⁶¹ Östenson, page 260

¹⁶² Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230

The Fate of Lars Siggesson

On September 11, 1652, Sigge and Brita's son Lars sold his land at Östra Årena to his brother Nils for eight riksdaler.¹⁶³



Excerpt from an Aspeland District Court record that mentions Lars Siggesson
October 25th, 1669

Transcription:

...3. Af h^e Lars Siggesson hans
Broders lutt, för 8 RD^e efter bref den 11 Sep:
1652....

Translation:

...Of Mr. Lars Siggesson his
brother's lot for 8 riksdaler, after the letter
dated the 11th of September. 1652...

Sometime before 1660, Lars moved to Norrköping Sankt Olai Parish, Östergötland County, where he entered into the seminary. While there, he married a woman named Anna Carstensdotter. Lars and Anna had a daughter named Anna (b. 1661).

Children of Lars Siggesson and Anna Carstensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Anna	June, 1661	Norrköping Sankt Olai, Östergötland	February 7, 1712	Odensjö, Kronoberg

Anna Carstensdotter died sometime in 1661. On February 23, 1662, Lars married a woman named Margareta Dusea. Lars had at least three children with Margareta: Laurentius, Herman, and Ingeborg. By 1663, Lars's family had moved to Agunnaryd Parish, Kronoberg County. In the late 1660s, his family lived in Växjö Parish, Kronoberg County.

Children of Lars Siggesson and Margareta Dusea

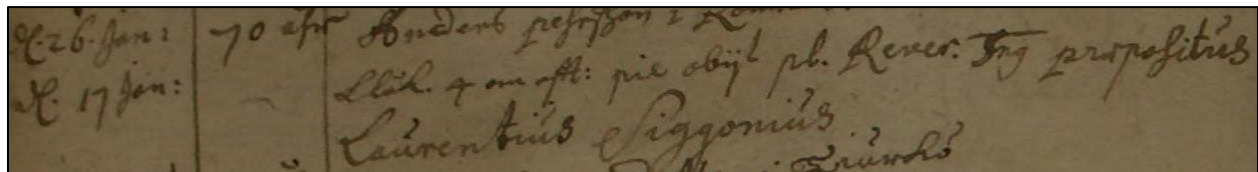
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Laurentius	1663	Agunnaryd, Kronoberg	1739	Hovmantorp, Kronoberg
Herman	Unknown	Agunnaryd, Kronoberg	1667	Växjö, Kronoberg
Ingeborg	1668	Växjö, Kronoberg	June, 1740	Korsberga, Jönköping

¹⁶³ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230

Sometime in the 1660s or 1670s, Lars became the vicar of Agunnaryd Church.¹⁶⁴ He subsequently Latinized his name to “Laurentis Siggonius.” At some point, Lars’s second wife Margareta died and he was married a third time to a woman named Anna Wiraenia. Around 4:00 P.M. on January 17th, 1694, Lars Nilsson passed away. According to his death record, Lars was revered and talented.¹⁶⁵ He was buried in the vault at Agunnaryd Church.



Agunnaryd Church - Where Lars Siggeesson was a vicar in the late 17th century



Death record of Laurentis Siggonius (Lars Siggeesson) - January 17th, 1694

Transcription:

*dn 17 Jan Klåk. 4 om aft pie¹ objit² pl.³ Rever⁴ Ing⁵ Propositus
Laurentis Siggonius*

Translation:

*On the 17th of January at 4 'o clock in the afternoon, the parish vicar, the revered and talented
Laurentis Siggonius*

¹Pie = *pie* = devout, God-fearing

²Objit = *obit* = depart after this life

³pl. = *pastor loci* = the parish's vicar

⁴Rever = *rèvrundus* = revered

⁵Ing = *ingenius* = talented

¹⁶⁴ Östenson, page 260

¹⁶⁵ Agunnaryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1690-1736), page 71

The Final Days of Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter (1630-1652)

Sigge Larsson spent the rest of his life as a länsman, or sheriff, whose jurisdiction covered all of Aspeland District. As a sheriff, he was responsible for collecting taxes, upholding the laws, arresting criminals, and prosecuting them in court. In 1633, Sigge was listed at Östra Årena.¹⁶⁶



Jordbok record of Sigge Larsson at Östra Årena, Målilla Parish - 1633

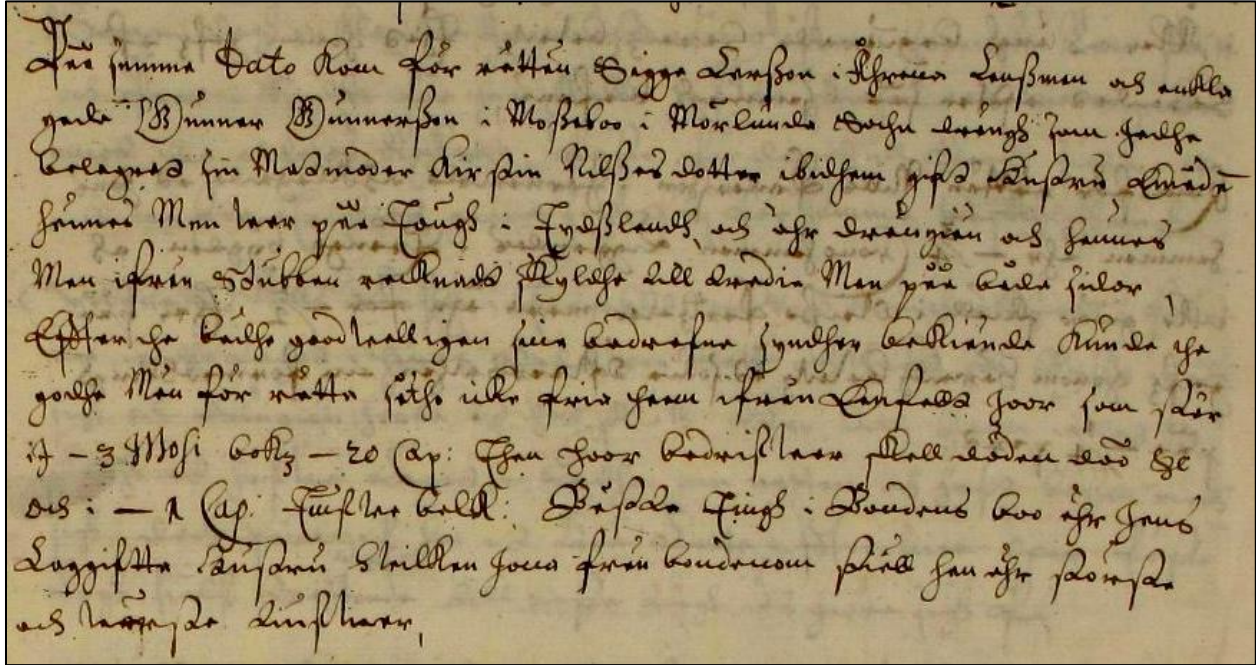
Transcription:

Sigge Larsson i Åhrena 1 R
 Peniger ----4 ¾ öre
 Miäll-----3 skp
 Malt-----7 skp
 Kormn-----5 skp
 Flesk -----1#
 Dagsverken---6
 Ahrlige-----8
 Konnung-----4

Translation:

Sigge Larsson in Årena 1 Rote
 Cash-----4 ¾ öre
 Flour-----3 bushels
 Malt-----7 bushels
 Barley-----5 bushels
 Pork-----1 pound
 Working days-----6
 Annual (horses)-----8
 King's (horses)-----4

¹⁶⁶ Jordeböcker Kalmar County, Vol. 1633:7, Image 29



Aspeland District Court record that mentions Sigge Larsson as a sheriff – May 19th, 1634

Transcription:

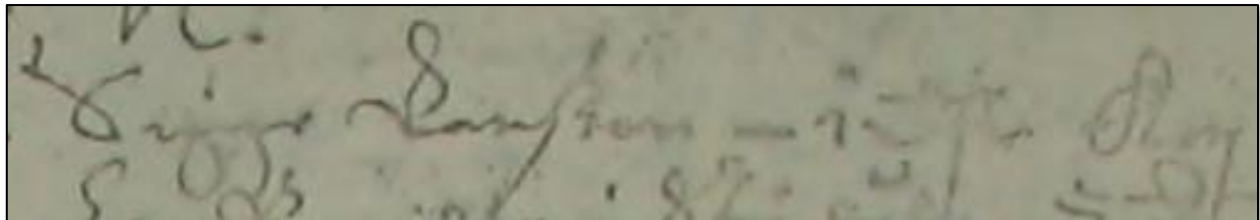
Per samma Dato kom för retten Sigge Larsson I Åhrena, Lenßman och anklagade Gunnars Gunnarsson i Moßeboo i Mörlunda sochn dreng som hadhe belegrat sin Matmoder Kirstin Nilßes dotter ibidhem: gift Hustru emädä hennes Man war på Tough I Tydßlandh, och ähr drengien och hennes Man ifrån Stubben reknadt skyldhe till tredie Man på båda sidor, Eftter dhe bådhe goodwelligen sine bedrefne syndher bekiända kunde den godhe Män för retta seethe icke fria dheem ifrån ...faldt hoor som star- ij – 3 Mosi bokh – 20 Cap: Then hoor bedrifwer skall döden döö. Se- och i – 1 Cap. – Tiufwa balk: Bäste Tingh i Bondens boo ähr hans- Laggifta Hustru hwilken hona från bondenom stiäll han ähr störste och wärste tiufwer.

Transcription:

On May 19th 1634 the sheriff Sigge Larsson in Årena appeared at court, and accused the farm-hand Gunnar Gunnarsson in Mossebo in Mörlunda Parish of having coition with his mistress Kirstin Nilsdotter from the same place. She is a married wife and her husband being away on a campaign in Germany. ... After they both had confessed, the jury could not free them from adultery as it is described in: The Leviticus (3rd book of Moses), chapter 20: Anyone committing adultery should be sentenced to death. 1st chapter of the Stealing section: The best thing in a farmer’s house is his wedded wife; if anyone steals her, he is the greatest and worst thief.

Sigge traveled all over Aspeland District to collect taxes for the Crown. Some of the farmers that he collected taxes from were probably unhappy about how much they were taxed and complained to him about it. He also continued to appear at Aspeland District Court a few times a year, but he now served in the role of prosecuting criminals.

Several of Sigge and Brita's children reached adulthood in the 1630s. On August 9, 1635, their daughter Ingeborg was married to Olof Svensson.¹⁶⁷ Less than three years later in 1638, their daughter Anna was married to Lars Olofsson.¹⁶⁸ In 1639, Sigge paid a tithing of a daler in copper to Målilla Church. This is the last known record of Sigge alive.¹⁶⁹



Record of a tithing Sigge Larsson paid to Målilla Church in 1639

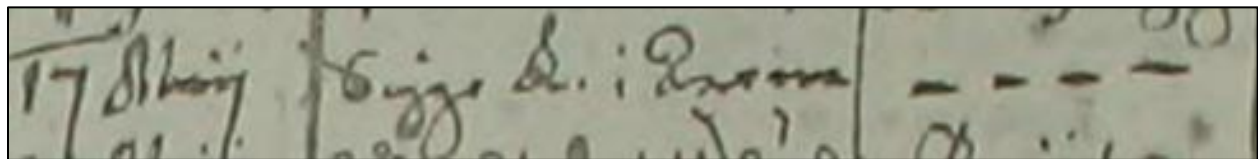
Transcription:

Sigge Larsson - 1 dlr kop

Translation:

Sigge Larsson - 1 daler copper

Sometime in May of 1640, Sigge Larsson died at Östra Årena. On May 17th, Sigge was buried in the cemetery of Målilla Church.¹⁷⁰ Sigge was probably in his 60s when he passed away.



Burial record of Sigge Larsson - May 17th, 1640

Transcription:

17 May Sigge L. i Åhrena----

Translation:

17th of May Sigge Larsson in Årena (was buried)----

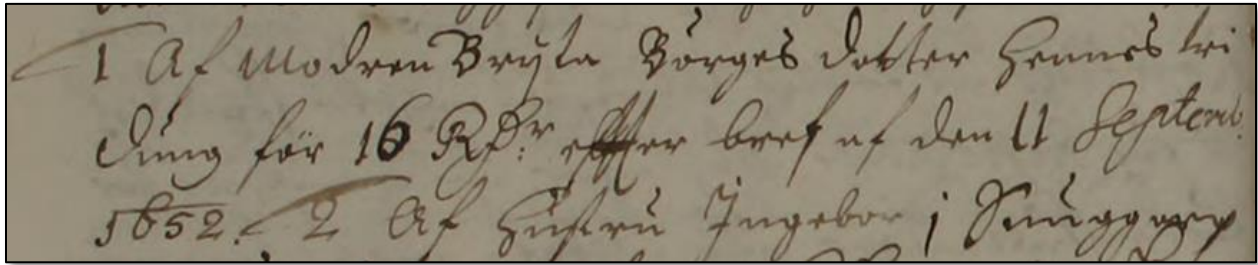
¹⁶⁷ Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 257

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁹ Målilla med Gårdveda Church Inventory, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 65

¹⁷⁰ Målilla Med Gårdveda Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1632 - 165), page 132

After Sigge’s death, his widow Brita Börjesdotter remained at Östra Årena for the remainder of her life. By this time, most of her children had grown up, gotten married, and had left Östra Årena to raise families of their own. On May 1, 1642, Brita’s daughter Margareta was engaged to Knut Persson, a cavalry rider from Aggarp, Björkö Parish, and the two were married shortly afterwards. On November 23, 1648, Brita’s son Nils was married to the sister of Knut Persson, Margareta Persdotter.¹⁷¹ Nils and Margareta remained at Östra Årena for the remainder of their lives and raised a family there.



Excerpt from an Aspeland District Court record that mentions Brita Börjesdotter October 25th, 1669

Transcription:

1. Af Modren Brijta Börgesdotter hennes tri(-) dung för 16 RD^e effter bref af den 11 Septemb. 1652.

Translation:

1. Of the mother Brita Börgesdotter her third part for 16 riksdaler after the letter of the 11th of September, 1652



The cemetery of Målilla Church – The final resting place of Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter

On September 11, 1652, Brita sold her land at Östra Årena to her son Nils for 16 riksdaler.¹⁷² No further records for Brita can be found, and it’s unknown when she died.

¹⁷¹ Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255

¹⁷² Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230

Quiz on Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter

1. What was the name of Sigge Larsson's father?
 - a. Lars Andersson
 - b. Lars Månsson
 - c. Lars Olofsson
 - d. Lars Svensson

2. What was the name of the parish that Brita Börjesdotter grew up at?
 - a. Björkö
 - b. Järeda
 - c. Målilla
 - d. Tveta

3. What was the name of Brita Börjesdotter's father?
 - a. Börje Andersson
 - b. Börje Månsson
 - c. Börje Olofsson
 - d. Börje Svensson

4. What was the name of the parish that Sigge and Brita raised a family at?
 - a. Björkö
 - b. Järeda
 - c. Målilla
 - d. Tveta

5. What was the name of the farm that Sigge lived at from 1600 to 1614?

6. What was the name of the farm that Sigge's family moved to in 1614?

7. How many children did Sigge and Brita have?

8. What position did Sigge hold from 1614 to 1624?

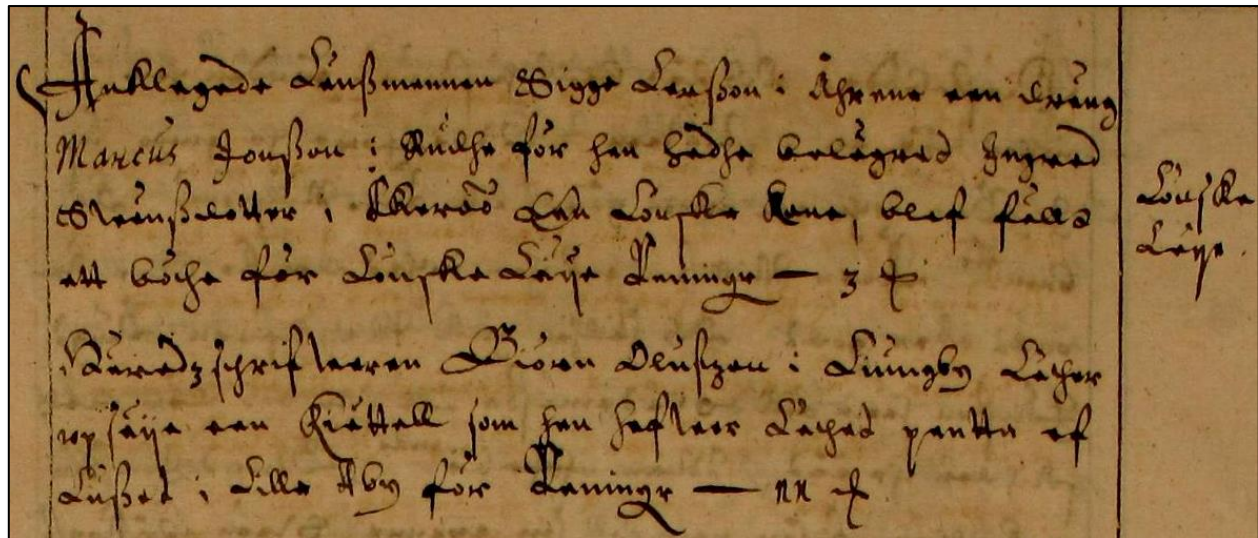
9. What position did Sigge hold from 1626 to 1640?

10. What year did Sigge Larsson die?

Answers: 1 c 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. Stensryd 6. Östra Årena 7. Nine 8. Juror 9. Sheriff 10. 1640

Aspeland District Court Records Showing Sigge Larsson as a Sheriff

Record of a Case Involving Prostitution - February 26, 1635¹⁷³



Transcription:

Anno 1635 then 26 februarij ...

Anklagade länsmanen Sigge Larsson i Åhrena een dräng
Marcus Jonsson i Rudhe för han hadhe belägrat Ingrid
Swänsdotter i ...keröö Een lönske kona¹⁷⁴, blef fällt
att böthe för Löniska Läge¹⁷⁵ Pennigr – 3 marker.

Translation:

February 26th, 1635

The sheriff Sigge Larsson in Årena accused a farmhand
called Marcus Jonsson in Rude of having had sexual intercourse with Ingrid
Svensdotter in ...kerö, a whore. He was sentenced to pay 3 marker for premarital sexual
intercourse.

¹⁷³ Göta Hovrätt, advokattfiskalen Kalmar County. Vol. EVIIAAAE:4 (1634-1638), Image 720

¹⁷⁴ Lönske kona = löskekona ≈ whore, tramp

¹⁷⁵ Löniska läge = lönskaläge ≈ premarital sexual intercourse, none of the persons were married.

Record of a Case Involving Manslaughter - February 26, 1635¹⁷⁶

Samma dag kom för rättan Lantmannen Sigge
 Lunden och andlegade Bengt Jönsson den
 Wedes i Ryel i Järada Weru, hvilken Jönsson
 boden kommed i gärdabeddet till sin gamla hvar
 hildonsson Jön. Och efter oförmodeligen kommed,
 ihärlig för en kvinna Regnell Samnings dotter
 Brinnell i Ryel, som får efter förmodat,
 Egge efter sigesne gjorda sin Carl's ägga Lugh-
 Booken att en ihärlig vidna samningen som det laoro till
 skidat när ihärlig ihärlig N. Olvan hildonsson i
 Ryel, som Bredskaldes föll, den Jach. Borkemäster
 Cappelan i Wirbrun, Sime. Klöfhande Lese Rinn i Jär-
 nalla, Joon. Ryel, och Philipus i Wedmäsa,
 de en jäms i gärdabeddet för Jöndge ist ihärlig för föu
 Jönd, wge på gärdan, Och icko hysat den god wox som
 ihärlig, En god Lese Rinn i Järnalla och till att far
 och föter, som far wox. En steds på gärdan för
 Wedes, Bengt Jönsson och en annan med Jonom-Metz
 i Borkemäsa och hvilka laoro gärdan boden god

¹⁷⁶ Göta Hovrätt, advokattiskalen Kalmar County. Vol. EVIIAAAE:4 (1634-1638), Images 720-740

Dödsbekaftad De där balt för fram i gärdan som
 ingad gärd i skiffen. Brevsköper ja yngre ny
 I Byggnad sig som minn gärd till Lars Nilsson De
 Cam. Lars Nilsson gaf som ingad dörre Skriften
 med sälls guld. De sälls guld Matz från Bångd
 Jönsson som till skidamissa till sitt och sör med
 skidat ja äd. Men efter de Bångd Jönsson
 guld sör isom med till sin gramma, Örn Skriften
 i Dödsbekaftad, och Döds i skiffen, De balt
 som för fram i gärdan gaf som dörre och balt
 som med gärd som till ja andra, De där guld Bångd
 Jönsson och ja gärdan och samt Örn Skriften
 de sör som som och, och guld sälls ja isom som
 ja som manna ad som skiffen gärd som, och när
 som som inkommit satta balt sig som B. Skriften
 i gärdan med sör skidat, De med ja skidat som
 sör Bångd Jönsson ja isom, De guld som till
 som som sör med balt, och sör som Örn
 i skiffen, och Lars Skriften i gärdan, och sälls
 till som, ja ja någon som sör Skriften gärd
 med, ja till ing balt sör, De där sör
 Lars Skriften som isom sig och sör isom sör
 sör sör ja, De ja sör Bångd Jönsson till
 sin skiff, De gaf sig till balt med sör, och
 sälls skiffen i balt, De där balt sör
 som ja som, M. Skriften Skriften i gärdan
 B. Skriften i skiffen, sör sör sör ja,

Suffer Ragnell Samningsdotter Jbidem, Des när ^{en} ^{man}
 Ragnell Samningsdotter jagh ett år under ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man}
 följde med honom och hade jagh med honom, villo
 som jagh i sin sonom, I jagh samma ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man}
 om dringh jagh med ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man}, och ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man}
 Ragnell Samningsdotter sonom ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man}
 Magen, ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man}
 alagar jagh efter ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man}
^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man}
^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man}
 Des efter ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man}
 den samma ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man}
 1. ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man}
 2. ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man}
 3. ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man}
 4. ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man} ^{en} ^{man}



7.3.1. Aspeland District Court Records Showing Sigge Larsson as a Sheriff

Transcription:

February 26th, 1635 ...

Samma dagh kom för rätten Lensmannen Sigge Larsson och anklagade Bengt Jönsson Een Soldat i Rydh i Järede sochn, hwilken hadhe obuden kommet j giästabodh till sin granne Suän Håkonson Ibm. Och dher oförmodeligen kommet j skadha för een qwinna Ragnell Hanningz dotter Bemällt i Rydh, Som här eftter förmäles,

Theße eftterschrefne giorde sin Eedh oppå Lagh-Booken att dhe skulli widne sanningen som där woro till städat när skadhan skiedde. N: Swän Håkonson j Rydh, som Giestebudhet höllt, Aßer Isach i Borkemåße Cappelan i Wirßrum, Sune i Klöfwedall, Peer Kunse j Järedhe, Joon i Rydh, och Philippus i Slätmåsa,. At dhe siido i Giästabudet såå hördhe dhe skrÿtes för fönstret, wdhe påå gården, Och icke weste hwem dhed war som skrigade, Tåå gick Peer Kunse i Järedhe wtt till att see och hööra, hwem dher war, Tär stodh påå gården forb^{te} Soldat, Bengt Jönsson och een annan medh honom Matz i Borkemåsebo: hwilka woro gågne obudne hit
till

Giästabudet Och dåå badh hustrun i gården them
 inthet gåå jn i stufwan, Hwarföre dhe gingo up
 j Byn wthi een annan gårdh till Peer Nillbons, Och
 bem^{te} Peer Nillbon gaf dhem inthet dricka Hwarken
 ondt eller godt, Och sedan gick Matz ifrån Bängt
 Jönbon heem till Olåtemåða till sitt och där medh
 skildes dhe ååt, Män eftter bem^{te} Bengt Jönbon
 gick dhär ifrån nedh till sin granne, Swän Håkonß
 i Giästabodet, och gick in i Stufwan, Och bon-
 dens hustru i gården gaf honom dricka och badh
 honom icke gåå fram till dhe andra, Och dåå gick Bängt
 Jönbon wtt påå gården och hans swära¹⁷⁷ Ingredh
 be^{mt} fölgde honom wtt, och gick sedhan in ifrå
 honom Ty hon mentte at han skulle gåådt heem, Och när
 hoon war inkommen satte hoon sigh hoos h(ustru) Kirstin
 i gården wedh höghsätet, Och wedh dhe såådo kom
 åther Bengt Jönbon jn igien, Och gick fram till
 them som såthe wedh bordet, och stodh hoos Sune
 i Klöfwedall, och Peer Kuß i Järeda, och sadhe
 till them, ähr här någon som Jagh hafwer giordt
 emoot, såå will iagh bedes före, Och dåå förde
 Peer Kuß honom ifrån sigh eet steegh ifrån säthet
 dher såågo påå, Och såå togh Bengt Jönbon till
 sin knif, Och gaf sigh tillbaka emot döören, och
 hadhe knifwen i handen, Och tåå bårø qwinfolc-
 ken påå honom, N: hustru Kirstin i garden
 h: Susanna i Klöfwedall, Jönbes hustru i Rydh,
 Och

¹⁷⁷ Swära = svärmo(de)r = mother-in-law.

hustru Ragnell Henningz dotter Ibidem, Och när be^{nte}
 Ragnell Henningz dotter sågh att the andre qwinfolcken
 hölles medh honom och welle hafwa wut honom, wille
 hoon gåå ifrån honom, I thet samma slogh Bengt
 om kringh sigh mädh knifwen, och drabbade såå
 Ragnell Henningz dotter honom owetandes påå
 Magen, Såå att tarmarna kommo wtt, och – 3
 dagar ther eftter bleef hoon död, Dhär till
 dråparen Bengt Jönßon inthet nekade, wthan
 bekiände saaken sigh såålunde hafwa tilldraget

Och eftter flitigh nogha och gran ransackningh tager Rät-
 ten thenna hans Bedriffter till Sentens och doom,

1. Nemligen först befinnes att thetta ähr skiedt af
 wådha honom owetandes doch i dryckenskap.
2. Till thet andra att han icke gick giästabodet
 medh något ondt wpsåt, wthan därföre at han
 wille drijcka, oansedt han gick obuden dijt.
3. Til thet tredie när skadan war giorder gick han
 heem Lade sigh till at sofwa och icke wiste at han dänna
 skadan giordt hade, för ähn thet blef honom sagdt
 om morgonen.
4. Til thet fiärde eftter slecktän som ähre Målßägan-
 derna bedie för honom och inthet klaga påå honom.

Hwarföre dömmet Rätten honom till wådhaboot ef-
 ter thet – 1 och – 2 Cap: i Dråpmåla Balk: mädh wåda
 Män Nåden står till Gudh och Öfwerheeten.



Translation:

On February 26th, 1635, the sheriff Sigge Larsson appeared at court and accused Bengt Jönsson, a soldier from Ryd in Järeda Parish of manslaughter. He entered a feast uninvited that was held by his neighbor Sven Håkansson in Ryd. And there accidentally wounded a woman called Ragnhild Henningsdotter in Ryd. The story is told below:

The following persons took their oaths upon the Code of Laws that they would tell nothing but the truth about what happened: Sven Håkansson in Ryd (who arranged the feast), Assar Isaksson in Björkemåsa (assistant vicar in Virserum), Sune in Klövdala, Per Kunse in Järeda, Jon in Ryd, and Filip in Slättemossa. As they were sitting at the feast they heard high voices from the yard through the window, but they couldn't tell who was yelling. Per Kunse from Järeda went outside to check. It was the soldier Bengt Jönsson and another man, Mats in Björkemåsabo, and they had come to the feast uninvited.



7.3.1. Aspeland District Court Records Showing Sigge Larsson as a Sheriff

Then the mistress of the house told them not to enter the house, and they walked to another farm in the village owned by Per Nilsson. Here they didn't receive anything to drink, neither good nor bad. Then Mats left his friend Bengt Jönsson and went home, thus they parted. But Bengt Jönsson went to his neighbor Sven Håkansson's feast and entered the house. The mistress gave him to drink and asked him not to join the other guests, then Bengt Jönsson went outside to the yard accompanied by his mother-in-law called Ingrid. Having told him to go back home she returned inside, where she sat down by the mistress Kirstin close to the seat of honor. As they sat there Bengt Jönsson returned again, and went up to the table next to Sune in Klövdala and Per Kuse in Järeda. He said to them: "Is here anyone whom I have mistreated? You must pray for me." Per Kuse pushed him away one step from the bench he was sitting on. Then Bengt Jönsson pulled out his knife and retired towards the door carrying the knife in his hand. Then the following womenfolk surrounded him: the mistress Kirstin, the wife Susanna in Klövdala, Jöns' wife in Ryd and the wife Ragnhild Henningsdotter from the same place. When Ragnhild Henningsdotter saw that the other women tried to get him out, she wanted to leave him. At that moment Bengt started to wave around with the knife, and accidentally hit Ragnhild Henningsdotter in her belly



so bad that the guts came out, three days later she died. Bengt Jönsson didn't deny the homicide but confessed that it had happened as described above. After a thorough and concise survey the Court gives the following sentence and verdict:

1. First it must be said that it happened accidentally and he being unaware due to drunkenness.
2. Secondly, he didn't come to feast with any intention to harm anyone. The only reason was that he wanted to drink though he was uninvited.
3. Thirdly, when the accident had happened he went home and went to sleep, without knowing about the damage he had caused, until he was told about it in the morning.
4. The deceased's family, being the injured party, appealed for him and had no complaints on him.

Thus the Court sentenced him for homicide by misadventure, as described in the 1st and 2nd chapters of the Manslaughter section: "... by misadventure, but the mercy is by God and the authorities."

Transcription:

(Aspelands häradsting, 25 oktober 1669)

Samma dag bewilliades hustru Margreta Sahl: Nills Siggessons enkia j Åhrena Tingsbewijss, at dhe gårdeler uthi Åhrena, som hennes Sahl Man Nills Siggesson och [hoon] hafva inlöst, 1. Af Modren Brijta Börgesdotter hennes tri(-) dung för 16 RD^ē effter bref af den 11 Septemb. 1652. 2. Af hustru Ingebor j Snuggarp hennes syster låth för 3 RD^ē peng^ē 4 ?skiep^ē rågh, och Ett pund Flesk, effter bref den - 8 May 1664. 3. Af h^ē Lars Siggesson hans Broderss lutt, för 8 RD^ē efter bref den 11 Sep: 1652. 4. Af h^ē Kirstin i Marhult hennes syster lott för 4½ RD^ē effter bref den 20 Feb: 1666. 5. Af h^ē Margreta i Aggarp hennes Syster lott, för sin arfz lott igen j Aggarp, effter bref af den 30 July Anno 1668. 6. Aff hustru Bryta j Fröreda, hennes syster lott för 4 RD^ē effter bref den 20 Feb: 1666. desse samtliga gårdelar äro lagbudne och lag(-) stånden. Och ehuru wäl Enkiones h^ē Margretas j Åhrena swåger Oluff Siggesson j Liungby, hahr Prätenderat till at lösa halffan medh henne, och till den ända klandrat hennes kiöp för rätta, hahr han lijkwäl aldrig någre penningar för rätta Prähenterat, utan verbaliter allenast klandrat.



7.3.2. Aspeland District Court Record Involving the Children of Sigge Larsson and Britta Börjesdotter – October 25th, 1669

Translation:

(Aspeland's District Hearing, October 25th, 1669)

The same day, housewife Margareta Nills Siggesson's widow in Åhrena gave to the court the deed of seizing of the parts of Åhrena that her sainted (dead) husband Nills Siggesson and she has been redeemed

1. Of the mother Brita Börjesdotter her third part for 16 riksdaler after the letter of the 11th of September, 1652.
2. Of housewife Ingebor in Snuggarp his (Nils's) sister's lot for 3 riksdaler money 4 skeppor rye and one pound pork after the letter of the 8th May 1664.
3. Of Mr. Lars Siggesson his brother's lot for 8 riksdaler, after the letter of 11th of September 1652.
4. Of housewife Kirstin in Marhult, his sister's lot for 4½ riksdaler, after the letter of 20th of February 1666.
5. Of the housewife Margreta in Aggarp his sister's lot for her lot again in Aggarp, after the letter of 30th of July, the year 1668.
6. Of housewife Britta in Fröreda his sister's lot for 4 riksdaler after the letter of the 20th of February 1666

This farm land is offered to those with the rights if first and legally confirmed. And the the widow housewife Margreta in Åhrena's brother-in-law Oluf Siggesson in Ljungby has said that he wants to but half of the farm and therefore protested against her purchase, but has not presented any money to the court, only protested verbally.

Per Joensson and Marit

Name	Per Joensson	Name	Marit
Born	1570s-1580s	Born	1570s-1590s
Place	Barkeryd	Place	Unknown
Died	c. 1645	Died	After 1648
Place	Barkeryd	Place	Barkeryd
Occupation	Juror	Occupation	Housewife

Children of Per Joensson and Marit

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Britta	1600s-1620s	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	1600s-1620s	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Måns	c. 1610s	Barkeryd	November, 1688	Barkeryd
Elin	1600s-1620s	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Olof	1600s-1620s	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Marit	1600s-1620s	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown



Äng, Barkeryd – Where Per Joensson lived in the late 16th century and early 17th century

Per Joensson was probably born at Äng, a village in central Barkeryd Parish, sometime in the 1570s or 1580s.¹⁷⁹ His father was Joen Persson¹⁸⁰ and his mother's name is unknown. Per's father Joen was a farmer who owned Äng in the late 16th century. Per had at least one brother named Anders.¹⁸¹ Per probably lived at Äng for his entire life. He attended Barkeryd Church. During the late 16th century, the vicar of Barkeryd Church was Laurentius Andreae Sr. Sometime between 1592 to 1601, Per's father Joen died.¹⁸²

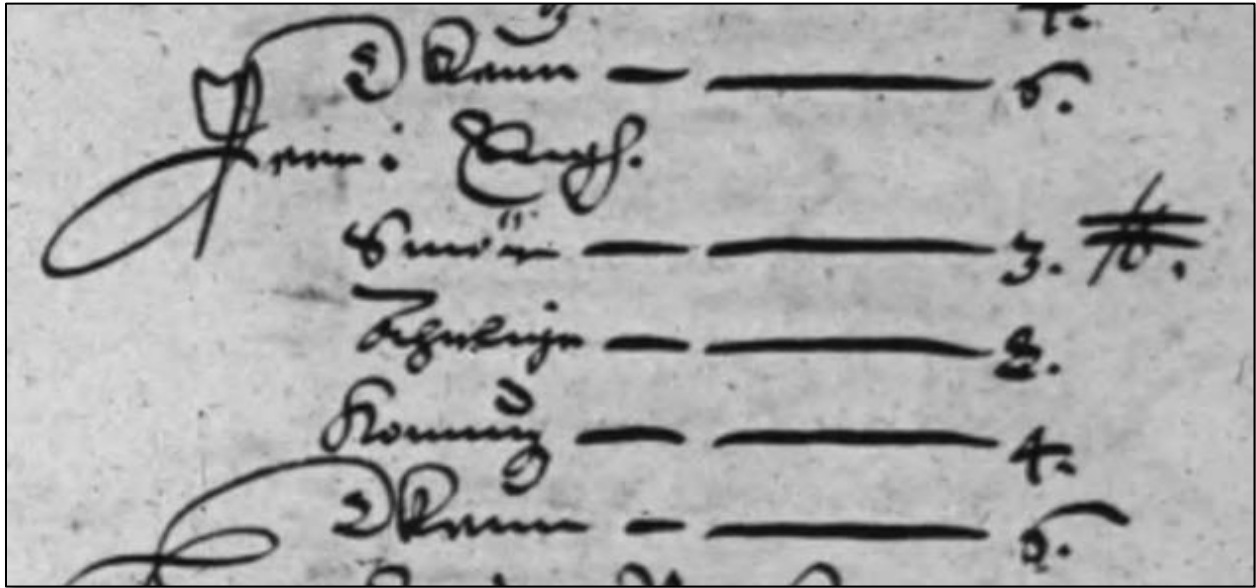
¹⁷⁹ The first record that Per appears on is from 1606 (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1606:4, Image 274) and he was probably in his twenties or thirties at this time.

¹⁸⁰ Patronymic tradition informs us that Per's father was named Joen and the farmer who lived at Äng from 1569 to 1592 was Joen Persson (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1592: 1, Image 210).

¹⁸¹ In a court record from 1634 (Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:5 (1624-1644) Image 2050), Britta Andersdotter was listed as Per's niece and patronymic tradition tells us that her father's name was Anders.

¹⁸² Joen Persson is listed in the landscape documents for the last time in 1592 (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1592:1, Image 210). No landscape documents exist for Tveta District from 1593 to 1600 and in 1601, a widow is listed at Äng (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1601: 16, Image 112).

After his father's death, Per Joensson continued to live at Äng with his widowed mother.¹⁸³ In 1605, a man named Lasse owned Äng.¹⁸⁴ It's possible that he was Per's brother. The next year, Per became the owner of Äng.¹⁸⁵



Landscape record of Per Joensson at Äng, Barkeryd Parish - 1606

Transcription:

Per i Engh

Smör-----3 #
Åhrlige-----8.
Konung-----4.
D ken -----6

Translation:

Per in Äng

Butter-----3 pounds
Annual (horses)---8.
King's (horses)---4.
Day's work-----6

The Ingrian War (1610-1617)

From 1610 to 1617, Sweden was engaged in the Ingrian War, a war involving Russia and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. During this time, Russia was going through a period called the Time of Troubles, and was occupied by the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In 1610, Sweden entered into an alliance with Russia, and declared war on the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The following year, Swedish forces captured the Russian city Novgorod, whose inhabitants wanted Sweden place one of King Gustaf IX's sons on the Russian throne. The same year, Gustaf II Adolf became King of Sweden. Even though Polish-Lithuanian forces had deserted Russia in 1612, Gustaf II Adolf still wanted to place his brother Carl Filip on the Russian throne. Although several Swedish statesmen envisioned that this war could ultimately lead to the creation of Trans-Baltic dominion, little was accomplished during this war, which came to an end in 1617.

¹⁸³ Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1601: 16, Image 112

¹⁸⁴ Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1605: 9, Image 19

¹⁸⁵ Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1606:4, Image 274

Sometime in the 1600s or 1610s, Per was married to a woman named Marit.¹⁸⁶ Per and Marit had six children together: Kerstin, Sven, Måns, Elin, Olof, and Marit.¹⁸⁷ In the 1610s, Per was a probably a farmer at Äng. In 1612, Danish soldiers attacked Barkeryd Parish during the Kalmar War.

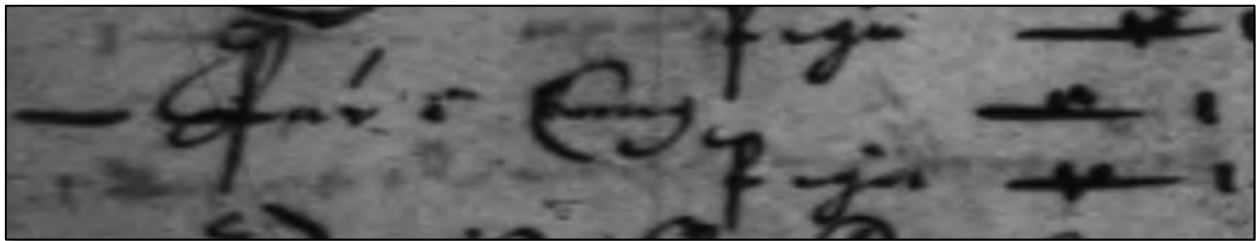
The Danish Invasion of Barkeryd Parish in 1612

From 1611 to 1613, Sweden was involved in the Kalmar War against Denmark-Norway. In early 1612, Danish soldiers marched through Barkeryd Parish, burning several farms. During this invasion, the parishioners sought shelter in the sacristy of Barkeryd Church. Several of the men in Barkeryd rallied together with other men in the area and formed a militia to defend themselves against the Danish soldiers. In the neighboring parish of Nässjö, there is a monument to the defending peasants of this war.



Engraving from a monument in Nässjö that is dedicated to the peasant defenders of 1612

In 1613, Per was taxed a daler for the Älvsborg lösen.¹⁸⁸



Älvsborgs lösen record of Per Joensson at Äng, Barkeryd Parish - 1613

Transcription:

Per i Eng - 1
Piga - 1

Translation:

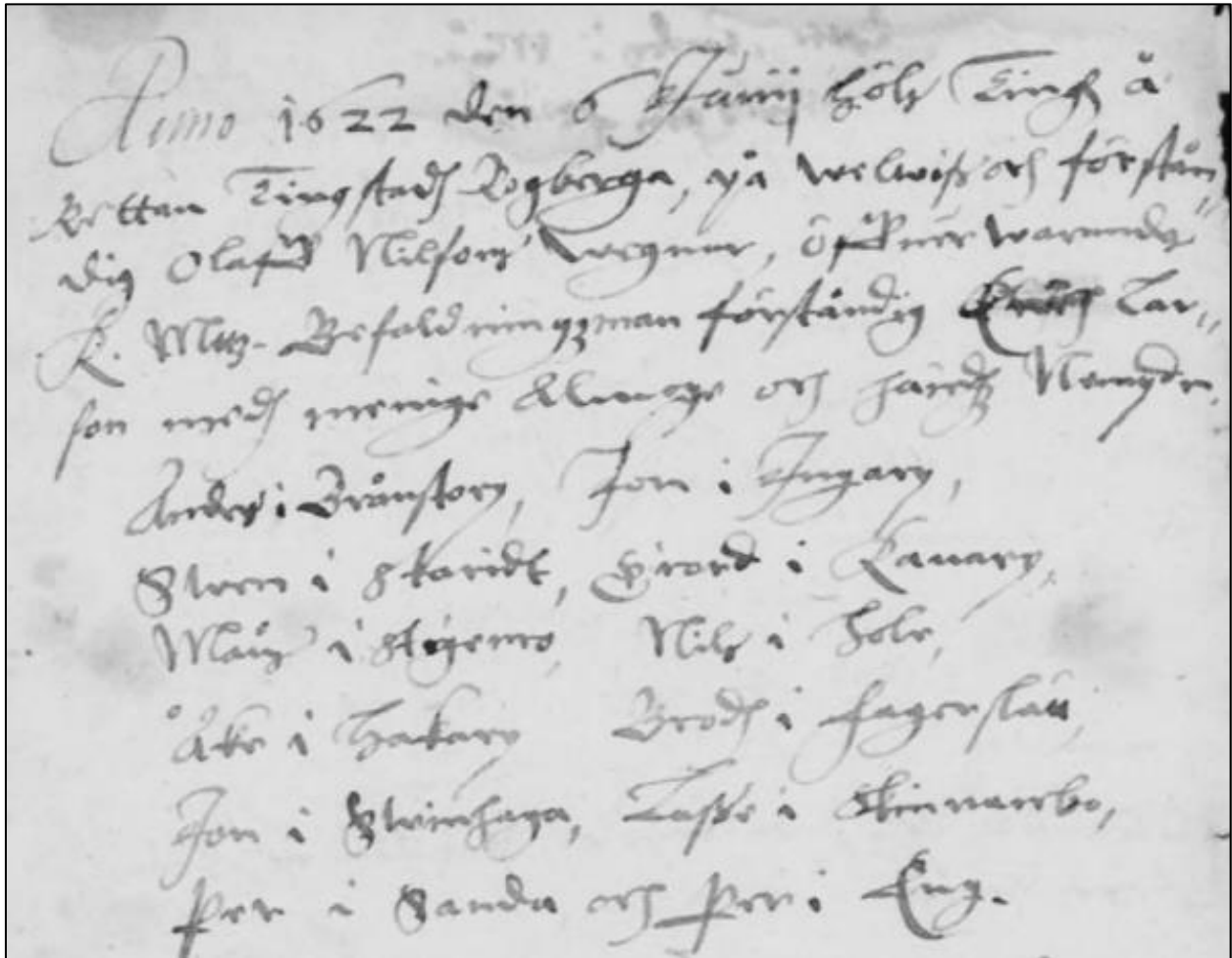
Per in Äng - 1
Maid - 1

¹⁸⁶ Marit is listed as Per's wife in Länsräkenskaper Jönköping County, Year: 1640, Image 250.

¹⁸⁷ Britta and Elin are listed as Per and Marit's children in Länsräkenskaper Jönköping County, Year: 1640, Image 250. Marit and Måns is listed as their son in Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1643, Image 80. Sven and Olof and Olof are listed as Marit's sons in Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1648, Image 75.

¹⁸⁸ Älvsborgs lösen 1613, Vol. 27 (1613-1615), Image 11

In 1622, Per was appointed as a juror for Tveta District's Court. On June 6, 1622, he served at his first court hearing, which opened with the case of Olof Nilsson.¹⁸⁹



Record of Per Joensson as a juror at Tveta District Court - June 6th, 1622

Transcription:

Anno 1622 den 6 Junij höls Tingh å
 Rettan Tingstadh Rogberga på welwise och förstån-
 dig Olafus Nilssons wegnar för öffuerwarande
 K. Mtz. befaldningsman förståndig Erik Lar-
 son medh menige Almoge och häredhz Nempde.

Anders i Bråntorp, Jon i Ingary
 Swen i Staridh, Giord i Ranary
 Måns i Stigemo, Nils i Hole
 Åke i Hakary, Brodh i Fagerstätt
 Jon i Swinhaga, Lasse i Skinnarbo
 Per i Sanda, och Per i Eng

Translation:

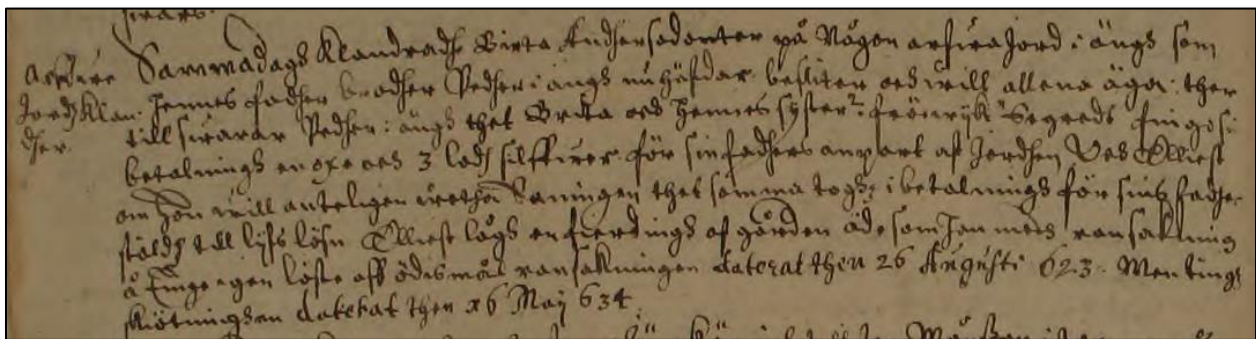
Year 1622 the 6th of June a public court session
 was held at the right court place, Rogberga on
 behalf of intelligent
 Olof Nilsson; under the presence of District
 Police Superintendent and
 Public Prosecutor the judicious Erik Larson with
 the following jurors:

Anders in Bråntorp, Jon in Ingary
 Sven in Stared, Gjörd in Ranary
 Måns in Stigemo, Nils in Hole
 Åke in Hakary, Brode in Fagerhult
 Jon in Swinhaga, Lasse in Skinnarbo
 Par in Sanda, and Per in Eng

¹⁸⁹ Tveta häradsrätts arkiv, Domböcker vid ordinarie ting, 1614-1626, Image 156

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

For a while, Per Joensson's brother Anders also lived at Äng with his family. After Anders's death, Per purchased his brother's share of land for oxen and three lod in silver. However, Britta, one Anders's daughters, later complained that she and her sister were supposed to have inherited their father's land at Äng. Ultimately, this case was brought to Tveta District's Court on June 19, 1643.¹⁹⁰



Tveta District Court record involving Per Joensson - June 19th, 1643

Transcription:

Sammadagh klandradhe Birta Andhersdotter på någon arfwa Jord i Äng som hennes fadher brodher Pedher i Äng nu häfdar besitter och will allena äga: the till swarar Pedher i Äng thet Brita och hennes syster ifrån rytt begredt fingo sin betalningh en ox och 3 lodh silffwer för sin fadhers anpart af Jordhen och elliest om hon will anteligen ewetha sanningen thet samma toghz i betalningh för sins fadher ställdh till lijfs löhn Elliest lågh en fierdingh af gården öde som han medh ransakning å finge igen löste aff ödesmål ransakningen daterat then 26 Augusti 623. Men tingz skiötningen daterat then 16 maj 634.

Translation:

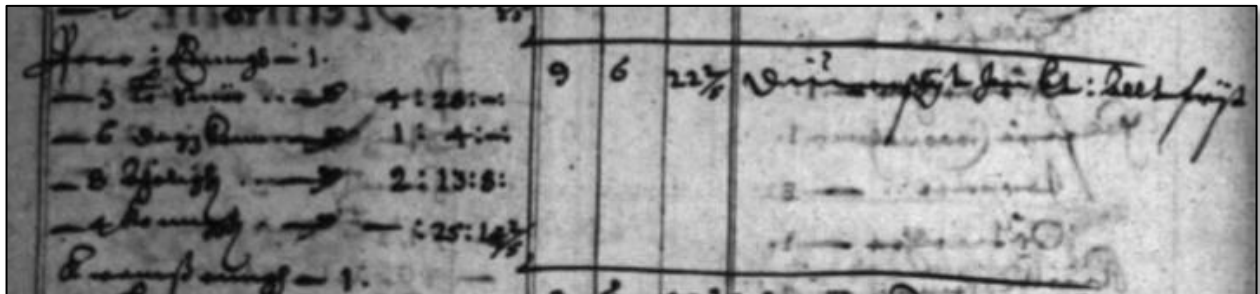
On the same day Britta Andersdotter complained about some inherited land in Äng, which her father's brother Peder in Äng now claims possession of and wants to own alone. Pedher in Äng replied that that Brita and her sister from... had received their payment in the form of oxen and 3 lod silver for their father's part of the land, and if she wants to finally know the truth; it was the same taken as payment for her father as life payment. A fourth of the farm was abandoned and this he bought after the survey on abandoned homesteads dated the 26th of August 1623, and handed to court the 16th of May 1634.

¹⁹⁰ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:5 (1624-1644), Image 2050

The Instrument of Government in 1634

On July 29, 1634, the Instrument of Government, Sweden's first constitution, was adopted. This constitution restructured the way that Sweden's administration, judiciary and military institutions were organized and substantially modified the way they functioned. One of the biggest changes that the Instrument of Government brought to Sweden was that its provinces were reorganized into counties. For example, the province of Småland was divided into Jönköping, Kalmar, and Kronoberg counties. The Instrument of Government also established the Göta Court of Appeal. Most of the Instrument of Government was devised by Axel Gustafsson Oxenstierna af Södermör (1583–1654), a Swedish statesman. The Instrument of Government also sought to regulate the Swedish monarch's powers. Even though this act was never accepted by the Swedish monarch, it stayed in effect until 1693, when King Karl XI established an absolute monarch in Sweden.

In the 1635 Jordbok, Per Joensson appears at Äng. He was taxed for three pounds of butter.¹⁹¹



Jordbok record showing Per Joensson at Äng, Barkeryd Parish in 1635

Transcription:

<i>Peer i Engh - 1</i>	9 6 22/5	<i>diureskyt Jon [?]: Allt frijt</i>
<i>-3 smör</i>	<i>4:38--</i>	
<i>-6 dags</i>	<i>1:4--</i>	
<i>-8 Årligh</i>	<i>2:13:8</i>	
<i>-4 Konungh</i>	<i>--25:14:2/5</i>	

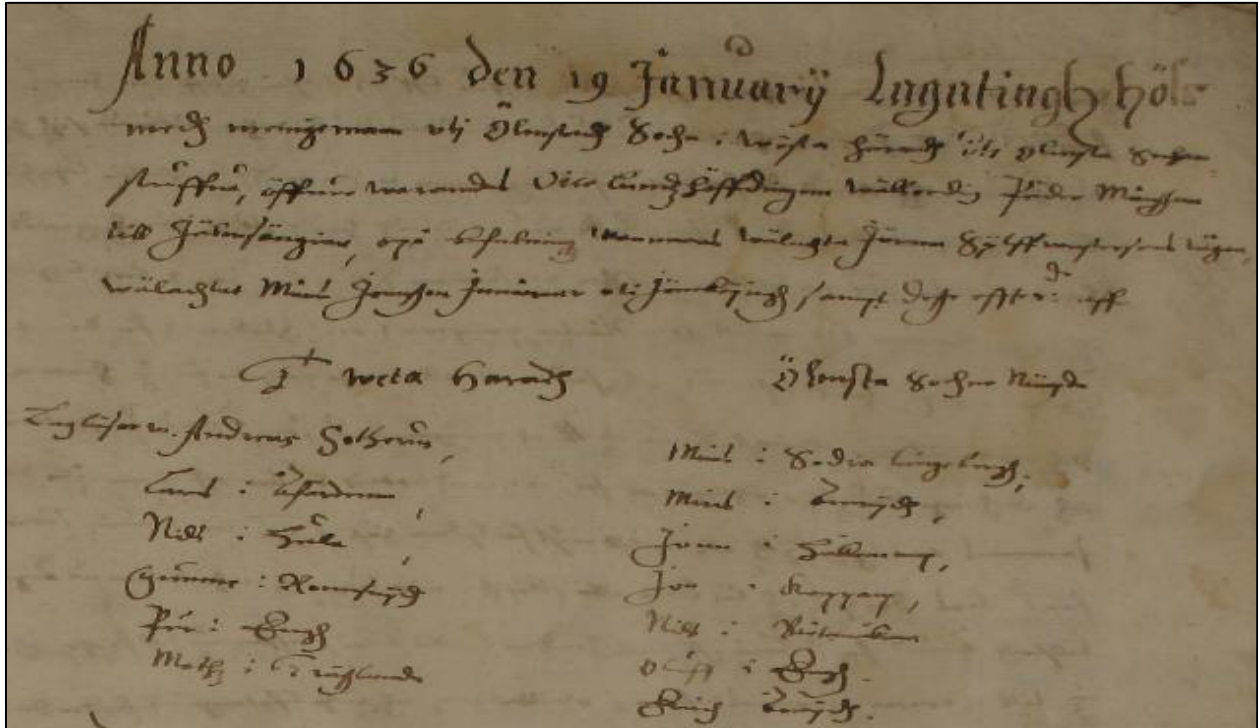
Translation:

<i>Peer in Äng - 1</i>	9 6 22/5	<i>hunter Jon [?]: All free</i>
<i>-3 pounds of butter</i>	<i>4:38--</i>	
<i>-6 day's work</i>	<i>1:4--</i>	
<i>-8 Annual (horses)</i>	<i>2:13:8</i>	
<i>-4 King's (horses)</i>	<i>--25:14:2/5</i>	

¹⁹¹ Jordeböcker Jönköping County, Vol. 1635: 2, Image 26

Throughout the 1630s, Per and Marit's children grew into adulthood. While Per was away at Tveta District Court, their sons Måns, Olof, and Sven helped their mother take care of the farm. Per and Marit's family attended Barkeryd Church. Since 1610, the vicar of Barkeryd Church was Laurentius Andreae Jr.

Per Joensson served as a juror of Tveta District's Court for 14 years. On January 19, 1636, he attended his last hearing. By this time, his son Olof was also a juror for Tveta District's Court.¹⁹²



Record of Per Joensson as a juror at Tveta District Court - January 19th, 1636

Transcription:

Anno 1636 den 19 Januarij lagatingh höls
 medh menige man uti Ölmstadh Sochn i Wista häradh uti Ölmsta Sochn
 stuffua, öffuar warandes Vice landshöffdingen wällordig Päder Månsson
 till Jälmsängier opå befalnings mannens wälachta Jöran Sijffwestersons wägn(ar),
 wälachtat Måns Jonsson J[?] uti Jönköpingh sampt desse efter^{de}: aff

Tweta haradh	Ölmsta sochne nämpda
Lagläsaren Andreas Sotherus	Måns i Sodra Långebergh
Lars i Å[färdom]	Måns i Ånerydh
Nils i Hula	Joen i Haknarp
Gumme i Rommserydh	Jon i Kopparp
Par i Engh	Nils i Siclamålen
Maths i Träslanda	Oluff i Engh
	Erichi Ånarydh

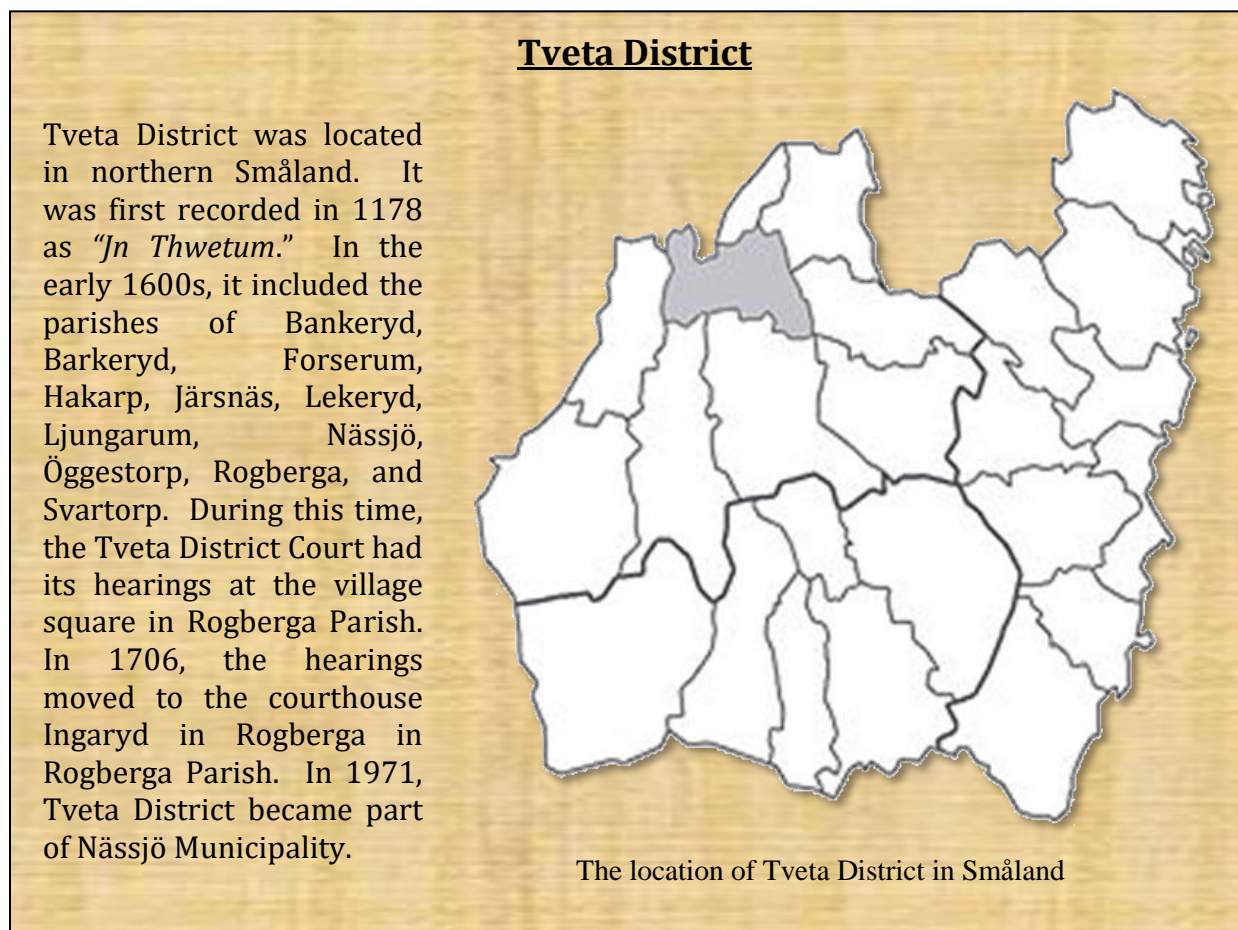
¹⁹² Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:5 (1624-1644), Image 740

Translation:

The year 1636 the 19th of January the district court held a public session in Ölmstad Parish in Vista District in Ölmstad Parish's public-room, which was attended by Vice Governor, his excellence Peder Månsson (Lood) to Hjälmköping on behalf of the District Police Superintendent and

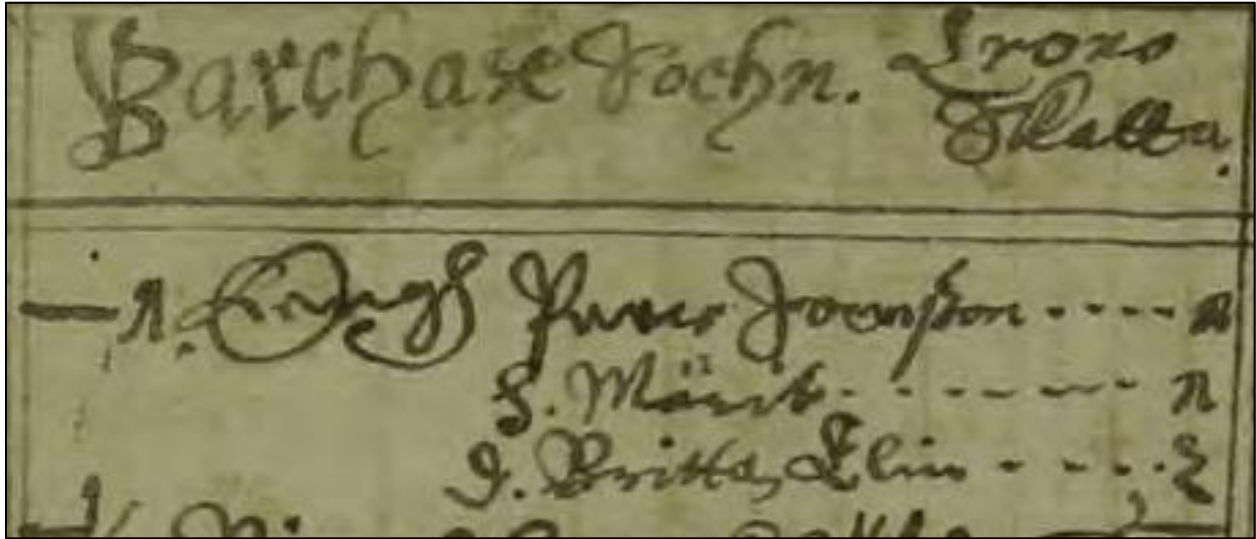
Public Prosecutor honorable Jöran Silfvesteren the well-respected Måns Jonsson J[?] in Jönköping and the following mentioned

<i>Tveta District</i>	<i>Ölmsta Parish named</i>
<i>The law-man Andreas Sotherus</i>	<i>Måns in Sodra Långebergh</i>
<i>Lars in Å[färe]</i>	<i>Måns in Åneryd</i>
<i>Nils in Hula</i>	<i>Joen in Haknarp</i>
<i>Gumme in Rommseryd</i>	<i>Joen in Kopparp</i>
<i>Par in Ång</i>	<i>Nils in Siclamålen</i>
<i>Maths in Träslanda</i>	<i>Olof in Ång</i>
	<i>Erich in Åneryd</i>



After Per finished serving as a juror, he may have gone back to focusing on farming, or he may have retired altogether.

In 1640, Per and Marit were listed at Äng with their two of their daughters, Britta and Elin.¹⁹³



Länräkenskap record of Per Joensson and Marit's family at Äng, Barkeryd Parish in 1640

Transcription:

<i>Barchase Sockn.</i>	<i>Krono</i>
	<i>Skatta.</i>
<hr/>	
-1. Engh Peer Joenßon....1	
h. Märit.....1	
d. Britta, Elin.....2	

Translation:

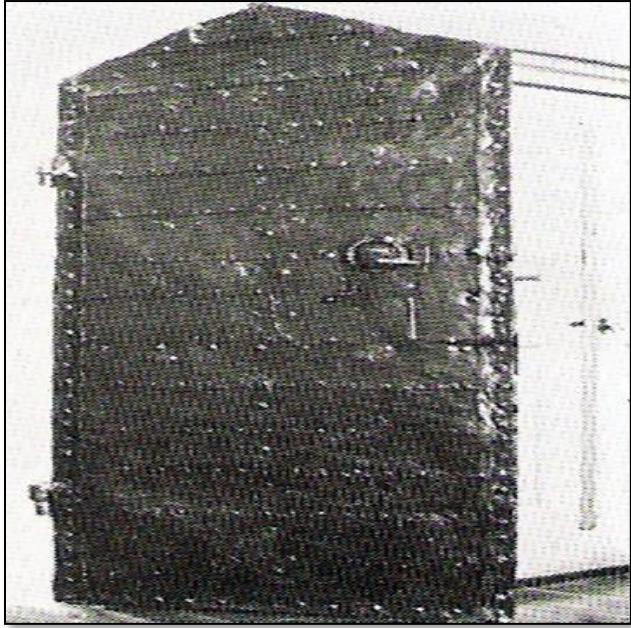
<i>Barkeryd Parish.</i>	<i>Crown</i>
	<i>Taxed Farm.</i>
<hr/>	
-1. Äng Per Joensson.....1	
wife Märit.....1	
daughters Britta, Elin....2	

Morning Chores at Äng

It was still dark when the youngest maid blew life into the charcoals in the fireplace to heat the kitchen in Äng on a cold, winter morning. Slowly, the rest of the house woke up. For breakfast, porridge was served with butter. As daylight began to break through; it was time to take care of the animals. Per Joensson looked after the horses, especially the one that dragged the sledge to church on Sundays. After this, Per had to bring in more firewood and fresh water from the well; the latter was a bit tricky now, since they first had to crash the ice-sheet. Marit took care of the chickens, which were kept under a bench in the kitchen for the winter. Per and Marit's sons, Måns, Olof, and Sven, left for a far-off barn to bring home some more hay. Their daughters, Brita, Elin, and Marit, were occupied with spinning and weaving. Around mid-day, there was a break from chores to have lunch, which was usually a slice of bread.

*By Magnus Tonquist

¹⁹³ Länräkenskaper 1631-1820: Jönköping County, Year: 1640, Image 250



Iron door that leads to the sacristy at Barkeryd Church from the 17th century

Throughout the 1640s, several of Per and Marit's children were probably married and started having children of their own. Their son Måns married a woman named Ragnel, while their daughter Marit married a man names Jöns¹⁹⁴. In 1642, Johannes Ludovici became the new vicar of Barkeryd Church. In 1643, Per and Marit were listed at Äng with their daughter Marit and their son Måns. Their son Måns was listed as a shooter, or someone who hunted animals for the Crown.¹⁹⁵

Records that List Per Joensson and Marit in the 1640s

- 1640 - Länsräkenskaper 1631-1820: Jönköping County, Year: 1640, Image 250
- 1642 - Roterings- och utskrivningslängder, Arkiv med löpande volymnumrering, Vol. 1642, page 215
- 1643: - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1643, Image 80
- 1644: - Roterings- och utskrivningslängder, Arkiv med löpande volymnumrering, Vol. 1644-1645, Image 128
- 1646: - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1646, Image 12
- 1648 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1648, Image 75

Did Per and Marit Have Sons Named Lasse and Matthes?

In 1637, a man named Matthes in Äng paid a tithe of two daler to Barkeryd Church.¹ The same year, a man named Lasse in Äng also paid a tithe to Barkeryd Church.² Lasse also paid a tithe of two daler to Barkeryd Church in 1642.³ It's possible that Matthes and Lasse were Per and Marit's sons. After all, some of their other children, Måns, Marit, and Sven, also are recorded as paying tithes to Barkeryd Church. It's also possible that they were Per's brothers or nephews. There's also a slight chance they were farmhands who lived at Äng that had no relation to Per and Marit's family, but that scenario isn't as likely.

¹ Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. L I (1558-1772), Image 47

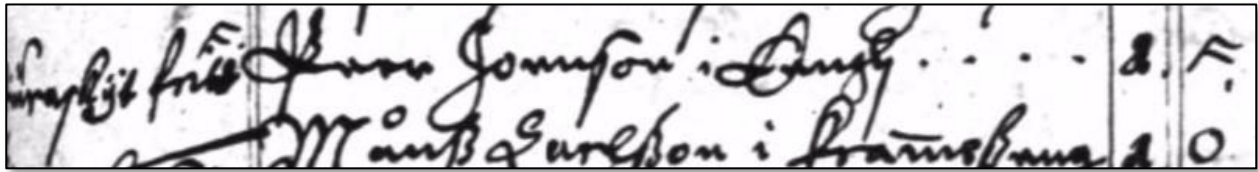
² Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. L I (1558-1772), Image 48

³ Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. L I (1558-1772), Image 52

¹⁹⁴ Jöns is listed as Marit's wife in Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1646, Image 12

¹⁹⁵ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1643, Image 80

Per Joensson was listed at Äng for the last time in 1644. In this record, he was listed as a “free shooter.”¹⁹⁶



Rotering och utskrivningslängd record of Per Joensson at Äng, Barkeryd Parish in 1644

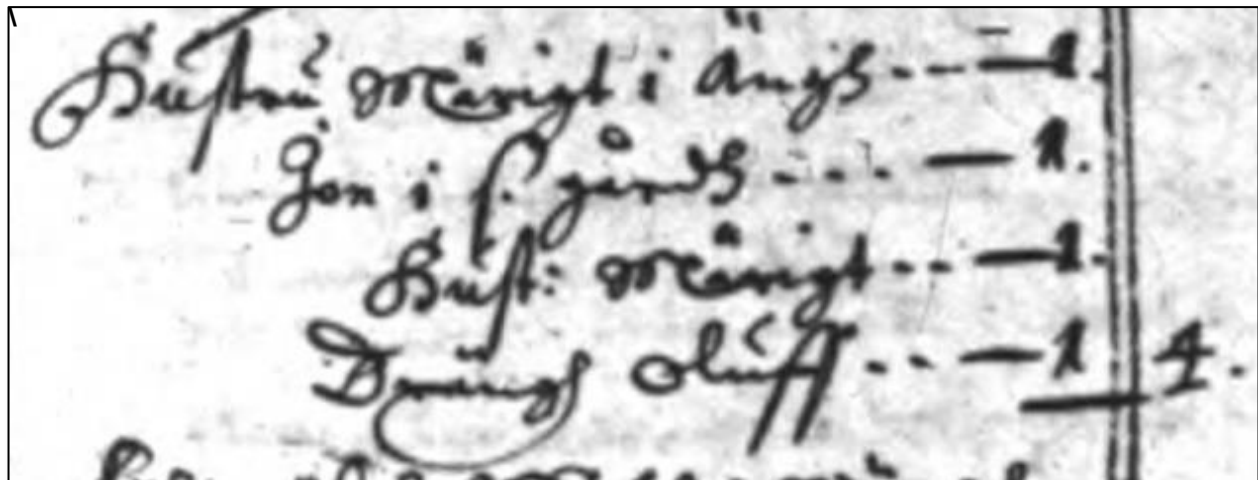
Transcription:

Translation:

Diuraskyt fritt Peer Jonnson i Engh.....1 F.

Free shooter Per Joensson in Äng.....1 F.

Per Joensson probably died around 1645.¹⁹⁷ He was buried in the cemetery of Barkeryd Church. After Per’s death, Marit continued to live at Äng. In 1646, she was listed at Äng with her daughter Marit, her son-in-law Jon, and son Olof.¹⁹⁸



Mantalslängd record of Marit at Äng, Barkeryd Parish in 1646

Transcription:

Translation:

*hustru Märigt i Ängh...-1.
Jon i s. gårdh.....-1.
hust: Märigt...-1.
Drängh Oluff....-1 4.*

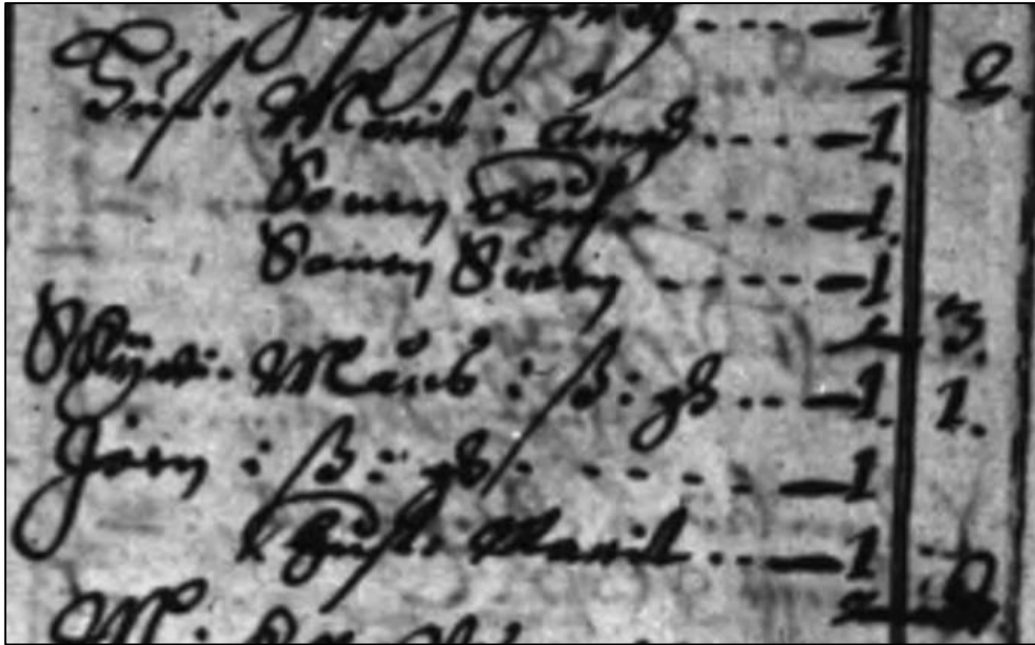
*Housewife Marit in Äng...-1.
Jon in s. farm.....-1.
Housewife Marit...-1.
Farmhand Olof.....-1.*

¹⁹⁶ Roterings- och utskrivningslängder, Arkiv med löpande volymnumrering, Vol. 1644-1645, Image 128

¹⁹⁷ Per isn’t listed in any census records at Äng after 1644

¹⁹⁸ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1646, Image 12

Marit was listed at Äng for the last time in 1648. It's unknown when she died.¹⁹⁹



Mantalslängd record of Marit at Äng, Barkeryd Parish in 1648

Transcription:

hust. Marit i Ängh...-1. 2.
Sonen Oluf.....-1.
Sonen Swen.....-1. 3.
Skytt: Måns i s:g: ...-1. 1.
Joen i s:gh.....-1.
hust: Marit...-1.

Translation:

Housewife Marit in Äng...-1..2
Son Olof.....-1.
Son Swen.....-1. 3.
Shooter: Måns i s:g:-1. 1.
Joen in s:farm.....-1.
Housewife Marit...-1.

Quiz on Per Joensson and Marit

1. What parish did Per Joensson and Marit live at?
2. What farm did Per Joensson and Marit live at?
3. The first record for Per Joensson is from what year?
4. What was Per Joensson's occupation?
5. What were the names of Per and Marit's known sons?
6. What were the names of Per and Marit's known daughters?
7. Around what year did was Per Joensson die?
8. The last known record for Marit is from what year?

Answers: 1. Barkeryd 2. Äng 3. 1606, 4. A juror 5. Måns, Sven, and Olof 6. Elin, Kerstin, and Marit 7. 1645 8. 1648

¹⁹⁹ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1648, Image 75

Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter

Name	Arvid Nilsson	Name	Marit Brodsdotter
Born	1580s-1590s	Born	1590s-1610s
Place	Unknown	Place	Unknown
Died	May, 1663	Died	Unknown
Place	Flisby	Place	Unknown
Occupation	Farmer	Occupation	Housewife

Children of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Jonsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Britta	1610-1635	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Anders	1610-1635	Unknown	June, 1702	Askeryd
Jon	1610-1635	Unknown	1677	Askeryd
Kirstin	1610-1635	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Nils	1617	Unknown	April, 1710	Flisby
Ingeborg	1621	Unknown	May, 1712	Flisby

Children of Per and Marit Brodsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Brodd	1620-1635	Flisby	Before 1712	Flisby

Children of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Marit	1639-1645	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Per	1639-1645	Flisby	March, 1675	Flisby
Ingrid	1639-1645	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Ebbe	1639-1645	Flisby	March, 1695	Flisby
Måns	November, 1645	Flisby	June, 1648	Flisby

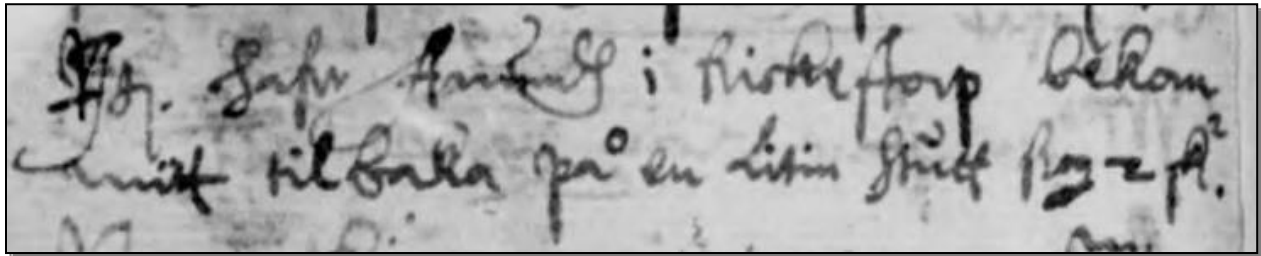
Arvid Nilsson was probably born during the late 1580s or early 1590s.²⁰⁰ His father's name was Nils and his mother's name is unknown. There's a good chance that he was born in Flisby Parish. By 1624, he was living at Rickelstorp, a farm in eastern Flisby Parish.²⁰¹

²⁰⁰ Since Arvid's son Nils was born around 1617, Arvid had to have been born at least in the 1590s.

²⁰¹ Flisby Church Archives: Vol. LI:1 (1624-1673), Image 9

Sometime in the 1610s, Arvid was married to a woman named Marit Jonsdotter. Marit came from Hulu, a farm in Barkeryd Parish, and her father was Jön Vastensson.²⁰² Arvid and Marit had six children together: Britta, Anders, Jon, Kirstin, Nils (1617-1710), and Ingeborg.²⁰³ During the 1620s, Arvid Nilsson was probably a farmhand or tenant farmer at Rickelstorp. At this time, a farmer named Boo also lived there.²⁰⁴

In 1624, Arvid sold a bullock to Flisby Church for two barrels of rye.²⁰⁵ At this time, the vicar of Flisby Church was Bengt Jönsson. The following year, Bengt's son Daniel Bengtsson became vicar of Flisby Church.



Record of a donation that Arvid Nilsson made to Flisby Church in 1624

Transcription:

*It(em) hafw Arvidh i Rickelstorp bekom-
mitt tilbaka på en Litin Stutt Rog 2 sk'*

Translation:

*The same has Arvid in Rickelstorp got back
2 barrels of rye for a small bullock.*

The Polish-Swedish War (1626-1629)

The Polish-Swedish War of 1626 to 1629 was the last conflict in the series of wars that Sweden fought against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the early 17th century. At this time, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was still ruled by Sigismund III Vasa. In May of 1626, King Gustaf II Adolf of Sweden launched a surprise invasion of Polish Prussia. Swedish forces quickly captured 16 Prussian towns and dealt Polish-Lithuanian forces several defeats that year. The Polish-Lithuanian military launched several successful counter-attacks in Polish Prussia in 1627 and reclaimed some of the towns that it had lost. The war continued for two more years until a ceasefire was declared at the Treaty of Alltmark on October 26, 1629. At this treaty, Poland ceded the larger part of Livonia to Sweden, together with the important port of Riga. The Swedes were also able to impose a 3.5% important tax on Poland's trade within the Baltic region.

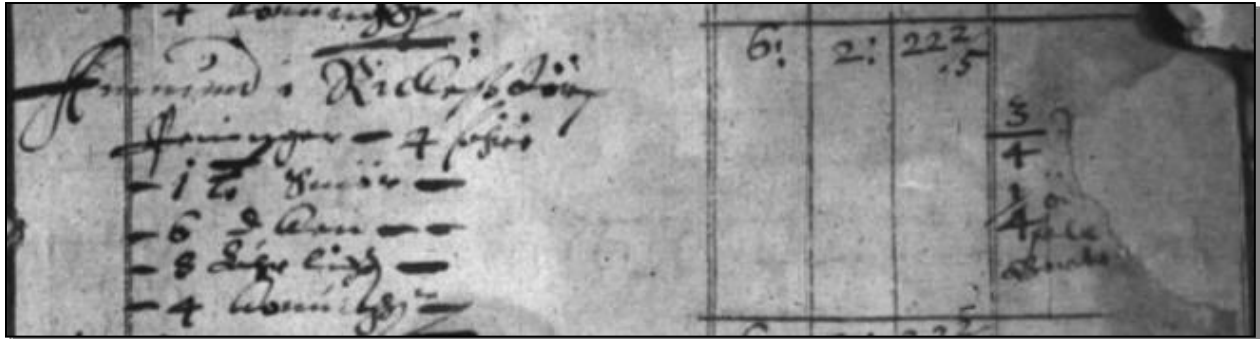
²⁰² According to Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:5 (1624-1644), Images 2510-2520, Arvid Nilsson's first wife was Marit Jonsdotter and she was from Hulu, Barkeryd.

²⁰³ These six are listed as the children of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Jonsdotter in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:26 (1669-1680) Image 239-240.

²⁰⁴ A Boo in Rickelstorp donated to Flisby Church in 1623 (Flisby Church Archives: Vol. I a/1 (1624-1673), Image 13). He remained at Rickelstorp until at least 1629 (Landskapshandlingar Smålands handlingar Vol. 1629:10, Image 44).

²⁰⁵ Flisby Church Archives: Vol. I a/1 (1624-1673), Image 9

By 1631, Boo had left Rickelstorp and the farm was now owned by Arvid Nilsson. In 1631, Arvid was taxed for four öre and one pound of butter.²⁰⁶



Jordbok record of Arvid Nilsson at Rickelstorp, Flisby Parish in 1631

Transcription:

Arvid i Rickelstorp 6: 2: 222.5
 Penningar 4 öhre 3/4
 - 1 # smör-
 - 6 dekar-- 1/4
 - 4 Årlige-
 - 6 Konungs-

Translation:

Arvid in Rickelstorp 6: 2: 222.5
 Cash 4 öre 3/4
 - 1 pound of butter
 - 6 day's work 1/4
 - 4 Annual (horses)-
 - 6 King's (horses)-

Other Farmers in Flisby Parish in 1631 Included:

Bengt in Tofta	A crofter in Erkestorp	Jon in Tåringstorp
Giermund in Koo	Nills in Boaskog	Håkan in Applarp
Carl in Torrsjö	Nills in Hammarsberg	Jon in Orreda
Måns in Torrsjö	Hans in Stora Rör	Lars in Sundränga
Jön in Fagerhult	Bengt in Skeppsås	Håkan in Hareryd
Erich in Nyaby	Jön in Stenkar	Par in Hareryd
Jöns in Östraby	Par in Haknarp	Måns in Hareryd
Arvid in Skulleryd	Hans in Sunnerängasjö	Håkon in Östraby
Jöns in Nyaby	Jon in Förås	

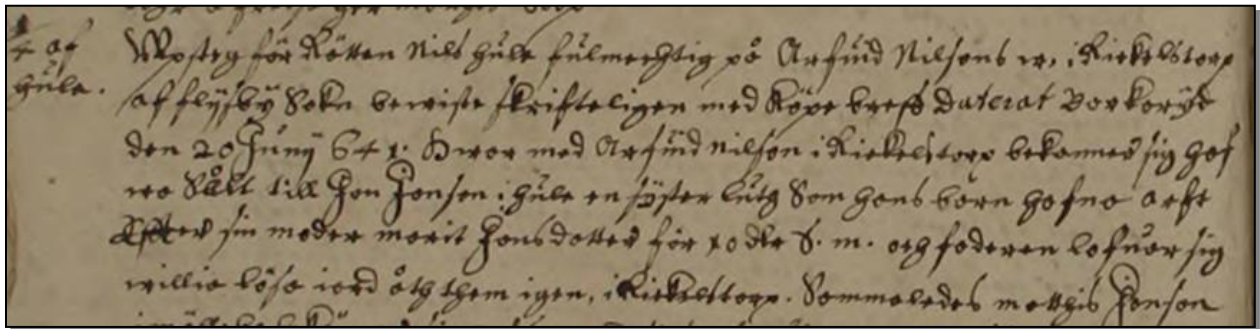
Source: Jordeböcker Jönköping County, Year 1631, Images 236-

²⁰⁶ Jordeböcker Jönköping County, Year 1631, Image 236

On June 20, 1641, Arvid Nilsson purchased a deed for a quarter of the land at Hulu, the farm in Barkeryd Parish that his first wife Marit Jönsdotter came from. On May 30, 1646, Arvid appeared at Tveta District Court and showed the deed of ownership to the court. At this hearing, Arvid told the court that he planned on buying land at Rickelstorp for his children.²⁰⁷



Hulu, Barkeryd - Where Arvid Nilsson purchased land on June 20th, 1641



Tveta District Court record that mentions Arvid Nilsson - May 30th, 1646

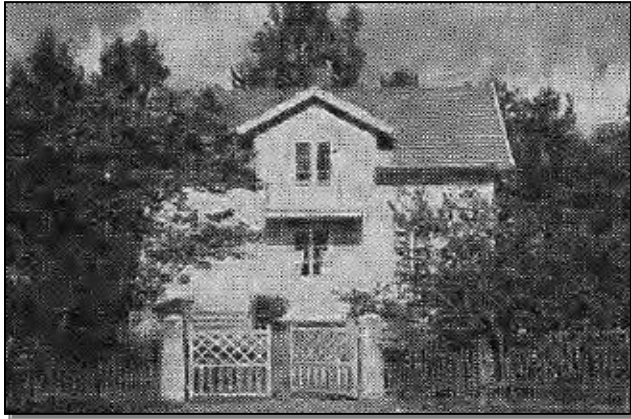
Transcription:

1/4 af Wpstep för Rätten Nils Hule fulmechtig på Arfuid Nilsons wth i Rickelstorp Hulu af flisby sokn bewiste skrifteligen med köpebreff Daterat Barkaryd den 20 Junij 641: hwar med Arfuid Nilson i Rickelstorp bekanner sig hafwa sålt till Jon Jonson i Hule en syster låth som hans børn hafua arft efter sin moder Marit Jonsdotter för 40 dlr s.m. och faderen lofuar sig willia lösa iord åth them igen i Rickelstorp.

Translation:

1/4 of Appeared in Court Nils in Hulu, who on behalf of Arvid Nilsson in Rickelstorp Hulu in Flisby Parish, showed a purchase-deed dated Barkeryd the 20th of June, 1641. In this Arvid Nilsson in Rickelstorp admits having sold a sister's part, which his children have inherited from their mother Marit Jonsdotter, to Jon Jonsson in Hulu for 40 dollars in silver. Their father explained that he is prepared to buy land for them in Rickelstorp.

²⁰⁷ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:5 (1624-1644), Image 2510

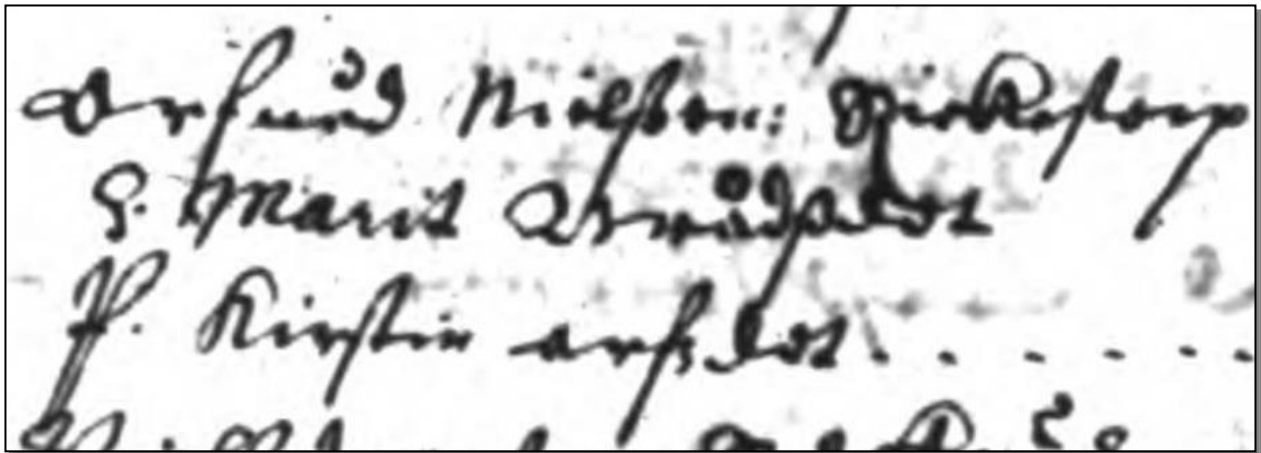


Rickelstorp, Flisby - The farm where Arvid Nilsson lived in the 17th century

Sometime in the 1630s, Marit Jonsdotter died.²⁰⁸ Sometime after this, Arvid was remarried to Marit Brodsdotter. Marit was born sometime in the 1600s or 1610s.²⁰⁹ She was first married to a man named Per, with whom she had a son named Brod.²¹⁰

Arvid and Marit had five children together: Ebbe, Ingeborg, Marit, Måns, and Per.²¹¹

In 1643, Arvid and Marit were listed at Rickelstorp. At this time, Arvid's daughter Kerstin lived at Rickelstorp as a maid.²¹²



Mantalslängd record of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter at Rickelstorp, Flisby Parish in 1643

Transcription:

*Arvid i Rickelstorp
h. Marit Brådsdr
p. Kirstin Arfids.*

Translation:

*Arvid in Rickelstorp
housewife Marit Brodsdotter
maid Kirstin Arvidsdotter.*

²⁰⁸ According to Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:5 (1624-1644), Images 2510-2520, Marit had already been dead in 1641. She probably died in the 1630s.

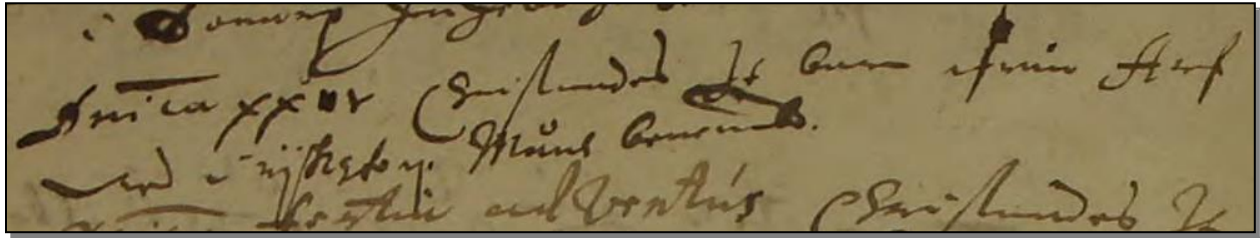
²⁰⁹ Since Marit gave birth to a son named Måns in 1645, she must have been born no earlier than the 1600s.

²¹⁰ According to Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:26 (1669-1680), Images 230-240, Brodd Persson was Arvid Nilsson's step-son. This means that his father was named Per and that Marit Brodsdotter must have been married to him.

²¹¹ Måns is listed as their son in Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 13. The marriage records of Ingrid (Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 93), Marit (Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 94), and Per (Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 96) show that they were Arvid's children from Rickelstorp. Ebbe appears as a farmhand at Rickelstorp in 1667 (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1667, Image 35) and was also listed as a witness at the baptism of Nils Arvidsson's daughter Kerstin in 1690 (Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 72), so he must have also been a son of Arvid and Marit.

²¹² Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County: Year 1643, Image 51

Sometime in late November of 1645, Marit Brodsdotter gave birth to a son named Måns. Måns was baptized at Flisby Church on November 30th.²¹³



Baptism record of Måns Arvidsson - November 30th, 1645

Transcription:

*Dnc XXIV Christnades barn ifran Arf-
vid i Rykelstorp. Måns benamt.*

Translation:

*The 24th Sunday Christened a child from
Arvid in Rykelstorp. Named Måns.*

Kyrktagning - The Absolution of Mothers after Childbirth in Old Sweden

In Old Sweden, women were considered ritually impure after childbirth, and prohibited from entering a church for six weeks. After this period, mothers of newborns underwent a church rite that enabled them to enter the church again. This rite was known as *kyrktagning*, or absolution, and in English is known as the “churching of women.” It represented the theological concept of forgiveness demonstrated through the Sacrament of Penance, which was instructed in the Old Testament regarding forty days of impurity. During the period of impurity, women were also forbidden to work outside. This was often a problem for poorer families who needed to work to provide for themselves.

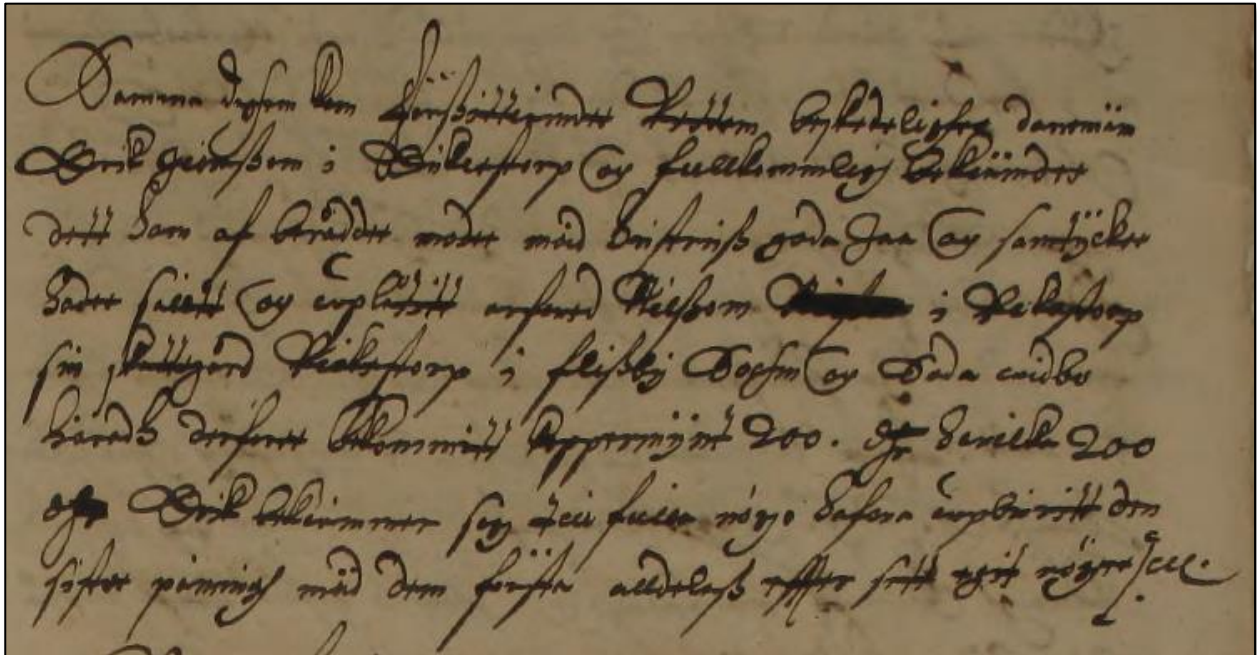
A notice needed to be delivered by the woman’s husband to a parish registrar office in advance of the absolution ceremony. The absolution ceremony was held shortly before the church service. The rite was initially held in the church gateway, but later moved to the church altar. If several women underwent this ceremony in a single Sunday, then the more prominent women in the parish received the rite first. During the rite, women kneeled on a special absolution stool while the pastor said a prayer and gave them a blessing. Unmarried mothers weren’t allowed this rite, but had to confess their sins in a rite known as *skriftades* instead.

On March 20, 1644, Arvid sold one of the farms he owned at Hulu to a man named Jon Joensson. It’s likely that Jon was the brother of Arvid’s first wife Marit Jonsdotter.²¹⁴

²¹³ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 13

²¹⁴ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:26 (1669-1680), Images 230-240

Sometime in the 1640s, Arvid Nilsson purchased a taxed farm at Rickelstorp from Erik Joensson for 200 daler in copper coins. On May 20, 1646, Erik Joensson appeared at the Södra Vedbo District Court and admitted that he had sold his land to Arvid after approval from his mother and wife.²¹⁵



Södra Vedbo District Court record that mentions Arvid Nilsson - May 20th, 1646

Transcription:

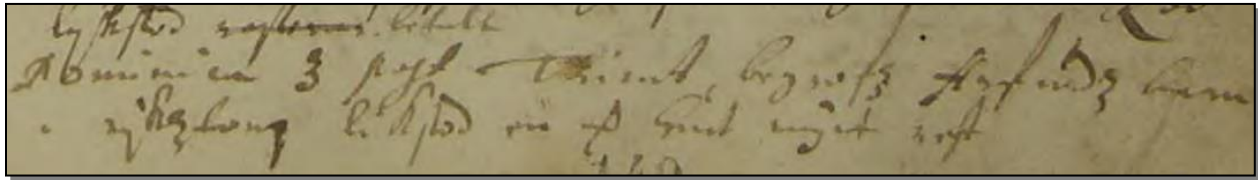
Samma daghen kom förbittiendee Retten beskedelighe danemän
Erik Joenßon i Rikestorp och fullkommeligh bekiänder
dett hann af beråddee moder mäd hustruß goda Jaa och samtÿcke
hade sålltt och uplåtitt arfwed Nilßon i Rikestorp
sin skattegård Rikestorp i Flisby Sochn och Södra widbo
häradh derföree bekommitt koppermynt 200 dlr hwilka 200
dlr Erik bekienner sig till fullo nöije hafwa upburitt den
siste penningh mäd den första alldeleß efter sitt egit nöije etc

Translation:

On the same day the modest yeoman farmer
Erik Joensson in Rickelstorp fully admitted
that he, after advice from his mother and a solid yes from his wife,
had sold to Arvid Nilsson in Rickelstorp,
his taxed farm in Rickelstorp in Flisby Parish and Södra Vedbo
District, for 200 daler in copper coins, and with this he explained
himself being fully satisfied.

²¹⁵ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:24 (1646-1660), Image 250

Sometime in June of 1648, Arvid and Marit’s toddler son Måns passed away. He was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on June 18th.²¹⁶



Burial record of Måns Arvidsson - June 18th, 1648

Transcription:

*Domnica 3 Post Trinit begrofs Arvids barn
i Rikelstorp Likstod en st huit mynt rest*

Transcription:

*The 3rd Sunday Past Trinity buried Arvid’s child
in Rikelstorp Funeral fee: 1 piece white coin rests.*

The Famine of (1649-1650)

During 1649, Sweden had another year of bad weather and a drought, which led to a meager harvest for most farmers, followed by widespread famine across the country. During this time, the roads throughout the countryside were filled with beggars. Around a third of the population of Östergötland County died during this famine.

The Effects of the Famine at Rikelstorp in 1650

Arvid entered the kitchen in Rikelstorp. “Rosa is dead”, he said, looking sadly at his wife Marit. Rosa was one of the cows in Rikelstorp, and she had been ill for some time now. Several cows in the area were ill and someone said it was a disease called rinderpest.

“Oh no, not Rosa!” Marit exclaimed, “She has always been there; this farm will not be the same without her. There’s nothing wrong with the other cows I hope?”

“Not yet”, Arvid answered, and continued: “I met Nils this morning. His cow died yesterday, and as you know, he only had one. He’s got eight children in that little cottage, they have no milk and nothing to eat. He said that his wife is now using bark and roots when cooking.”

The previous summer, 1649, had been an extremely rainy one. It rained for weeks and not only was that year’s crops ruined – the ground was now waterlogged and not much was growing there this year either. The family in Rikelstorp still had enough food; they had cows and pigs and chickens, but Arvid knew that a lot of people in the area were starving and it was still worse further north.

“We have to help Nils and his family,” Marit said. “His wife has to eat; she is expecting a child soon.” Marit packed a basket with a bottle of milk, a piece of bread, some potatoes, some eggs, and a small piece of pork. She then called for her children Ingrid and Per, and asked them to go to Nils’s cottage with the basket. “We must help each other as long as we can”, she said, and looked at her children walking away down the path, carrying the basket between them.

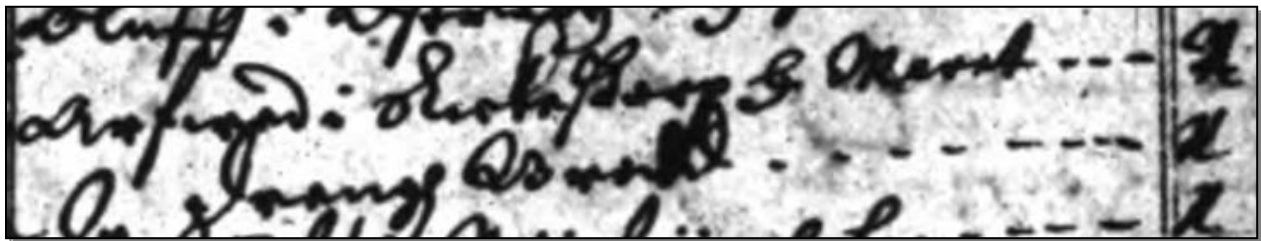
*By Christina Tuvevesson Lindaryd

²¹⁶ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 149

In 1654, Arvid, Marit, and Marit's son Brodd were listed at Rickelstorp.²¹⁷ By this time, Brodd was courting Arvid's daughter Ingeborg, who was his step-sister.



House at Rickelstorp



Mantalslängd record of Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter at Rickelstorp, Flisby Parish in 1654

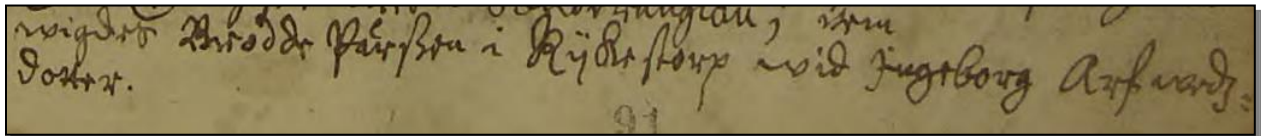
Transcription:

Arvid i Rickelstorp h. Marit Brådsdr...2
dräng Brodd.....1

Translation:

Arvid in Rickelstorp wife Marit Brodsdotter...2
farmhand Brodd.....1

On October 29, 1654, Brodd Persson and Ingeborg Arvidsdotter were married.²¹⁸



Marriage record of Brodd Persson and Ingeborg Arvidsdotter - October 29th, 1654

Transcription:

wigdes Brodde Pärßon i Rikestorp wid Ingeborg Arfwedsz-
dotter

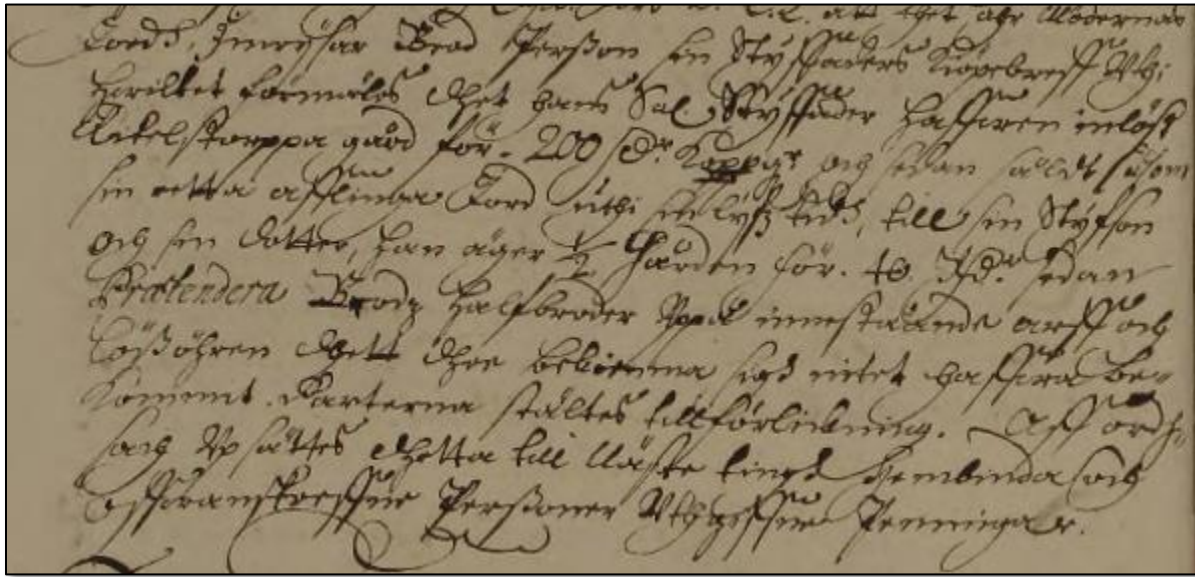
Translation:

Married (the 23rd Sunday past Trinity) Brodde Persson in Rickelstorp with Ingeborg Arvidsdotter

²¹⁷ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1654, Image 76

²¹⁸ Flisby C:1 Marriages, Vol. (1635-1700), page 91

Arvid Nilsson eventually sold his land at Rickelstorp to Brodd Persson for 200 daler in copper mint.²¹⁹



Södra Vedbo District Court record that shows that Brodd Persson purchased land at Rickelstorp from his stepfather Arvid Nilsson - March 22nd or 23rd, 1669

Transcription:

... Brod Persson sin styffaders köpebreff Uthi hwilket förmäles dhet hans sal. Styffader haffwer inlöst Rikelstorppa gård för 200 D' Kopp' och sedan såldt såsom sin retta afflinga Jord uthi sin lifz tidh, till sin styfson och sin dotter, Han äger 1/2 Gården för 40 Rd' sedan Prætendera Brodz halfbroder Uppå innestående arff och Löböhren dhett dher bekomma sigh intet Haffwa bekommit. Parterna stältes till förlikning. Aff ordh-

... Upsättes dhetta till Näste tingh Hembinda och Offanskreffne Perßoner Uthgiffne Penningar.

Translation:

... Brod Persson showed the purchase-deed of his stepfather. It shows that his late stepfather had bought the Rickelstorp farm for 200 daler copper mint, and then sold it as his rightly inherited land to his stepson and his daughter. He bought 1/2 of the farm for 40 riksdaler – Brod's step- brother claims that he has not received anything from his remaining inheritance. The parties were ordered to effect reconciliation and present it at the next session of the Court of Appeal.

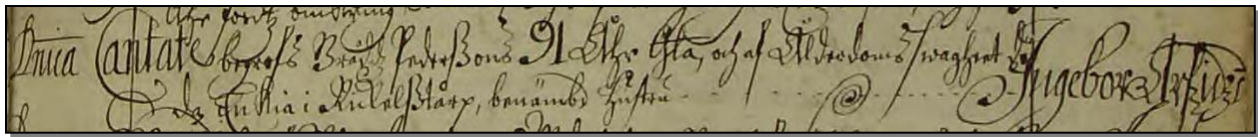
²¹⁹ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:26 (1669-1680), Images 2390-2400

Brodd and Ingeborg lived at Rickelstorp for the remainder of their lives. They had at least four children: Gunnil (b.1657), an unnamed child (b. 1661), Johan (b. 1662), and Anna (b. 1665).

Children of Brodd Persson and Ingeborg Arvidsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Gunnil	October, 1657	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Unnamed child	December, 1661	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Johan	November, 1662	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Anna	September, 1665	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

Ingeborg passed away at Rickelstorp in May of 1712 at the age of 91. Since she was listed as a widow, Brodd must have died before this time.²²⁰



Burial record of Ingeborg Arvidsdotter - May 18th, 1712


Transcription:

Dnica Cantate begrofs Bråddz Pederßons 91 Åhr gla, och af ålterdoms swaghet döda Enkia i Rickelstärp, benämnds hustru..... Ingebor Arfidzd.

Translation:

Cantate Sunday buried Brodd Pedersson's 91 year old wife from old age and weakness Widow in Rickelstorp. Was named housewife.....Ingeborg Arvisdotter

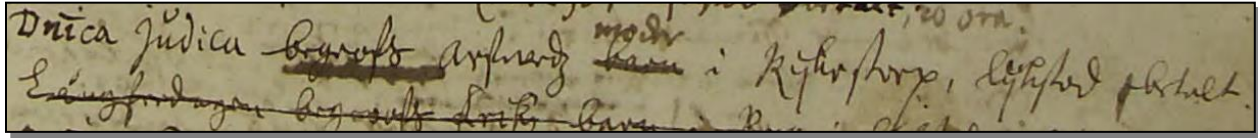
Brewing in Old Sweden



Beer has been a staple in Swedish culture since at least the time of the Vikings. Old Norse texts mention the consumption of ale and mead. During this time, mead was the favored drink. In Old Sweden, most farms brewed their own beer. During this time, beer was much weaker than it is today. People frequently drank beer to give them vigor. Brewing was mostly a household production until the 19th century. In the mid-19th century, a number of breweries were founded in several Swedish cities.

²²⁰ Flisby Burials, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 239

In late March of 1656, Arvid Nilsson's mother passed away at Rickelstorp. She was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on March 23rd²²¹. The following year, Magnus Månsson Montilius became the vicar of Flisby Church.



Burial record of Arvid Nilsson's mother - March 23rd, 1656

Transcription:

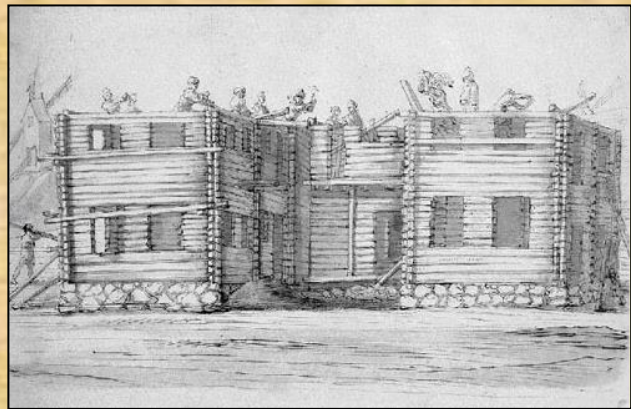
Dnica Judica begrofs Arfwedz moder i Rikestorp, lijkstod betalt.

Translation:

Judica Sunday buried Arvid's mother in Rickelstorp. Gift to the parson paid.

Knuttimmerhus - X-Joint Houses

In old Sweden, most houses were x-joint log houses, which were called *knuttimmerhus*. These houses were built with horizontally laid logs that were interlocked in the corners. The X-joint building method probably started around the 11th to 12th centuries. The oldest X-joint houses in Sweden are from the 13th century and the oldest existing X-joint building that is still standing is Granhult Church in Småland, which is from the 1220s.

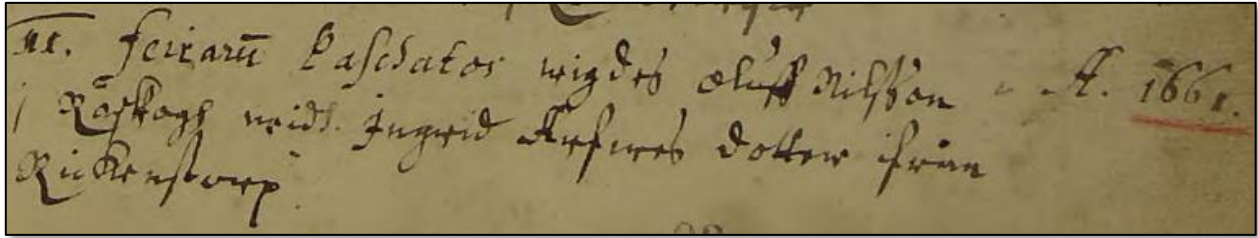


Sketch of an X-joint cabin from the 1670s

Pine trees were usually used to build X-joint cabins, but spruce was also used. A groove was cut underneath each log so it could fit tightly between adjacent logs. The upper side of the log was then evened out a little bit. A special tool called a "dragjärn" (a talon shaped tool with two prongs) was then used to cut notches on the two adjacent logs. A lengthwise groove was also cut in the center of the upper log so that the weight of that log rested on its outer edges and made a tight fit. Moss or tarred flax was used to seal the area between logs. Dowels were used to keep the logs in place. Today there are still a number of X-joint houses in Sweden, especially across the countryside.

²²¹ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 157

On April 15, 1661 Arvid and Marit's daughter Ingrid married a man named Olof Nilsson from the farm Råskog.²²²



Marriage record of Olof Nilsson and Ingrid Arvidsdotter - April 15th, 1661

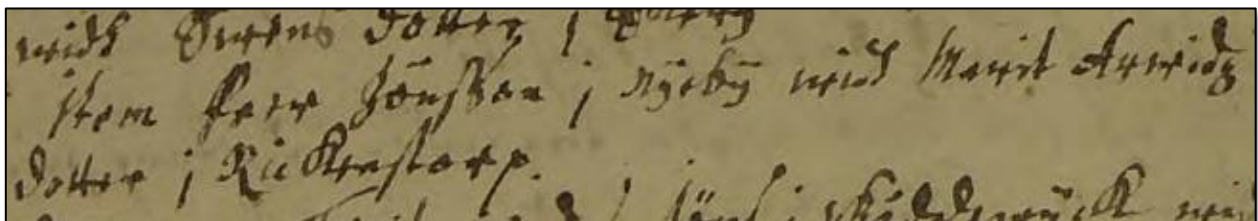
Transcription:

*11. Feriarii Paschator wigdes Olof Nilsson
i Råskog med Ingrid Arvidsdotter ifrån
Rickelstorp*

Translation:

*11. 2nd day of Easter married Olof Nilsson
in Råskog with Ingrid Arvidsdotter from
Rickelstorp*

On October 18, 1663 Arvid and Marit's daughter Marit married a man named Per Jönsson from the farm Nyaby.²²³



Marriage record of Per Jönsson and Marit Arvidsdotter - October 18th, 1663

Transcription:

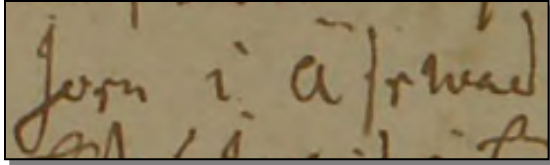
*18. Octobris wigdes Per Jönsson i Nyaby med Marit Arvids-
dotter i Rickelstorp*

Translation:

*the same day [married] Per Jönsson in Nyaby with Marit Arvidsdotter
in Rickelstorp*

²²² Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 93

²²³ Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 94



Two of Arvid’s sons, Jon and Anders, ended up moving to Askeryd Parish. Jon resided at a farm called Äsevad, where he died sometime in 1677.²²⁴

Burial entry of Jon Arvidsson- 1677

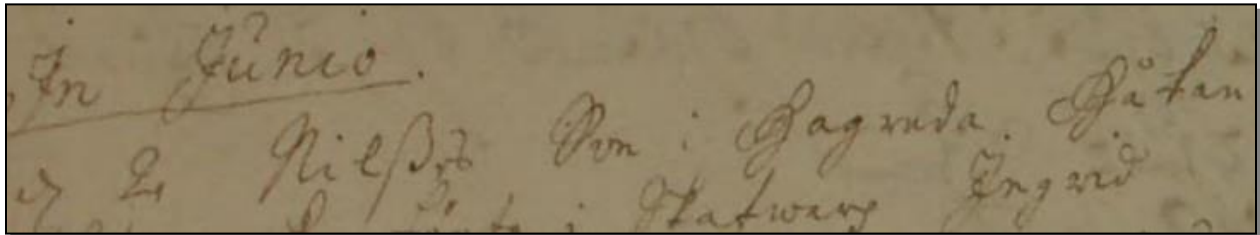
Transcription:

Translation:

Joen i Äsevad

Joen in Äsevad

Arvid’s son Anders moved to a farm in Askeryd called Hagrida. Anders died at Hagrida in late June of 1702. He was buried in the cemetery of Askeryd Church on June 22nd.²²⁵



Burial record of Anders Arvidsson - June 22nd, 1702

Transcription:

Translation:

d 22 Anders in Hagreda

The 22nd Anders in Hagrida [was buried]

Askeryd Parish



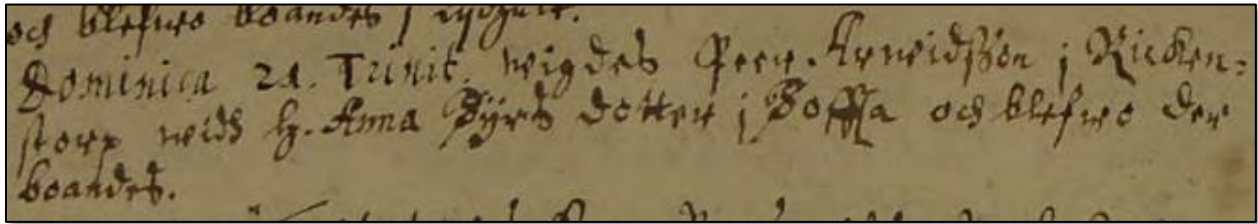
Askeryd Church

Askeryd Parish is located just east of Flisby Parish. It is 120.05 square kilometers, of which 108.47 is country. Askeryd has medieval origins. It was first mentioned in 1282 as *Askeryt*. The name derives from the prefix *ask* (“ash”) + the trail *ryd* (“clearing”), which means “ash clearing.” Askeryd used to be part of Norra Vedbo District. In 1971, it became part of Aneby Municipality. In 2000, there were 374 inhabitants in Askeryd.

²²⁴ Askeryd Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1671-1722), page 86

²²⁵ Askeryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1695-1765), page 339

On October 29, 1665, Arvid and Marit's son Per married a woman named Anna Tyresdotter from the farm Stora Tofta in Flisby.²²⁶



Marriage record of Per Arvidsson and Anna Tyresdotter - October 29th, 1665

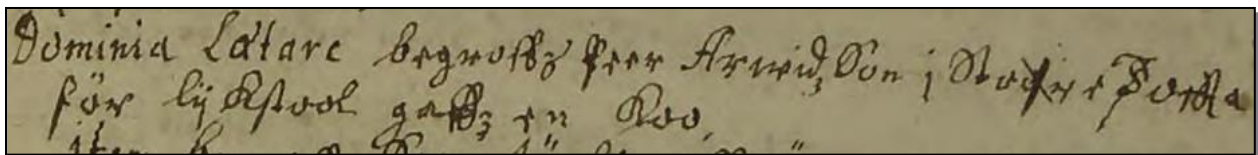
Transcription:

Dominica 24 Trinit. wigdes Peer Arvidsson i Rickelstorp med p. Anna Tÿrsdotter i Tofta och blefwe dar boandes

Translation:

The 24th Sunday of Trinity. married Peer Arvidsson i Rickelstorp with maiden Anna Tÿrsdotter in Tofta and became living there

After he was married, Per moved to Stora Tofta to live with Anna. Per died at Stora Tofta in 1675. He was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on March 16, 1675.²²⁷



Burial record of Per Arvidsson -, March 16th, 1675

Transcription:

Dominica Latare begrofs Peer Arvidsson i Stora Tofta för likstod gaffz en koo

Translation:

Latare Sunday buried Per Arvidsson in Stora Tofta for parson's gift gave a cow

²²⁶ Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 96

²²⁷ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 173

Sometime in the 1640s or 1650s, Arvid Nilsson’s son Nils was married to an unknown woman. The two had eight children together: Elisabeth, Marit, Arvid (1658-1749), Sara (1660-1737), Zacharias (1662-1736), Måns (1673-1673), Måns (1674-1675), and Börje (1690-1745). In 1658, Arvid was living at Hagrida, the farm in Askeryd Parish that his brother Anders lived.²²⁸ He was still living there in 1660.²²⁹ By 1673, he had moved back to Rickelstorp, where he lived for the remainder of his life.²³⁰

Children of Nils Arvidsson and an Unknown Woman

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Elisabeth	1640s-1650s	Askeryd?	Unknown	Unknown
Marit	1640s-1650s	Askeryd?	February, 1725	Höreda
Arvid	1658	Askeryd	March 14, 1749	Askeryd
Sara	1660	Askeryd	April, 1737	Flisby
Zacharias	1662	Askeryd	June, 1736	Flisby
Måns	1673	Flisby	1673	Flisby
Måns	May, 1674	Flisby	January, 1675	Flisby
Börje	1680	Flisby	February, 1745	Askeryd

Sources for 17th Century Swedish Genealogical Records

Most Swedish church books started being recorded in the late 17th century, making it difficult to conduct genealogical research beyond this point. However, there are still several sources that one can look into:

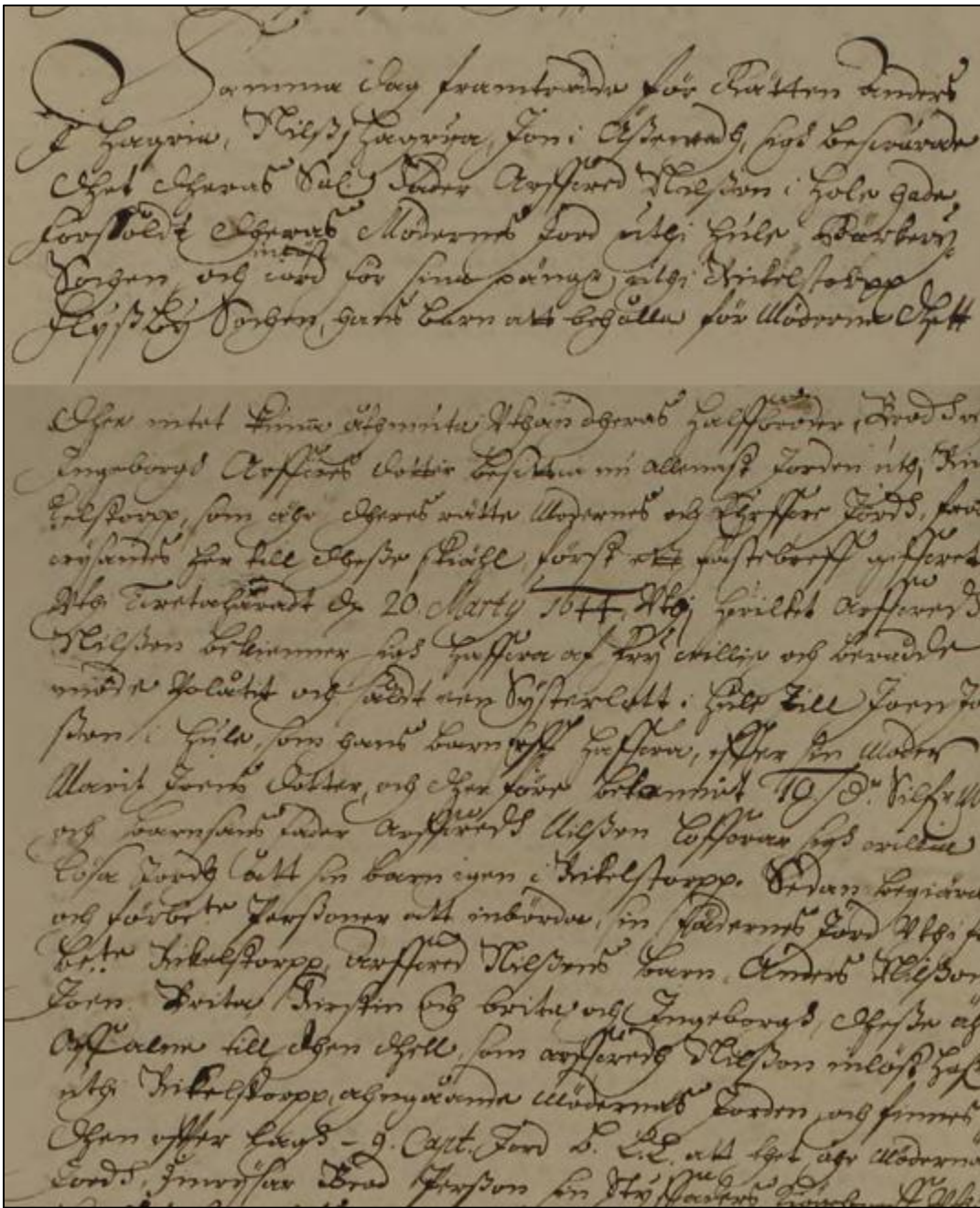
- **Domböcker** (Court records) started being recorded in the late 16th century or early 17th century.
- **Jordbocker** (Earth Books) list the name of the owner of a farm and how much he was taxed for the year.
- **Kyrkoarkiv** (Church Archive) records list the donations that a church’s congregation members have given to the church.
- **Landskapshandlingar** (Landscape Documents) were recorded from 1530 to 1629 and list the name of the owner of a farm and how much he was taxed for the year.
- **Mantalslängder** (Census records) started being record in 1642 and list the owner of a farm, his wife, adult children, farmhands, and maids.

²²⁸ Nils’s son’s Arvid’s death record from Askeryd Deaths, Vol. C (1695-1765), page 395A mentions that he was born at Hagrida, Askeryd.

²²⁹ Nils’s daughter Sara’s death record from Askeryd Deaths, Vol. C (1695-1765), page 287 mentions that he was born at Hagrida, Askeryd.

²³⁰ Nils’s son Måns was born at Rickelstorp in 1673 according to Flisby Deaths, Vol. 1 (1635-1700), page 171.

On March 22 or 23, 1669, three of Arvid Nilsson’s sons, Anders, Jon, and Nils, appeared at Tveta District Court and stated that their father had sold their mother Marit Jonsdotter’s land at Hulu and later purchased land at Rickelstorp. Since the three had been entitled to their mother’s land at Hulu, they requested to own land at Rickelstorp in compensation. However, at this time, the land at Rickelstorp was owned by their step-brother Brodd Persson, who had bought half of the land at Rickelstorp for 40 daler.²³¹



Södra Vedbo District Court record that mentions Arvid Nilsson’s children
 March 22nd or 23rd, 1669

²³¹ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:26 (1669-1680), Images 230-240

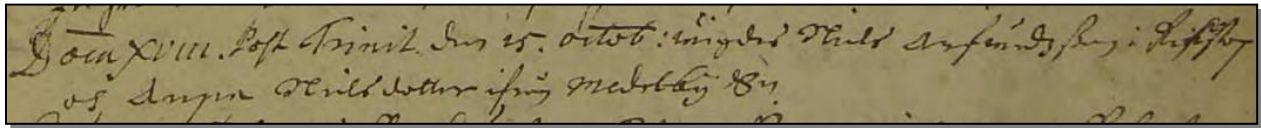
Transcription:

Samma dag framträdde för Rätten Anders j Hagra, Nilß j Hagraja, Jon i Äßewadh, sigh beswärade dhet dheras Sal. Fader Arffwed Nilßon i Hole hade försåldt dheras Mödernes Jord uthi Hule Bärkery Sochen, och inlöst iord för sina päng:r uthi Rickelstorpp Flijßby Sochen, hans barn att behålla för Möderne dhett dhee intet kunna åthniuta Uthan dheras Halffbroder Brodh och Ingeborgh Arffwes dotter besitta nu allenast Jorden uthj Rickelstorpp, som ähr dheras rätta Modernes och Ehrffwe Jordh, framwijsandes her till dheße skiähl, först ett Fastebreff giffwet Uthi Tweta häradt d 20 Martij 1644, Uthj hwilket Arffwedh Nilßon bekienner sigh haffwa af frij willie och berådde möde Uplåtit och såldt een Systerlott i Hule till Joen Jonßon i Hule, som hans barn Erft haffwa, efter sin Moder Marit Joensdotter, och dher före bekommit 10 dlr silf:r m^t och barnsens fader Arffwedh Nilßon loffwar sigh willia lösa Jordh

Translation:

The same day Anders in Hagra, Nils in Hagra, and Jon in Ässevad appeared in Court, appealing that their late father, Arvid Nilsson in Hulu, had sold their mother's land in Hulu, Barkeryd Parish, and bought land in Rickelstorp in Flisby Parish for the money, for his children to keep as inheritance through their mother. This they cannot do since their half-brother Brodde and Ingeborg Arvidsdotter now possesses the land only at Rickelstorp, which is to be recognized as their inheritance through their mother. Shown first by a legal ratification of land owning issued by Tveta District Court on the 20th of March 1644, in which Arvid Nilsson admits to have by free will and deliberately sold a sister-part in Hulu to Joen Jonsson in Hulu, which his children had inherited after their mother Marit Joensdotter, and for which he received 10 daler silver mint, and the children's father Arvid Nilsson promised to buy land to his children in Rickelstorp. Then the above mentioned persons asked for their father's land in Rickelstorp. Arvid Nilsson's children: Anders Nilsson (sic!), Joen, Brita, Kirstin and Brita and Ingeborg, they are heirs to the part in Rickelstorp bought by Arvid Nilsson. In order to prove it was their mother's land.

Sometime in the early 1680s, Nils Arvidsson's first wife died. Nils was married again on October 15, 1682 to Anna Nilsdotter, a woman from Medelby Parish.²³² Anna had five children from a previous marriage.²³³



Marriage record of Nils Arvidsson and Anna Nilsdotter - October 15th, 1682

Transcription:

Doca XVIII Post Trinit den 15 octob wigdes Niels Arfwidzßon i Rikestorp och Anna Nielsdotter ifrån Medelby Sn

Translation:

The 28th Sunday Past Trinity, the 15th of October married Nils Arvidsson in Ricketstorp and Anna Nilsdotter from Medelby Parish

Children of Nils Arvidsson and Anna Nilsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Nils	August, 1683	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Per	October, 1684	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Gunnil	October, 1687	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Kerstin	October, 1690	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

Nils and Anna had five children together: Nils, Per, Gunnil, and Kerstin.

District Court Cases Involving Nils Arvidsson

On March 25th, 1670, Nils Arvidsson purchased his brothers' share of Ricketstorp for 82 daler in silver, which was approved at the Göta Court of Appeals on May 30th 1671.¹

On September 15th, 1697, Nils Arvidsson's testimony was written, explaining how all his property should be divided between all his children, including a morning gift of 20 lod silver. It was thereafter legally registered.²

On January 30th, 1697, Nils Arvidsson was visited by two jurors and declared that his testimony was according to his own will and there was nothing that he wished to add or change.³

¹Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:26 (1669-1680), Image1350

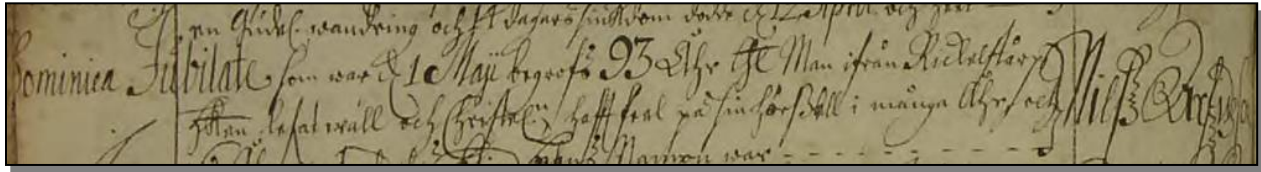
²Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County Vol. EVIIAABA:147 (1705-1705), Image 1550

³Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAABA:243 (1708-1708), Image 3420

²³² Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 101

²³³ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAABA:403 (1713-1713), Image 2640

Nils went blind and deaf in his later years. He passed away at the age of 93 in late April of 1710. He was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on May 1st.²³⁴



Burial record of Nils Arvidsson - May 1st, 1710

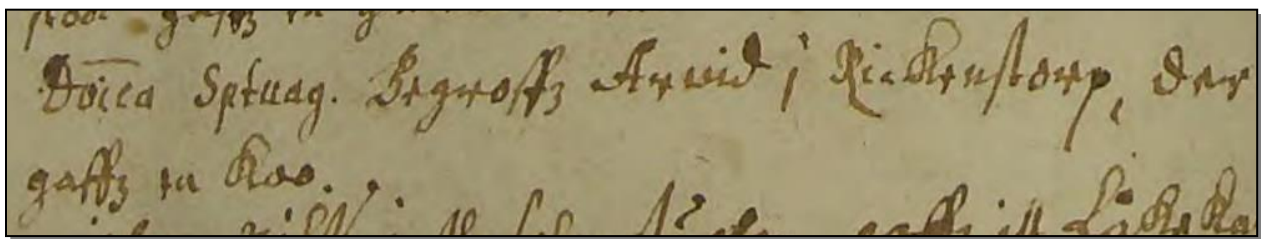
Transcription:

Dominica Jubilate som war d 1 Maji begrofs 93 åhr gl Man ifrån Rickelstorp than lefat wäll och Christl:n hafft feel på sin hörbell i många Åhr och i 6 Åhr warit aldeles blind, hans Nampn war Nilß Arvidson

Translation:

Jubilate Sunday which was the 1st of May buried 93 year old man from Rickelstorp he lived (a) good and Christian (life) had lost his hearing for many years and in (the last) 6 years was completely blind, his name was Nils Arvidsson.

Sometime in early February of 1663, Arvid Nilsson passed away at Rickelstorp. He was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on February 15th.²³⁵ It's unknown when Marit Brodsdotter died.



Burial record of Arvid Nilsson- February 15th, 1663

Transcription:

Doica Sptuag. Begroffz Arwid j Rickelstorp, der der gaffz en koo

Translation:

Septuagesima Sunday Buried Arvid in Rickelstorp. There was given a cow (for the burial fee)

²³⁴ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 236

²³⁵ Flisby Deaths, Vol.C:1 (1635-1700), page 162

Quiz on Arvid Nilsson and Marit Brodsdotter

1. What was the name of the parish that Arvid and Marit lived at?
 - a. Barkeryd
 - b. Flisby
 - c. Norra Solberga
 - d. Nässjö

2. What was the name of the farm that Arvid and Marit lived at?
 - a. Brånstorp
 - b. Hareryd
 - c. Hulu
 - d. Rickelstorp

3. What year is the first known record for Arvid from?
 - a. 1621
 - b. 1622
 - c. 1623
 - d. 1624

4. What farm did Arvid's first wife Marit Jonsdotter hail from?

5. How many children did Arvid have with Marit Jonsdotter?

6. How many children did Arvid have with Marit Brodsdotter?

7. What was the name of Arvid and Marit's child who lived from 1645 to 1648?

8. What year did Arvid's mother die?

9. What parish did Arvid's sons Anders, Jon, and Nils move to?

10. What year did Arvid Nilsson die?

Answers: 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. Hulu, Barkeryd Parish 5. Six 6. Six 7. Måns 8. 1656 9. Askeryd 10. 1663

Södra Vedbo District Court Record Involving the Children of Arvid Nilsson – March 22-23rd, 1669²³⁶

The image shows two pages of handwritten Swedish court records. The top page begins with a large initial 'S' and contains several lines of text. The bottom page is a longer document, starting with 'Ofta intet finna utom...' and ending with a signature. The handwriting is a dense, cursive script typical of the 17th century.

²³⁶ Göta Hovrätt - Advokattiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAC:26 (1669-1680), Images 239-240

Transcription:

Samma dag framträdde för Rätten Anders
 j Hagria, Nilß j Hagria, Jon i Äßewadh, sigh beswärade
 dhet dheras Sal. Fader Arffwed Nilßon i Hole
 hade försåldt dheras Mödernes Jord uthi Hule Bärkery
 Sochen, och inlöst iord för sina päng:r uthi Rikelstorpp
 Flijßby Sochen, hans barn att behålla för Möderne dhet
 dhee intet kunna åthniuta Uthan dheras Halffbroder Brodh och
 Ingeborgh Arffwes dotter besitta nu allenast Jorden uthj Ric-
 kelstorpp, som ähr dheras rätta Modernes och Ehrffwe Jordh, fram-
 wjwsandes her till dheße skiähl, först ett Fastebreff giffwet
 Uthi Tweta häradt d 20 Martij 1644, Uthj hwilket Arffwedh
 Nilßon bekienner sigh haffwa af frij willie och berådde
 möde Uplåtit och såldt een Systerlott i Hule till Joen Jon-
 ßon i Hule, som hans barn Erft haffwa, efter sin Moder
 Marit Joensdotter, och dher före bekommit 10 dlr silf:r m^t
 och barnsens fader Arffwedh Nilßon loffwar sigh willia
 lösa Jordh ått sin barn igen i Rikelstorpp. Sedan begiära
 och förbe:te Perßoner att inbörda, sin fädernes Jord Uthi för-
 be:te Rikelstorpp, Arffwed Nilßons barn, Anders Nilßon,
 Joen, Brita, Kirstin och Brita och Ingeborgh, dheße ähro
 arff: alene till dhen dhell som arffwedh Nilßon inlöst hafr uthi
 Rikelstorpp, ahngående Mödernes Jorden, och finnes
 dhen efter Lagh _ 9 Capt. Jord b. L.L att thet ähr Mödernes
 Jordh, jnwjwsar Brod Perßon sin styffaders kiöpebreff Uthi
 hwilket förmäles dhet hans sal. Styffader haffwer inlöst
 Rikelstorppa gård för 200 D^f Kopp^f och sedan såldt såsom
 sin retta afflinga Jord uthi sin lifz tidh, till sin styfson
 och sin dotter, Han äger 1/2 Gården för 40 Rd^f sedan
 Prätendera Brodz halfbroder Uppå innestående arff och
 Lößöhren dhet dher bekomma sigh intet Haffwa be-
 kommit. Parterna stältes till förlikning. Aff ordh-...
 Upsättes dhetta till Näste tingh Hembinda och
 Offanskreffne PerßonerUthgiffne Penningar.



7.5.1. Södra Vedbo District Court Record Involing the Children of Arvid Nilsson
March 22-23rd, 1669

Translation:

On the same day Anders in Hagria, Nils in Hagria, Jon in Ässevad appeared in Court, appealing that their late father, Arvid Nilsson in Hulu, had sold their mother's land in Hulu, Barkeryd Parish, and bought land in Rickelstorp in Flisby Parish for the money, for his children to keep as inheritance through their mother. This they cannot do since their half-brother Brodde and Ingeborg Arvidsdotter now possess the land only at Rickelstorp, which is to be recognized as their inheritance through their mother. Shown first by a legal ratification of land owning issued by Tveta District Court on March 20th, 1644, in which Arvid Nilsson admits to have by free will and deliberately sold a sister-part in Hulu to Joen Jonsson in Hulu, which his children had inherited after their mother Marit Joensdotter, and for which he received 10 daler silver mint, and the children's father Arvid Nilsson promised to buy land for his children in Rickelstorp. Then the above mentioned persons asked for their father's land in Rickelstorp. Arvid Nilsson's children: Anders Nilsson (sic!), Joen, Brita, Kirstin and Brita and Ingeborg, they are heirs to the part in Rickelstorp bought by Arvid Nilsson. In order to prove it was their mother's land, thus referring to chapter 9 of the Code of Land Laws, Brod Persson showed the purchase-deed of his stepfather. It shows that his late stepfather had bought the Rickelstorp farm for 200 daler copper mint, and then sold it as his rightly inherited land to his stepson and his daughter. He bought ½ of the farm for 40 riksdaler – Brod's half- brother claims that he has not received anything from his remaining inheritance. The parties were ordered to effect reconciliation and present it at the next session of the Court of Appeal.