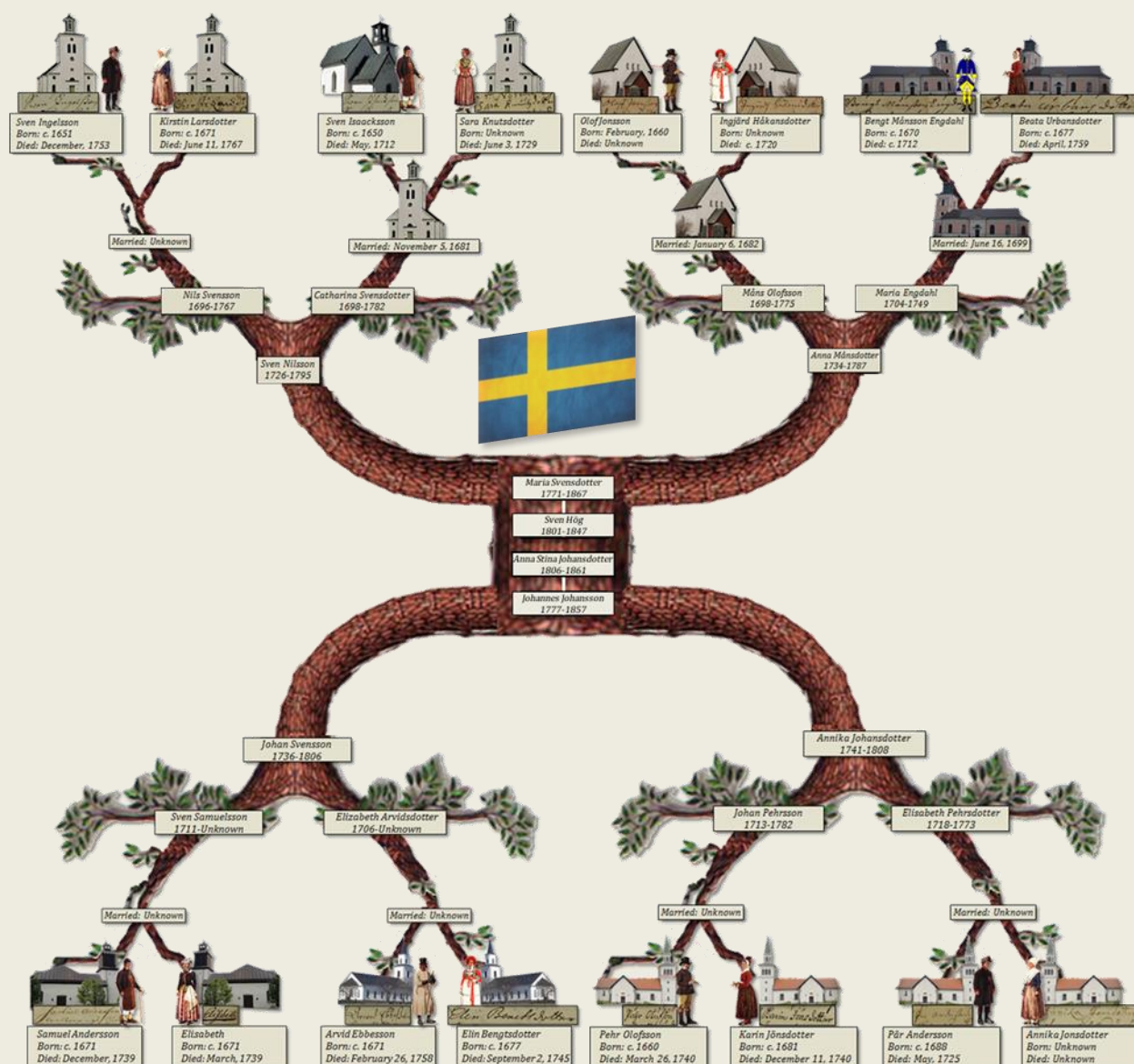


Chapter Five

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



1650-1767

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

By Jeffrey High – April 26th, 2016

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

Over the course of 2011 to 2015, I uncovered the identities of half of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter's great-great-grandparents:

1. The paternal grandparents of Sven Hög's maternal grandfather Sven Nilsson were Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter.
2. The maternal grandparents of Sven Hög's maternal grandfather Sven Nilsson were Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter.
3. The paternal grandparents of Sven Hög's maternal grandmother Anna Månsdotter were Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter.
4. The maternal grandparents of Sven Hög's maternal grandmother Anna Månsdotter were Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter.
5. The paternal grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter's paternal grandfather Johannes Svensson were Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth.
6. The maternal grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter's paternal grandfather Johannes Svensson were Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter.
7. The paternal grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter's paternal grandmother Annika Johansdotter were Pehr Olofsson and (probably) Karin Jönsdotter.
8. The maternal grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter's paternal grandmother Annika Johansdotter were Pär Andersson and (probably) Annika Jönsdotter.



This illustration represents the maternal-great-great-grandparents of Sven Hög



This illustration represents the paternal great-great-grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter

Like the generation of Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents, it was difficult to find information on their great-great-grandparents since they mostly lived before household examinations were recorded. Since this generation lived well over a century before the High family's patriarch and matriarch, Sven and Anna Stina would probably be fascinated to learn about their great-great-grandparents, just as their own great-great-grandchildren from the 20th and 21st centuries might be intrigued to learn about them. Sven would probably have been astonished to hear that his great-great-grandfather Sven Ingelsson lived to be 102 years old, for example, and intrigued to learn about his great-great-grandfather Bengt Månsson Engdahl's experiences in the Great Northern War. Likewise, Anna Stina would probably be interested in hearing about her great-great-grandfather Samuel Andersson, who was a churchwarden and master mason, and would likely be pleased to know that her great-great-grandmother Elin Bengtsdotter was known as a "godly, hardworking, and submissive wife." Sadly, the identities of other half of Sven and Anna Stina's great-great-grandparents may never be known.

Discovering Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter

When I first discovered Nils Svensson's birth record in 2013, I mistakenly deciphered his father's name as "Sven Nilsson." On January 1, 2015, Magnus Tonquist, an expert at deciphering old Swedish records, revealed to me that Nils Svensson's father's name was really "Sven Ingelsson." In May of 2015, I had my researcher Rhonda Serafini look for any listings of a Sven Ingelsson in Björkö and Höreda parishes in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

Rhonda found that in addition to having lived at Danstorp in Höreda Parish, Sven Ingelsson also lived at Södra Sonarp and Norra Sonarp, the same farm that Nils Svensson lived at in Björkö Parish. In addition to Nils, Sven Ingelsson had at least three other children: Sven (an infant who died when he was only a week old in 1701), Malin (1709-1771), and Sven (1716-1794). Rhonda also found Sven Ingelsson's death record from 1753, which, to my amazement, stated that he was 102 years old at the time of his death! If this record is accurate, then Sven Ingelsson was not only the longest living ancestor in the High family tree, but also my only known ancestor who lived to be over 100 years old.

On 5/26/2015 8:20 PM, Jeff High wrote:

Hi Rhonda! I hope you had a nice Memorial Day weekend. That's an interesting find you made about Sven Ingelsson living at Sodra Sonarp and that he had a wife named Kirstin Larsdotter. Since she isn't listed until 1716 (20 years after Nils Svensson's birth), it's hard to say if she was Nils's mother. However, I think that her sister was probably Ingrid Larsdotter, as she was at Danstorp. Since Kirstin was probably from Danstorp too, this makes me think she was Nils's mother.

An email I sent my researcher Rhonda Serafini about Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter in 2015

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

Since Nils Svensson's birth record doesn't list the name of his mother, it took some effort to find out who his mother was. The baptism record of Sven Ingelsson's youngest child Sven listed the mother's name as Kirstin, however, and I also found a household examination that showed Sven Ingelsson and his wife Kirstin living at Norra Sonarp in 1753. Since a couple of the witnesses at Nils Svensson's baptism in 1696 were named Sven Larsson and Kirstin Larsdotter, it seemed likely to me that they were related to Nils's mother and that her last name was also Larsdotter. On July 17, 2015, I found the death record for a widow named Kirstin Larsdotter who died at Norra Sonarp in 1767 at the age of 96. As I looked through all of the evidence I collected on Kirstin Larsdotter, it seemed very likely to me that she was indeed the mother of Nils Svensson. My research on Sven and Kirstin's family concluded a week later after I discovered the fates of their two children, Sven and Malin, who both died at Norra Sonarp.

Timeline of Research on Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter

January 1, 2015	I discover the identity of Sven Ingelsson.
May 11, 2015	I obtain the image of a household examination that mentions Sven Ingelsson.
May 17, 2015	I obtain images of the baptism records of two of Sven Ingelsson's children, Sven and Malin. I also obtain the death and burial record of Sven Ingelsson.
May 26, 2015	I discover the identity of Kirstin Larsdotter. The same day, I obtain images of the baptism and burial record of Sven and Kirstin's son Sven who died in infancy.
June 10, 2015	I obtain the image of a Mantalslängd record that mentions Sven Ingelsson.
July 3, 2015	I obtain images of records from Småland Cavalry's Muster Rolls that mention Sven Ingelsson.
July 17, 2015	I obtain an image of Kirstin Larsdotter's death and burial record.
July 23, 2015	I discover the fates of Sven and Kirstin's children, Sven and Malin.

Discovering Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter

Once I learned that Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter were the parents of Catharina Svensdotter, I didn't have to conduct much research on them because most of the research had already been done by someone else and documented on their website.¹ This website listed several facts on Sven and Sara, including:

- Sara Knutsdotter's parents were Knut Persson, a cavalry rider, and Margaret Siggesdotter.
- Sven and Sara were married in 1682. At this time, Sven was living at the farm Katteryd and Sara was living at the farm Aggarp in Björkö Parish.
- After they were married, Sven and Sara lived at Norra Sonarp for the remainder of their lives.
- Sven and Sara had at least 10 children: an unnamed child who was born and died in 1683, Erik (b. 1684), Britta (b. 1685), Isaack (1688-1715), Helena (b. 1690), Knut (1693-1776), Anna Greta (b. 1696), an unnamed child who died in 1697, Catharina (1698-1782), and Beata (1701-1790).
- Sven Isaacksson drowned in 1712 and Sara Knutsdotter died in 1729.

I used the information from this website to find and obtain the images of all of the known records associated with Sven and Sara. On July 3, 2015, I found a couple of records from Småland Cavalry's Muster Rolls that mentioned Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter, which ended up being the last information I would find on them.

Timeline of Research on Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter

July 29, 2013	I discover the identities of Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter. I also obtain images of most of the records associated with them, including their marriage record, the baptism records of all of their children, and their burial records.
August 28, 2013	I obtain images several of the records associated with of Sven and Sara's children, including the marriages records of Brita, Helena, Knut, Margareta, and Beata, and the death records of Knut and Beata.
July 3, 2015	I obtain images of records from Småland 's Cavalry's Muster Rolls that mention Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter.

¹ http://www.slaktforskning.thorstensson.se/slaktdata/Hanna_Johansson/pafbe67da.html - Accessed August 27, 2013

Discovering Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter

On November 8, 2011, I searched for the terms “Jon Olofsson” (the name of Måns Olofsson’s oldest brother) and “Gissarp” (the farm that Måns lived at) in Google and found a website² that led me to discover Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter, the first of Sven and Anna Stina’s great-great-grandparents that I was able to identify. This website listed several facts on Olof and Ingjård, such as:

- Olof was born at Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga in February 1660.
- Olof and Ingjård were married in 1682. At this time, Ingjård was living at the farm Åskhultasmålen in southern Norra Solberga.
- Olof and Ingjård raised their family at Hamneryd, where they had eight children: Jon (1686-1741), Karin (1687 - before 1689), Sven (1688-1746), Karin (1689-1759), Ingrid (1691-1739), Daniel (1693-1739), and Måns (1698-1775).

This website also listed information on several of Olof and Ingjård’s children, such as when they were married and when they died. Using the information from this website, I obtained images of several records associated with Olof and Ingjård’s family.

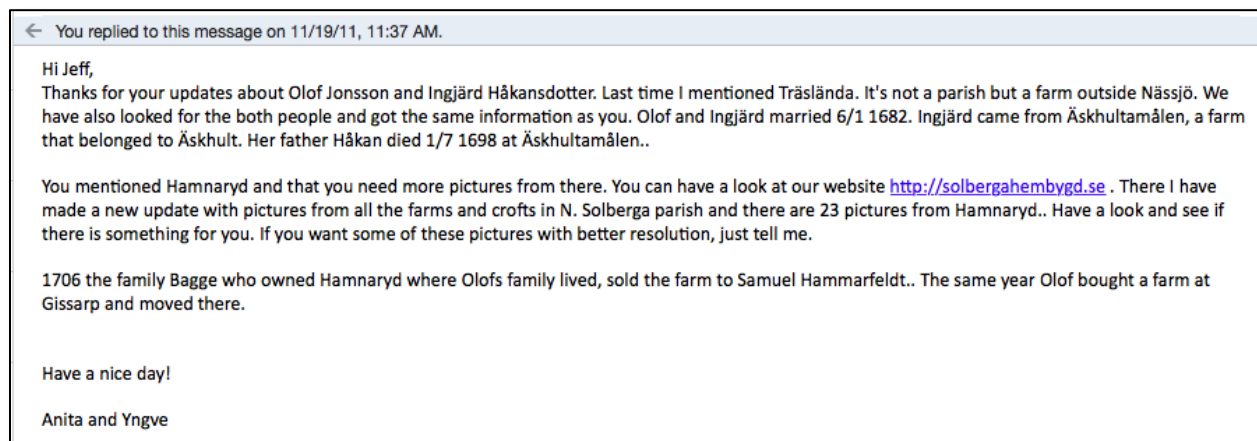
Timeline of Research Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter

June 17, 2011	I visit Gissarp, the farm in Sweden where Olof and Ingjård lived in their later years.
November 8, 2011	I discover the identity of Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter and obtain several images of records associated with them, including Olof’s baptism record, Olof and Ingjård’s marriage record, and the baptism records of their other children. I also obtain images of their children’s marriage and burial records.
January 7, 2012	I obtain images of the estate inventories of two of Olof and Ingjård’s sons, Jon Olofsson and Daniel Olofsson.
January 12, 2012	I obtain images of records from Småland’s ‘Cavalry’s Muster Rolls that mention Olof Jonsson.
July 12, 2016	I obtain images of several population register records associated with Olof Jonsson.

² Unfortunately, this website is no longer online.

Shortly after I learned about Olof and Ingjård, I shared my findings with Yngve Anarp, the historian from Norra Solberga who was also a descendant of their son Måns. Yngve sent me information on what Hamneryd was like in the late 17th century and also found the inventory estate records for two of Olof and Ingjård's sons, Jon and Daniel. He also informed me that Olof Jonsson purchased the farm Gissarp in 706.

I also emailed the Swedish Military Archives to see if they had any Småland's Cavalry's Muster Rolls that mentioned Olof Jonsson. On January 12, 2012, the Swedish Military Archives responded and sent me images of two records that Olof was mentioned on. Unfortunately, no deaths records for Olof and Ingjård can be found, so it's unknown when they died.



An email Yngve Anarp sent me about Hamneryd, Norra Solberga - November 16, 2011

Discovering Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter

One interesting thing about Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter is that I learned about them even before I discovered that they were related to me. When conducting research on Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter, Sven Hög's maternal grandparents, I noticed that a man named Bengt Engdahl was listed as a witness at the baptisms of several of their children. One day in November of 2011, I typed the terms "Bengt Engdahl" and "Gransäng" (the name of the farm where Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter lived) and found a website³ that included information on Bengt Engdahl and his parents. According to this website, Bengt's parents were Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter. I learned that both Bengt Månsson Engdahl and his son Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl served in the Great Northern War. This website also traced Bengt Månsson Engdahl's patrilineal lineage to his great-great-grandfather, Per in Äng, who was born around 1520. At the time, I remember thinking how nice it would be if the people I was reading about were my ancestors also; little did I know that they actually were!

³ <http://www.tonnquist.se/start-eng.htm> - Access November, 2011

On June 18, 2012, I discovered that Måns Olofsson's wife was Maria Engdahl. Once I learned this, I wondered if Maria was related to the Engdahl family from Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish. I was able to confirm that indeed she was after I found her marriage record (which stated she was from Gransäng), as well as her birth record, which listed Bengt Månsson Engdahl as her father. Since one of the goals I had when I started advanced research on the ancestors of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter was to find an ancestor who had served in the Great Northern War, I was delighted to confirm this!

Two days later, I emailed Gunnar Tonnquist, the webmaster of the website I found on the Engdahl family and requested anymore information he had on the Engdahl family. Gunnar (who I found out was a 4th-great-grandson of Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl) quickly responded and sent me the information he had on them. Shortly after this, I emailed the Military Archives in Stockholm to see what information they had on the Engdahl family. The Military Archives responded and sent me images of Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl's military profile (which was actually written by Bengt's own hand). Unfortunately, they weren't able to find any records on Bengt Månsson Engdahl.

← You replied to this message on 7/25/15, 6:03 PM.

Dnr KrA 422-2012/1181

Unfortunately I haven't been able to find anything about your ancestor Bengt Månsson Engdahl (d. 1712). I have search in the muster rools and the different companies from Jönköpings regiment where he is supposed to be, but there's a gap between the year 1697 and 1716, and he is not mentioned in either of these years.

best regards,

Leif Persson
Archivist

An email the Military Archives sent me about Bengt Månsson Engdahl - July 18, 2012

Over the course of the next few months, I continued to uncover more information about the Engdahl family. On July 23, 2012, I found another website⁴ that informed me that Beata Urbansdotter was remarried in 1715 (three years after the death of Bengt Månsson Engdahl) to a sheriff named Per Bergsten and the two had a daughter together named Elisabeth. Beata was only married to Per Bergsten for a few years, since he died in 1718. In September of 2012, I learned that Beata was married a third time in 1719 to Marcus Berg, a merchant from Gransäng. By this time, she was known by the name "Beata Granbom." The same month, I found that Beata died at Gransäng in 1759 at the age of 82.

⁴ Unfortunately, this website is no longer online.

Timeline of Research on Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter

November, 2011	I find a website that has information on Bengt Månsson Engdahl. At the time, however, I'm unaware of his relation to the High family.
June 18, 2012	I discover that Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter were the parents of Maria Engdahl. I obtain several images associated with them, including their marriage record and the birth records of their two children.
June 20, 2012	I get in contact with Gunnar Tonquist, a distant relative on the Engdahl side, who shares with me information he has on the Engdahl family.
June 21, 2012	I receive images of the military biography of Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl, Bengt and Beata's son.
June 23, 2012	I learn that Beata was married to a sheriff named Per Bergsten in 1715 and obtain an image of their marriage record, as well an image of the baptism record of their daughter, Elisabeth, and an image of Per Bergsten's burial record from 1718.
July, 2012	I discover the fate of Bengt and Beata's daughter Britta and obtain images of her marriage and burial records.
September, 2012	I learn that Beata was married a third time to a merchant named Marcus Berg in 1719 and obtain an image of their marriage record. I also discover when Beata died and obtain an image of her burial record.
June 6, 2016	I obtain images of Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl's estate inventory records.

Discovering Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth

Most of the information I obtained on Anna Stina's great-great-grandparents came from my sixth-cousin Roland Hermansson. On November 19, 2013, Roland emailed me all of the information that he had on our common ancestors. Roland showed me that Sven Samuelsson's parents were Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth. Roland's research taught me a number of facts about Samuel and Elisabeth:

- Samuel Andersson was a master-bricklayer and churchwarden at Bälaryd Church.
- Samuel and Elisabeth lived at Hillerstorp, a village in Bälaryd Parish.
- In addition to their son Sven, Samuel and Elizabeth had at least five other children: (Sara (b. 1700), Maria, Christer (1707-1727), Anders (b. 1709), and Annika (1715-1783).
- Both Samuel and Elisabeth died in 1739.

Timeline of Research on Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth

November 19, 2013	I learn about the identities of Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth. I also obtain images of their burial records and the baptism records of their children.
June 11, 2015	I obtain an image of the death record of Samuel and Elisabeth's son Christer, images of the marriage records for four of their children: Anders, Annika, Maria, and Sara, and an image of the death record of their daughter, Annika.
November, 2015	I obtain images of two household examinations that show Samuel and Elisabeth's family at Hillerstorp, Bälaryd Parish.

In June of 2015, I had my researcher Rhonda track down any information that she could find on Samuel and Elisabeth's children. Rhonda was able to find the marriages records for Anders, Annika, Maria, and Sara and the death records for Christer and Annika. Five months later, I found two household examinations that show Samuel and Elisabeth's family at Hillerstorp, which were the last records that I was able to uncover on them. According to these records, both Samuel and Elisabeth were born around 1671.

Discovering Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter

Roland Hermansson also discovered that the parents of Elizabeth Arvidsdotter were Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter. I learned a number of things about Arvid and Elin from Roland's research:

- Arvid Ebbesson was born around 1670 and was probably born at Brånstorp, a farm in southeast Flisby Parish. His parents were Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter.
- Elin Bengtsdotter was born in 1677 at Hareryd, a village in northeast Flisby and was baptized on March 4th of that year.
- Arvid and Elin raised their family at Hareryd. In addition to Elizabeth, they had four other children: Ebbe (1701-before 1703), Ebbe (1703-1769), Karin (b. 1710), and Maria (1715-1750).
- Elin died in 1745 and Arvid died in 1758.

In June of 2015, I had Rhonda Serafini compile a list of baptisms, marriages, and burials that occurred from 1690 to 1758 that involved the inhabitants of Hareryd. Using this information, I was able to conclude that Elin Bengtsdotter's father was Bengt Nilsson and that her mother was probably Ingeborg Joensdotter. I also used this information to find several records associated with Arvid and Elin's children, including the marriage records of Ebbe, Karin, and Maria, and the death records of Ebbe and Maria. Six months later in December, I found a household examination that showed Arvid Ebbesson at Hjortholmen, a cottage in southern Flisby.


Timeline of Research on Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter

November 19, 2013	I learn about the identities of Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter and obtain images of several records associated with them, including their death records, the baptism records of their children, and Elin's baptism record.
June 29, 2015	I learn that Elin's father was Bengt Nilsson and that her mother was probably Ingeborg Joensdotter. I also obtain images of several records associated with Arvid and Elin's children, including the marriage records of Ebbe, Karin, and Maria, and the death records of Ebbe and Maria.
December, 2015	I obtain an image of a household examination which shows Arvid Ebbesson at Hjortholmen, a cottage in southern Flisby.

Discovering Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter

Roland's research uncovered that the parents of Johan Pehrsson were Pehr Olofsson and (probably) Karin Jönsdotter. Roland was only able to find the death records for Pehr and Karin, both of whom died in 1740 at Stora Högaskog, the farm in Marbäck Parish where Johan Pehrsson lived his entire life. On July 28, 2015, I found a birth record for Anna Pärsdotter that was born at Stora Högaskog in 1699, and concluded that she was probably Pehr and Karin's daughter.


Timeline of Research on Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter

	November 19, 2013	I learn about the identities of Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter and obtain images of their death records.
	July 28, 2015	I learn that Pehr and Karin had a daughter named Anna and obtain an image of her birth record.

Discovering Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter

Roland's research also found that the parents of Elisabeth Johansdotter were Pär Andersson and (probably) Annika Johansdotter. Roland found that Pär Andersson died at the farm Södra Nåtåsa in northeast Marbäck Parish in 1725. He also found that a widow named Annika Johansdotter was married to a man named Nils Pedersson in 1726, and concluded that she had been Pär Andersson's wife. On July 28, 2015, I found a birth record for Johan Pärsen that was born at Södra Nåtåsa in 1722, and concluded that he was probably Pär and Annika's daughter.

Timeline of Research on Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter

	November 19, 2013	I learn about the identities of Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter and obtain an image of Pär's burial record and an image of Annika's marriage record to her second husband, Nils Pedersson.
	July 28, 2015	I learn that Pär and Annika probably had a son named Johan and obtain an image of his birth record.

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

The era of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter's great-great-grandparents spanned 117 years, starting with the birth of Sven Isaacksson in 1650 and ending with the death of Kirstin Larsdotter in 1767. During this time, the Swedish population witnessed eight wars, three famines, the reigns of seven monarchs, and the rise and fall of the Swedish Empire.



The Swedish military suffered one of its greatest defeats in the Great Northern War at the Battle of Poltava in July 28, 1709 (of the Swedish calendar)

The most significant historical event that occurred during the era of Sven and Anna Stina's great-great-grandparents was the Great Northern War (1720-1721), one of the longest and bloodiest wars that Sweden ever waged. Bengt Månsson Engdahl, one of Sven's maternal great-great-grandfathers, fought and died in this war. Sven's other three maternal great-great-grandfathers, Olof Jonsson, Sven Ingelsson, and Sven Isaacksson, were also heavily affected by this war, as they were farmers that were responsible for recruiting and providing for cavalry riders, and were undoubtedly under a great deal of pressure during this time.

The further back we trace Sven and Anna Stina's ancestors, it becomes increasingly common to find ancestors who were higher ranking economically and socially. This is clearly seen in the generation of Sven and Anna Stina's great-great-grandparents. For example, Sven's great-great-grandfather Olof Jonsson must have been fairly wealthy to have been able to purchase the farm Gissarp for 2,000 silver daler coins. Likewise, Anna Stina's great-great-grandfather Samuel Andersson was a churchwarden and must have been of the more influential people in Bälaryd Parish in the early 18th century.

Sweden was quite different in the late 17th century, the period that Sven and Anna Stina's great-great-grandparents grew up, compared to the era that Sven and Anna Stina lived. For example, Swedes tended to be more superstitious and believe in mythical beings, such as trolls. Some of Sweden's major holidays, such as St Lucia's Day and Walpurgis Eve, weren't celebrated yet. The violin and fiddle, two of the country's most popular instruments in the 18th and 19th centuries, had not yet been introduced to Sweden. Likewise, potatoes weren't available in Sweden until the late 18th century. Sweden's population was also smaller and more illiterate in the 17th century.

Timeline of Swedish History: 1660-1740

1660	Karl XI becomes King of Sweden.	
1675	Start of the Scanian War.	
1679	End of the Scanian War.	
1682	Sweden's Allotment System is established, reforming the military.	
1686	Karl XI establishes a law mandating church attendance.	
1688	Sweden joins the Nine Years War.	
1691	Sweden abdicates from the Nine Years War	
1696	A famine occurs in Sweden and 10% of the country's population starve to death.	
1697	Karl XII becomes King of Sweden.	
1700	Start of the Great Northern War.	
1708	A strain of the bubonic plague hits Sweden, killing thousands.	
1709	The Battle of Poltava.	
1718	Karl XII is killed at the Siege of Fredrikshal. Ulrica Eleonora becomes the regent of Sweden.	
1720	Karl XI becomes King of Sweden.	
1721	End of the Great Northern War.	
1734	The Common Law of 1734 is passed, bringing legal reform to Sweden.	
1735	Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus publishes <i>Systema Naturae</i> .	

Writing About Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter

The 19-page file on Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter contains images of several records associated with Sven and Kirstin, including:

- The marriage record of Sven Ingelsson to a woman named Kirstin Jönsdotter from 1680.
- Baptism records for three of Sven and Kirstin's children.
- A household examination associated with Sven and Kirstin.
- A Mantalslängd record associated with Sven Ingelsson.
- Two General Muster records for the Småland Calvary which mention Sven Ingelsson.
- Several marriage records, household examinations, and death and burial associated with Sven and Kirstin's children.
- Death and burial records for Sven and Kirstin.

This file also contains pictures of the four known farms that Sven and Kirstin lived at: Östanskog, Danstorp, Södra Sonarp and Norra Sonarp, as well as an image of Björkö Church, the church they attended.

Chapter Five The Great-Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter

Name	Sven Ingelsson	Name	Kirstin Larsdotter
Born	c. 1651	Born	c. 1671
Parish	Unknown	Parish	Unknown
Died	December 8, 1753	Died	June 11, 1767
Parish	Björkö	Parish	Björkö
Occupation	Rusthållare (Horseman equipper)	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Nils	October 21, 1696	Höreda	May 4, 1767	Björkö
Sven	August, 1701	Björkö	September, 1701	Björkö
Malin	December, 1709	Björkö	July 1, 1771	Björkö
Sven	June 21, 1729	Björkö	October 26, 1794	Björkö

Early Years (1651-1700)

Sven Ingelsson was born sometime in the early 1650s. Although his death and burial record states that he was born around 1651¹, the only household examination he is listed on lists that he was born in 1654.²

In 1651...

- The Queen of Sweden was Christina, the King of France was Louis XIV, and the English Council of State ruled over England.
- The Battle of Worcester, the last major battle in the English Civil War, was fought.
- Laws in Massachusetts were passed preventing poor people from wearing excessive styles of clothing.
- St. Peter's Flood, a major storm in the North Sea, devastated Germany and the Netherlands, drowning thousands.

Inconsistencies in Birth Dates in Old Swedish Records

The year a person was born may vary in different Old Swedish records, making it difficult to know for sure what year the person was born in. Although death and burial records tend to be more accurate than household examinations when it comes to the year a person was born, the only way of knowing for sure when a person was born is by the date listed on their birth and baptism record, if one exists.

¹ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C2 (1750-1832), page 319
² Björkö Household Examinations, Vol. A13 (1753-1804), page 29

This file contains a number of writing blocks, including: contextual blocks on the Great Northern War and centenarians in Old Sweden, a year block on 1651; name blocks on the names "Sven" and "Kirstin;" a theory block on a man named Ingel who may have been Sven Ingelsson's father; research blocks on inconsistencies in birth dates in Old Swedish records, the burial record of Ingrid Larsdotter (Kirstin's sister), and an error on the baptism record of Sven Svensson; an inspiration block on how Sven Ingelsson was the longest living ancestor of the High family; a selection from Vilhelm Moberg on providing for livestock in Old Sweden; and the short story "Maundy Thursday at Norra Sonarp" by Christina Tuvevesson Lindaryd.

The first page in the file I wrote on Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter

Writing About Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter

The 25-page file on Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter includes images of several records associated with them, including:

- The marriage record of Sven and Sara from 1682.
- A Mantalslängd record associated with Sven Isaacksson from 1683.
- Baptism records for seven of Sven and Sara's children.
- Two General Muster records for the Småland Calvary (one of them mentions Sven Isaacksson).
- The burial records of two of Sven and Sara's unnamed children.
- The marriage records for five of Sven and Sara's children: Britta, Helena, Knut, Anna Greta, and Beata, and the death and burial records of Knut and Beata.
- Burials records for Sven and Sara.

This file also contains pictures of the three known farms that Sven and Sara lived at: Röckär, Aggarp, and Norra Sonarp, as well as an image of Björkö Church, the church that they attended.

There is an assortment of writing blocks in this file, including: contextual blocks on the restructuring of the Swedish military in 1682, Sweden's Uniformity Policy, Sweden's involvement in the Nine Years War (1688-1691), corporal punishment in Old Sweden, and the famine of 1696; a name block on the name "Sara," research blocks on 17th century Swedish church records, the Mantalslängder records that Sven and Sara are listed on, presenters at baptisms in Old Sweden, and burial records of unnamed children in Old Sweden; place/object blocks on ox carts and the city Eksjö in the 17th century; a selection from Vilhelm Moberg on the bonds between neighbors in Old Sweden; and the short stories "The Scandal at Aggarp" and "The Death of Sven Isaacksson" by Rhonda Serafini.

Chapter Five The Great-Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter

Name	Sven Isaacksson	Name	Sara Knutsdotter
Born	Mid to Late 1650s	Born	c. 1660
Parish	Höreda	Parish	Björkö
Died	May, 1712	Died	June 3, 1729
Parish	Björkö	Parish	Björkö
Occupation	Rusthåller (Horseman equipper)	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Unnamed child	1683	Björkö	September, 1683	Björkö
Erik	August 1684	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Britta	November, 1685	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Isack	June, 1688	Björkö	January, 1715	Björkö
Helena	November, 1690	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Knut	July, 1693	Björkö	June 28, 1776	Björkö
Anna Greta	April, 1696	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Unnamed child	Unknown	Björkö	May, 1697	Björkö
Catharina	July, 1698	Björkö	October 17, 1782	Björkö
Beata	May, 1701	Björkö	February 18, 1790	Närvelsjö

Early Years (1655-1682)

Sven Isaacksson probably was born in the mid to late 1650s at Röckär, a farm in northwest Höreda Parish.¹ His father was Isaac Ericsson² and his mother was Karin Jönssdotter.³ He had a brother named Arvid and four sisters, one of whom was named Karin.

Röckär, Höreda – Where Sven Isaacksson grew up

¹ This is based on the fact that he must have been born after his parents' marriage (which according to Höreda Deaths, Vol. C2 (1702-1735), page 317 occurred around 1652) and that he must have been of eligible marriage age when was married in 1682 (Björkö Marriages, Vol. C1 (1680-1749), page 141).

² Sven's marriage record (Björkö Marriages, Vol. C1 (1680-1749), page 141) states that he came from Röckär and patronymic tradition tells us that his father was named Isaac. Isaac Ericsson's burial record (Höreda Deaths, Vol. C2 (1702-1735), page 302) shows that he lived at Röckär at this time, so he must have been Sven's father.

³ Karin Jönssdotter's burial record (Höreda Deaths, Vol. C2 (1702-1735), page 317) states that she was Isaac Ericsson's wife, so she must have been Sven's mother.

The first page in the file I wrote on Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter

Writing About Olof Jönsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter

The file I wrote on Olof Jönsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter is 33 pages and the longest file in this chapter. It includes several records associated with Olof and Ingjård, including:

- The baptism record of Olof Jonsson from 1660.
- The marriage record of Olof and Ingjård from 1682.
- Baptism records for six of Olof and Ingjård's children.
- Two General Muster records for the Småland Calvary that mention Olof Jonsson.
- The marriage and death records for five of Olof and Ingjård's children: Jon, Karin, Sven, Ingrid, and Daniel.
- Mantalslängder and Landskontor records that list Olof and Ingjård.

This file includes pictures of several farms associated with Olof and Ingjård's family:

- Äskhultasmålen, Hamnaryd and Gissarp -the three known farms where Olof and Ingjård lived.
- Branteberg - the farm where Karin Olofsdotter spent her final days.
- Hatten - the farm where Sven Olofsson lived after he was married.
- Nömme - the farm where Ingrid Olofsdotter lived after she was married.

Chapter Five The Great-Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter

Name	Olof Jonsson	Name	Ingjård Håkansdotter
Born	February, 1660	Born	Unknown
Place	Norra Solberga	Place	Unknown
Died	Unknown	Died	Unknown
Place	Nässjö	Place	Nässjö
Occupation	Tenant farmer/ Cavalry equipper	Occupation	Maid/housewife

Children of Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Jon	February, 1686	Norra Solberga	October, 1741	Nässjö
Karin	January, 1687	Norra Solberga	Before 1689	Norra Solberga
Sven	August, 1688	Norra Solberga	March 22, 1746	Norra Solberga
Karin	October, 1689	Norra Solberga	October 14, 1759	Norra Solberga
Ingrid	January, 1691	Norra Solberga	September 12, 1739	Björkö
Daniel	March, 1693	Norra Solberga	October, 1739	Nässjö
Måns	c. 1698	Norra Solberga	September 8, 1775	Nässjö

Early Years (1660-1682)

Olof Jonsson was born at the farm of Hamnaryd in east Norra Solberga Parish sometime in February of 1660. He was baptized at Old Norra Solberga Church on February 15, 1660.¹ Olof's father's name was Jon and his mother's name was probably Karin.² Olof was probably baptized by Olaus Johannis Lindelius, the chaplain of Norra Solberga Parish, or Magnus Månsson Montilius the vicar of Flisby and Norra Solberga.

Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga - The farm where Olof Jonsson was born in 1660

¹ Norra Solberga Herd, Vol. C1 (1635-1739), page 20
² In the 17th and 18th Centuries, parents traditionally named their firstborn son after his grandfather and a firstborn daughter after her grandmother. Olof's two eldest daughters were named Karin, inferring that Karin was the name of Olof's mother. Also, four of Olof's children, Jon, Karin, Sven, and Ingrid, also had daughters named Karin.

This file also has a number of writing blocks, including: contextual blocks on the mantal system, the reign of Karl XI, superstition in Old Swedish culture, the absolute monarch of Karl XI, Swedish folk music festivals, and the famine of 1708; name blocks on the names "Olof" and Ingjård;" relationship blocks on the baptisms that Olof and Ingjård were witnesses at; object blocks on various items that Jon and Daniel Olofsson owned; a memory block on some of Olof's childhood memories; a selection from Vilhelm Moberg on village life in Old Sweden; and the short story "Storytelling at Hamnaryd" that I wrote.

Writing About Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter

The 29-page file I wrote on Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter is my favorite file in this chapter and gives a very detailed look at what life was like during Great Northern War. This file contains images of several records associated with Bengt and Beata, including:

- The marriage record of Bengt and Beata from 1699.
- Birth and baptism records for two of Bengt and Beata's children.
- The marriage record of Beata to Per Bergsten from 1715.
- The birth and baptism record of Elizabeth, the daughter of Beata to Per Bergsten.
- A court record from 1687 that describes a quarrel that Per Bergsten was involved in.
- Marriage records, household examinations, and burial records associated with two of Bengt and Beata's children, Bengt and Britta.
- The marriage record of Beata to Marcus Berg from 1719.
- The burial record of Beata from 1759.

This file also includes pictures of Äng, Gransäng, and Åker, three of the known farms that Bengt and Beata lived at.

Several of the battles from during the Great Northern War are described in various contextual blocks in this file, including: the Siege of Tönning, the Siege of Thorn (1703), the Battle of Grodno (1706), the Battle of Holowczyn, the Siege of Veprik, and the Battle of Poltava. This file also contains contextual blocks on the different ranks in the Swedish military, *fänriks* (second lieutenants), 18th century Swedish battalions, *befallningsman* (Swedish sheriffs), *fältväbels* (master sergeants), and Swedish merchants.

Chapter Five The Great-Great Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter

Name	Bengt Månsson Engdahl	Name	Beata Urbansdotter
Born	c. 1670	Born	c. 1677
Parish	Barkeryd	Parish	Unknown
Died	c. 1712	Died	April 1759
Parish	In Europe during war	Parish	Barkeryd
Occupation	Second-Lieutenant	Occupation	Madam

Children of Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Bengt	February 5, 1698	Barkeryd	July 28, 1782	Barkeryd
Maria	October 23, 1704	Barkeryd	1751	Nässjö
Britta	April 27, 1709	Barkeryd	August, 1773	Barkeryd

Children of Per Bergsten and Beata Urbansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Elizabeth	June 8, 1716	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown

Early Years (1670-1699)

Bengt Månsson Engdahl was probably born at Äng, Barkeryd Parish around 1670.¹ His parents were Måns Persson and Elizabeth Månsdotter. He was originally named Bengt Månsson, and he didn't receive the surname "Engdahl" until he was an adult in the military. In all likelihood, Bengt was baptized at Barkeryd Church within a few days after his birth. At this time, the vicar at Barkeryd Church (and person who probably baptized Bengt) was Johannes Barck.

Äng - Where Bengt Månsson Engdahl grew up

Bengt's father, Måns Persson, was a crown forester. It's unknown how many siblings Bengt had. In November of 1688, Måns, Bengt's father, passed away.²

¹ Information provided by Gunnar Toopliot, 5th great-grandson of Bengt Månsson Engdahl
² Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C-1 (1680-1725), page 33

The first page in the file I wrote on Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter


This file also features a name block on the surname “Engdahl,” a relationship block on various baptisms that Bengt and Beata were witnesses at, a research block on Bengt’s military records, a story block on Per Bergsten’s altercation with an angry farmer, a theory block speculating on Britta Engdahl’s children, a quote from an eyewitness who witnessed the death of Karl XII, an inspiration block on Beata Urbansdotter, and a short story that I wrote, “The Last Time Bengt Månsson Engdahl Saw His Family.”

Writing About Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth

The 19-page file on Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth contains images of several records associated with them, including:

- Baptism records for two of their daughters, Sara and Annika.
- Two household examinations that show Samuel and Elisabeth’s family at Hillerstorp, Bälaryd.
- Several records associated with Samuel and Elisabeth’s children, including marriage records for Sara, Maria, Anders, and Annika, and death and burial records for Christer and Annika.
- Burial records for Samuel and Elisabeth from 1739.

This file also includes pictures of Hillerstorp, the farm that Samuel and Elisabeth lived at, and Bälaryd Church, the church they attended.


Chapter five The Great-Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth

Name	Samuel Andersson	Name	Elisabeth
Born	c. 1671	Born	c. 1671
Parish	Unknown	Parish	Unknown
Died	December, 1739	Died	March, 1739
Parish	Bälaryd	Parish	Bälaryd
Occupation	Master mason and churchwarden	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sara	April, 1700	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Maria	Unknown	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Christer	1707	Bälaryd	July 17, 1727	Bälaryd
Anders	1709	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	May, 1711	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Annika	September, 1713	Bälaryd	December 17, 1783	Bälaryd

Early Years (1671-1700)

Samuel Andersson was born around 1671.¹ His father’s name was Anders and his mother’s name is unknown. It’s unknown where Samuel was born. It’s also unknown how many siblings he had.

In 1671...

- The King of Sweden was Karl XI, the King of France was Louis XIV, and the King of England was Charles XII.
- Scottish hero Rob Roy was born.
- Sweden signed an alliance with France.
- The first Seventh Day Baptist church in America is founded at Newport, Rhode Island.

The Name “Samuel”

The name “Samuel” derives from the Hebrew name *Schemuel*, which means “God hears prayer.” In the Old Testament, Samuel was the prophet who anointed King David. The name day for Samuel in Sweden is September 1st.

¹ Lommeryd Household Examinations, Vol. L1a:3 (1847-1849), page 185

This file contains contextual blocks on Swedish apprentices, journeymen, master craftsmen, churchwardens, village councils in Old Sweden, and spring in Old Sweden. This file also has research blocks on gaps in Swedish records, miscellaneous records found in Swedish church books, and Lommeryd Household Examinations, Vol L1a:3. It also includes a year block on 1671, a name block on the name “Samuel,” relationship blocks on the baptisms that Samuel and Elisabeth were witnesses at, a selection from Vilhelm Moberg on village law in Old Sweden, and the short story “Easter at Bälaryd Church in 1716” that was co-written by myself and Elisabeth Åberg,

The first page in the file I wrote on Samuel Andersson and Elizabeth

Writing About Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter

The file I wrote on Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter is 17 pages and includes images of several records associated with them:

- The baptism record of Elin Bengtsdotter from 1677.
- Baptism records for four of Arvid and Elin's children.
- A household examination that shows Arvid Ebbesson at Hjortholmen, a cottage in southern Flisby.
- Marriage records for three of Arvid and Elin's children: Ebbe, Karin, and Maria, and death and burial records for Ebbe and Karin.
- Death and burial records for Arvid and Elin.

This file also contains photos of Hareryd (the farm where Arvid and Elin raised their family), Hjortholmen (the cottage where Arvid spent his final days), Norra Äng (the farm where Arvid and Elin's son Ebbe spent his final days), and the foundations of Old Flisby Church (the church that Arvid and Elin attended).

Several writing blocks are spread throughout this file, including contextual blocks on the Great Northern War plague outbreak and summer in Old Sweden, name blocks on the names "Arvid" and "Elin," relationship blocks on the baptisms that Arvid and Elin were witnesses at, a selection from Vilhelm Moberg on the importance of flax in Old Sweden, and the short story "Working with Flax at Hareryd" by Rhonda Serafini.

Chapter Five The Great-Great Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter

Name	Arvid Ebbesson	Name	Elin Bengtsdotter
Born	c. 1670	Born	February or March 1677
Parish	Unknown	Parish	Flisby
Died	February 26, 1758	Died	September 2, 1739
Parish	Flisby	Parish	Flisby
Occupation	Unknown (probably a farmer)	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Samuel Andersson and Elizabeth

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Ebbe	August 1701	Flisby	Before November, 1703	Flisby
Ebbe	November 18, 1703	Flisby	December 15, 1769	Norra Solberga
Elizabeth	January, 1706	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Karin	February 19, 1710	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Maria	March 17, 1715	Flisby	April 9, 1750	Flisby

Early Years (1670-1701)

Arvid Ebbesson was born around 1670¹. His father was Ebbe Arvidsson² and his mother was probably Marit Bengtsdotter³. Arvid had at least four brothers: Bengt (b. 1674), Ege (b. 1677), Gustaf (b. 1681), and Johannes (b. 1686). Although it's unknown where Arvid was born, he may have been born at Bränstorp, a farm in southeast Flisby Parish, since his family was living there in 1674.⁴ By 1677, Arvid's family was living at Hareryd, a village in northeast Flisby.⁵

The Name "Arvid"

The name "Arvid" (also spelled "Arfid" or "Arnvid") derives from the Old Norse *Arnvidr*, which is composed of the words "eagle" and "forest." The Name Day for Arvid in Sweden is August 31st.

¹ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C2 (1700-1765), page 605
² Although Arvid Ebbesson's birth and baptism record doesn't appear to exist, a man named Ebbe Arvidsson lived at Hareryd, the same farm the Arvid lived at, in the 17th Century, and the patronymic tradition informs us that he was Arvid's father, particularly since Ebbe was an uncommon name.
³ On her burial record, (Flisby Deaths, Vol.C2 (1700-1765), page 26) Marit was listed as Ebbe Arvidsson's widow, so she was probably Arvid's mother.
⁴ Flisby Births, Vol. C1 (1635-1700), page 41
⁵ Flisby Births, Vol. C1 (1635-1700), page 43

The first page in the file I wrote on Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter

Writing About Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter

The five-page file I wrote on Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter contains images of three records:

- The birth and baptism record of Pehr and Karin's daughter Anna.
- The death and burial record of Pehr Olofsson.
- The death and burial record of Karin Jönsdotter.

This file contains a photo of Stora Högaskog, the farm that Pehr and Karin lived, and a map of that farm from 1713. This file also includes a contextual block on autumn in Old Sweden, a year block on 1660, a name block on the name "Pehr," and relationship blocks on baptisms that Pehr and Karin were witnesses at.

Chapter five The Great-Grand-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter

Name	Pehr Olofsson	Name	Karin Jönsdotter
Born	c. 1660	Born	c. 1681
Parish	Unknown	Parish	Unknown
Died	March 26, 1740	Died	December 11, 1740
Parish	Marbäck	Parish	Marbäck
Occupation	Unknown (probably a farmer)	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Anna	October 6, 1699	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Johan	February 23, 1713	Marbäck	August 27, 1782	Marbäck

Very little is known about the parents of Johan Pehrsson. In fact, Johan's birth record doesn't mention the names of his parents. Patronymic tradition, however, informs us that Johan's father was named Pehr and the only Pehr that is listed at Stora Högaskog in the early 18th century is Pehr Olofsson.

The Name "Pehr"

The name "Pehr" (also spelled "Pär," "Pär," or "Pähr") is the Nordic version of the name "Peter." This name derives from the Latin *Petrus*, which means "rock." The name day for Pehr in Sweden is August 14.

Pehr Olofsson was born around 1660. His death record mentions that he was 79 years old at the time of his death in 1740. Since he died in March however, it's more likely that he was born in 1660, rather than 1661, and would have celebrated his 80th birthday sometime later in 1740.

In 1660...

- Karl XI became the King of Sweden, the English Parliament recognized Charles XII as King of England, and the King of France was Louis XIV.
- The Treaty of Oliva was signed, bringing peace between Swedish Empire, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Habsburgs, and Brandenburg-Prussia.
- The *Self Portrait* canvas was painted by Dutch artist Rembrandt.
- The first actress (in a non-singing role) appeared on the professional stage in England as Desdemona in Shakespeare's *Othello*.

Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C2 (1722-1740), page 268

The first page in the file I wrote on Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter

Writing About Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter

Chapter five The Great-Grand-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter


Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter

Name	Pär Andersson	Name	Annika Jonsdotter
Born	c. 1688	Born	Unknown
Parish	Unknown	Parish	Unknown
Died	May, 1725	Died	Unknown
Parish	Marbäck	Parish	Unknown
Occupation	Unknown (probably a farmer)	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter


Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Elisabeth	August 26, 1718	Marbäck	January 17, 1773	Marbäck
Johan	June 5, 1722	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown

Even less is known about the parents of Elisabeth Pehrsson than the parents of her husband, Johan Pehrsson. Elisabeth's birth record mentions that her father was Pär Andersson from Södra Nåtåsa, a farm in northeast Marbäck Parish.¹ Pär was born around 1688, since he was 37 years old at the time of his death in 1725.²



Södra Nåtåsa - The farm where Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter lived

Winter in Old Sweden



The days are short and the nights are long in Sweden in the winter, and the weather is filled with plenty of snow and cold, harsh temperatures. During the winter months, a farm's cattle remained inside the barns in Old Sweden, and had to be fed daily by the farmers. Sometimes, the farmhands had to cut down and gather more firewood. To pass the long hours of being stuck inside their cottages, families often gathered around the fireplace and entertained each other with storytelling.

Painting of Winter in Old Sweden from Marbäck's Old schoolhouse

¹ Marbäck Births, Vol. C1, Vol. (1640-1721), page 203
² Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C2 (1722-1740), page 268

The first page in the file I wrote on Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter

The file I wrote on Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter is only four pages long and contains images of three records:

- The birth and baptism record of Pär and Annika's son Johan.
- The burial record of Pär Andersson.
- The marriage record of Annika Jonsdotter to Nils Pedersson.

This file includes photos of Södra Nåtåsa, the farm that Pär and Annika lived, and Vippersjö, the farm in Linderås that Annika's second husband Nils Pedersson was from. This file also has a contextual block on winter in Old Sweden, a theory block on whether Pär and Annika had a son named Nils, and an object block on food in Old Sweden.

Acknowledgements

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

- **Anita and Yngve Anarp**, historians of Norra Solberga Parish, for taking me to Gissarp, the farm where Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter lived in their latter years, and providing me with an abundant amount of information on them.
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- **Swedish Military Archives** for providing me with the military profile of Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl.
- **Swedish National Archives** for sending me images of the Mantalslängder record associated with Sven Ingelsson.

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

Events in the Lives of Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian/Swedish Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Wedding of Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Jönsdotter	November 21, 1680	December 1, 1680
Birth of Sven and Kirstin's son Nils	October 21, 1696	October 31, 1696
Baptism of Sven and Kirstin's son Sven	September 1, 1701	September 11, 1701
Burial of Sven and Kirstin's son Sven	September 8, 1701	September 18, 1701
Baptism of Sven and Kirstin's daughter Malin	December 9, 1709	December 19, 1709
Baptism of Sven and Kirstin's son Sven	January 8, 1716	January 19, 1716
Death of Sven Ingelsson	December 8, 1753	December 19, 1753

Events in the Lives of Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Wedding of Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter	November 5, 1682	November 15, 1682
Burial of Sven and Sara's unnamed child	September 23, 1683	October 3, 1683
Baptism of Sven and Sara's son Eric	September 3, 1684	September 13, 1684
Baptism of Sven and Sara's daughter Britta	November 8, 1685	November 18, 1685
Baptism of Sven and Sara's son Isaack	June 6, 1688	June 16, 1688
Baptism of Sven and Sara's daughter Helena	November 30, 1690	December 10, 1690
Baptism of Sven and Sara's son Knut	July 2, 1693	July 12, 1693

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

Events in the Lives of Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter (Continued)		
Event	Date of Event (Julian/Swedish Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Baptism of Sven and Sara's daughter Helena	April 26, 1696	May 6, 1696
Burial of Sven and Sara's unnamed child	May 26, 1697	June 5, 1697
Baptism of Sven and Sara's daughter Catharina	July 31, 1698	August 10, 1698
Baptism of Sven and Sara's daughter Beata	May 12, 1701	May 22, 1701
Burial of Sven Isaacksson	May 11, 1712	May 22, 1712
Burial of Sven and Sara's son Isaack	January 23, 1715	February 3, 1715
Burial of Sara Knutsdotter	June 8, 1729	June 19, 1729

Events in the Lives of Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Baptism of Olof Jonsson	February 15, 1660	February 25, 1660
Wedding of Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter	January 6, 1682	January 16, 1682
Baptism of Olof and Ingjård's son Jon	March 3, 1686	March 13, 1686
Baptism of Olof and Ingjård's daughter Karin	January 5, 1687	January 15, 1687
Baptism of Olof and Ingjård's son Sven	August 22, 1688	September 1, 1688
Baptism of Olof and Ingjård's daughter Karin	October 9, 1689	October 19, 1689
Baptism of Olof and Ingjård's daughter Ingrid	January 21, 1691	January 31, 1691
Baptism of Olof and Ingjård's son Daniel	February 22, 1693	March 4, 1693

Events in the Lives of Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian/Swedish Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Birth of Bengt and Beata's son Bengt	February 5, 1698	February 15, 1698
Wedding of Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter	June 18, 1699	June 28, 1699
Birth of Bengt and Beata's daughter Maria	October 23, 1704	November 2, 1704
Birth of Bengt and Beata's daughter Britta	April 27, 1709	May 7, 1709
Wedding of Per Bergsten and Beata Urbansdotter	December 28, 1715	January 8, 1716
Birth of Per and Beata's daughter Elisabeth	June 10, 1716	June 21, 1716
Burial of Per Bergsten	September 12, 1718	October 2, 1718
Wedding of Marcus Berg and Beata Urbansdotter	December 28, 1719	January 8, 1720
Burial of Marcus Berg	January 11, 1745	January 22, 1745

Events in the Lives of Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth		
Event	Date of Event (Julian/Swedish Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Baptism of Samuel and Elisabeth's daughter Sara	April 8, 1700	April 18, 1700
Baptism of Samuel and Elisabeth's son Sven	May 15, 1711	May 25, 1711
Baptism of Samuel and Elisabeth's daughter Annika	September 27, 1713	October 8, 1713
Death of Samuel and Elisabeth's son Christer	July 17, 1727	July 28, 1727
Burial of Elisabeth	March 4, 1739	March 15, 1739
Burial of Samuel Andersson	December 18, 1739	December 29, 1739

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

Events in the Lives of Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian/Swedish Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Baptism of Elin Bengtsdotter	March 4, 1677	March 14, 1677
Baptism of Arvid and Elin's son Ebbe	August 19, 1701	August 29, 1701
Birth of Arvid and Elin's son Ebbe	November 22, 1703	December 2, 1703
Baptism of Arvid and Elin's daughter Elizabeth	January 13, 1706	January 23, 1706
Birth of Arvid and Elin's daughter Karin	February 27, 1710	March 9, 1710
Birth of Arvid and Elin's daughter Maria	March 27, 1715	April 7, 1715
Death of Elin Bengtsdotter	September 2, 1745	September 13, 1745

Events in the Lives of Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Birth of Pehr and Karin's daughter Anna	October 9, 1699	October 19, 1699
Birth of Pehr and Karin's son Johan	February 23, 1713	March 6, 1713
Death of Pehr Olofsson	March 26, 1740	April 6, 1740
Death of Karin Jönsdotter	November 22, 1740	December 3, 1740

Events in the Lives of Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Birth of Pär and Annika's daughter Elisabeth	August 26, 1718	September 6, 1718
Birth of Pär and Annika's son Johan	June 10, 1722	June 21, 1722
Burial of Pär Andersson	May 23, 1725	June 3, 1725
Marriage of Nils Pedersson and Annika Jonsdotter	December 26, 1726	January 6, 1727

Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter

Name	Sven Ingelsson	Name	Kirstin Larsdotter
Born	c. 1651	Born	c. 1671
Parish	Unknown	Parish	Unknown
Died	December 8, 1753	Died	June 11, 1767
Parish	Björkö	Parish	Björkö
Occupation	Rusthållare (Horseman equipper)	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Nils	October 21, 1696	Höreda	May 4, 1767	Björkö
Sven	August, 1701	Björkö	September, 1701	Björkö
Malin	December, 1709	Björkö	July 1, 1771	Björkö
Sven	January, 1716	Björkö	July 4, 1791	Björkö

Early Years (1651-1701)

Sven Ingelsson was born sometime in the early 1650s. Although his death and burial record states that he was born around 1651⁵, the only household examination he is listed on lists that he was born around 1654.⁶

In 1651...

- The Queen of Sweden was Christina, the King of France was Louis XIV, and the English Council of State ruled over England.
- The Battle of Worcester, the last major battle in the English Civil War, was fought.
- Laws in Massachusetts were passed preventing poor people from wearing excessive styles of clothing.
- St. Peter's Flood, a major storm in the North Sea, devastated Germany and the Netherlands, drowning thousands.

Inconsistencies in Birth Dates in Old Swedish Records

The year a person was born may vary in different Old Swedish records, making it difficult to know for sure what year the person was born in. Although death and burial records tend to be more accurate than household examinations when it comes to the year a person was born, the only way of knowing for sure when a person was born is by the date listed on their birth and baptism record, if one exists.

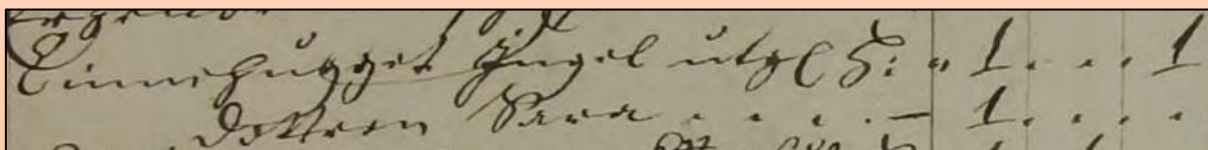
⁵ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 318

⁶ Björkö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1753-1804), page 29

It's unknown where Sven was born. His father's name was Ingel and his mother's name is unknown. Sven had at least one brother, Nils, and at least one sister, Sara.⁷

Was Ingel in Lindhugget Sven Ingelsson's Father?

Although it's unknown who Sven Ingelsson's father Ingel was, it's possible that he lived at the croft Lindhugget in the 1680s. The 1687 Landskontor record shows that Ingel lived at Lindhugget in 1687 with his wife and daughter Sara.¹ Ingel was a fairly uncommon name, so it's possible that he was Sven's father. Also, one of the witnesses at the baptism of Sven's son Nils in 1696 was Sara Ingelsdotter, who must have been Sven's sister.² Since a Sara is listed as Ingel's daughter, it makes it more likely that he was Sven Ingelsson's father. Another piece of evidence that suggests that Ingel was Sven's father is that Lindhugget is only a short distance west of Östanskog, the farm where Sven was living in 1680. No further records can be found for Ingel after this year, and it's unknown when he died.



Landskontor record that shows Ingel at Lindhugget, Björkö Parish

Transcription:

*Linndhugget Ingel och h.1...1
dotter Sara....._1*

Translation:

*Linndhugget Ingel and wife.1...1
daughter Sara....._1*

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

²Höreda Births, Vol. C:1 (1654-1702), page 85

The Name “Sven”

“Sven” is a Scandinavian first name and is one of the most common male names in Sweden. The name in Old Norse means “young man” or “young warrior.” The original version of the name was spelled *Sveinn*. Several different Scandinavian monarchs have been named Sven. The name day for Sven is December 5th.

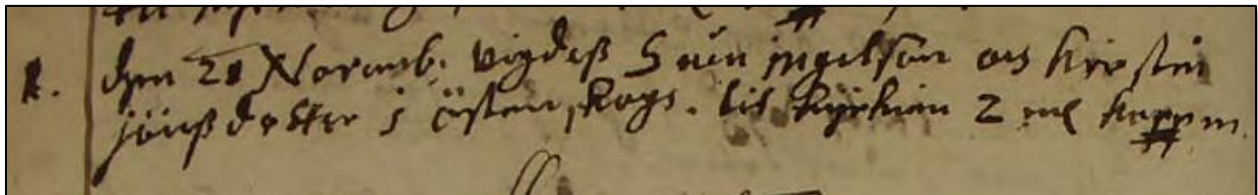
Nothing is known of Sven's life prior to 1680. By the 1670s, Sven had grown up and was probably working as a farmhand.

⁷ Höreda Births, Vol. C:1 (1654-1702), page 85



Östanskog, Björkö– Where Sven Ingelsson lived in the 1680s

By 1680, Sven Ingelsson was living at Östanskog, a farm in northern Björkö Parish.⁸ On November 21, 1680, Sven was married to a woman named Kirstin Jönsdotter who also hailed from Östanskog.⁹ They were probably married by Nicolaus Klintinus, the pastor of Björkö Church at the time, and may have been married at Björkö Church, the vicarage of Nicolaus Klintinus, or at Östanskog.



Marriage record of Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Jönsdotter – November 21st, 1680

Transcription:

Den 28 Novemb wigdes Sven Ingelsson och Kirstin Jönsdotter i Östanskogs, til kyrkan 2 ml kopp m

Translation:

The 28th of November Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Jönsdotter in Östanskogs were married, paid the church 2 ml copper mint

Sven lived at Östanskog throughout the 1680s.¹⁰ At some point in 1680s or 1690s, Kirstin Jönsdotter died and Sven was remarried to a woman named Kirstin Larsdotter. By 1696, Sven and Kirstin Larsdotter were living in Danstorp, a farm in southern Höreda Parish.¹¹

The Name “Kirstin”

“Kirstin” is an Old Swedish form of the Latin name *Kristina*, which means “the Christians.” There are several variations of this name, including Kerstin, Kiestin, Kjerstin and Kersti. The name has been used in Sweden since 1535. Its name day is July 24th.

⁸ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1680, Image 91

⁹ Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 140

¹⁰ Sven is still listed at Östanskog in 1690 - Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:4 (1690-1690), page 1095.

¹¹ Höreda Births, Vol. C:1 (1654-1702), page 85

Kirstin Larsdotter was born sometime around 1671.¹² She may have been born at Skyttla, a farm in east Höreda Parish.¹³ Her father's name was Lars and her mother's name is unknown. Lars, Kirstin's father, was a farmer. Kirstin had at least one brother, Sven, and at least one sister, Ingrid. Kirstin's family probably moved to Danstorp around 1674, when she was just a toddler.



Danstorp, Höreda – Where Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter lived in the 1690s

The Burial Record of Ingrid Larsdotter

On May 27, 1700, a woman named Ingrid Larsdotter from Danstorp was buried. Since one of the witnesses at the baptism of Sven and Kirstin's son Nils was Ingrid Larsdotter (who was living in Nävelsjö Parish at the time), she was probably the same person and may have been Kirstin's sister. According to her burial record, Ingrid was 48 years old at the time of her death, which means she was born around 1652. Since this is 19 years before Kirstin's birth, Ingrid may have been Kirstin's oldest sibling. Ingrid was born at Skyttla, a farm in east Höreda Parish, and moved to Danstorp when she was 22 years old. Ingrid was married twice. Her first marriage was to a farmhand named Aaron Borjesson in Björnåsa, and produced six children. Kirstin was married a second time to a farmhand named Eric Olsson, whom she didn't have any children with. On her burial record, Kirstin was described as a "God fearing, calm, and good woman."

Source: Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1654-1702), page 268

On October 21, 1696, Kirstin gave birth to Nils, her and Sven's oldest known child. Nils was baptized on October 30th. The witnesses at his baptism were: Nils Månsson in Danstorp, Jon Nilsson in Wimmenarp, Nils Ingelsson (Sven's brother) in Nässjö Parish, Sven Larsson in Kulla (Kirstin's brother), Catharina in Markestad, Karin in Höreda, Lisbeth Jonsdotter in Langstorp, Sara Ingelsdotter in Wimmenarp (Sven's sister), and Ingrid Larsdotter in Rinneryds cottage in Nävelsjö Parish (Kirstin's sister). Sven was baptized by Emando Wettrenius, the pastor of Höreda Church.¹⁴

¹² Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 326

¹³ Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1654-1702), page 268

¹⁴ Höreda Births, Vol. C:1 (1654-1702), page 85

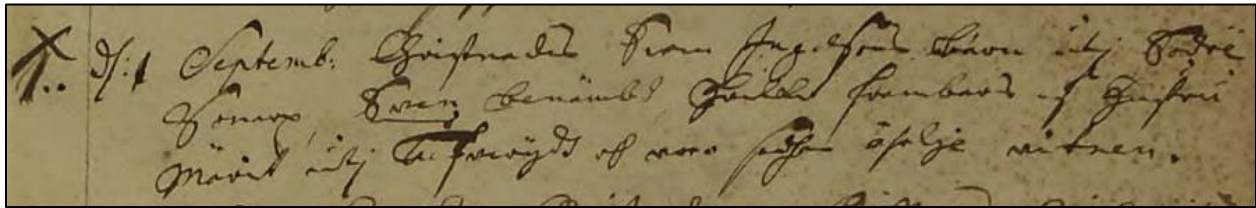
Early Years at Björkö Parish (1701-1736)

By 1701, Sven and Kirstin's family had moved to Södra Sonarp, a farm in southeast Björkö Parish. Sven was probably a tenant farmer or crofter at Södra Sonarp. It's unknown who else was living at Södra Sonarp during this time, but at least one or two other families lived there. By this time, Sven was around 50 years old while Kirstin was around 30. Their young son Nils was five years old at this time.



Södra Sonarp, Björkö – Where Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter's family were living in 1701

In late August of 1701, Kirstin gave birth to a son named Sven. Sven was baptized at Björkö Church on September 1st. At the baptism, little Sven was presented by housewife Marit of Tuveryd.¹⁵



Baptism record of Sven Svensson – September 1st, 1701

Transcription:

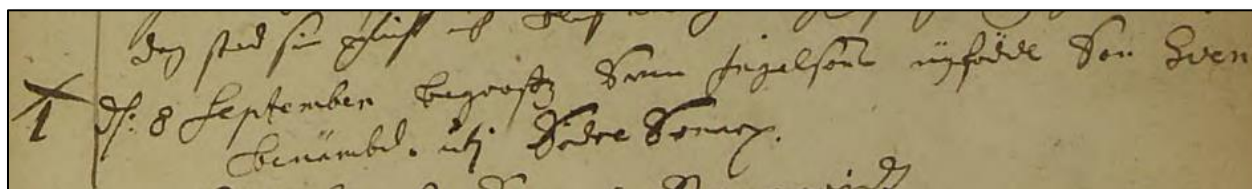
d. 1 Septemb christnades Sven Ingelssons barn uti Södre Sonarp, Sven benämbd, hvilket frambars af hustru Marit uti Tufveryds af voro sedan ährlige witnen.

Translation:

The 1st of September, Sven Ingelsson's child in Södre Sonarp was christened, named Sven, which was brought forth (in baptism) by housewife Marit of Tuveryd, and thereafter there were honorable witnesses present.

¹⁵ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 43

Sadly, little Sven died only a few days after he was born. He was buried at the cemetery of Björkö Church on September 8, 1701.¹⁶



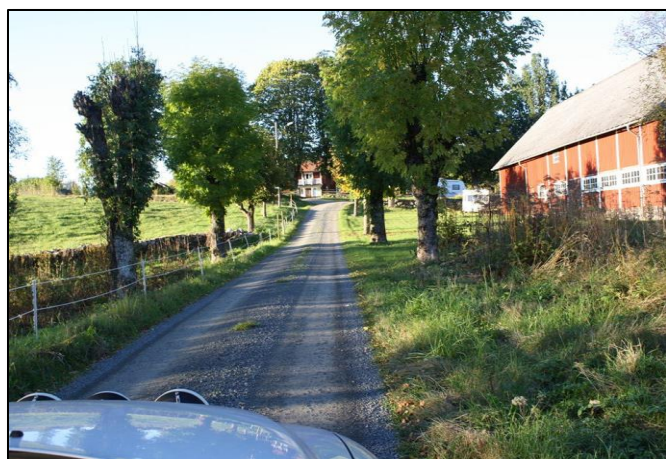
Burial record of Sven Svensson – September 8th, 1701

Transcription:

*d. 8 September begrafvs Sven Ingelssons nyfödde son Sven
benämnd uti Södra Sonarp.*

Translation:

*Buried on September 8, Sven Ingelsson's newborn son named Sven
of Södra Sonarp.*



Norra Sonarp, Björkö – Where Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter's family lived in the 18th century

In 1708, Sven and Kirstin's family moved to Norra Sonarp, a farm in northwest Björkö Parish.¹⁷ Norra Sonarp was a *rusthåll*, or farm that provided for a cavalry rider. Sven thus became a *rusthållare*, or farmer that was responsible for providing for a cavalry rider for Småland's Cavalry. Another *rusthållare* who was named Sven Isaacksson also lived at Norra Sonarp was his wife, Sara Knutsdotter, and eight children: Eric, Britta, Isak, Helena, Knut, Anna Greta, Catharina, and Beata.

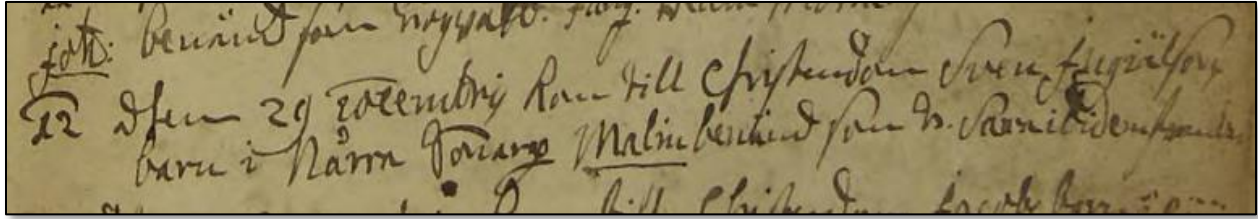
Sven and Kirstin probably became good friends with Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter. When Sven and Kirstin first moved to Norra Sonarp, the cavalry rider there was a man named Zachris Alexandersson.¹⁸ In addition to having to provide for his family, Sven also had to ensure that Zachris and his family were provided for. By the end of the 1700s, Sven and Kirstin's son Nils was old enough to start helping his father work in the fields of Norra Sonarp.

¹⁶ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 235

¹⁷ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1693, Image 137

¹⁸ Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 843 (1710-1710), page 34

Sometime in early December of 1709, Kirstin gave birth to a daughter named Malin. Malin was baptized on December 9th. At the baptism, Malin was presented by Sara Knutsdotter of Norra Sonarp.¹⁹



Baptism record of Malin Svensdotter – December 9th, 1709

Transcription:

Den 29 decembris kom till christendom Sven Ingelssons barn i Norra Sonarp, Malin benämnd som h. Sara ibidem frambar.

Translation:

On the 29th of December, Sven Ingelsson's child in Norra Sonarp came to Christianity, named Malin of whom housewife Sara of the same place presented at baptism.

During this time, Sweden was involved in a two decade long war against Russia, known as the Great Northern War. Zachris Alexandersson, the cavalry rider at Norra Sonarp, was subsequently away on duty most of the time. In May of 1710, Zachris died in service. Shortly after Alexandersson's death, a young cavalry rider named Lars Danielsson Sundman (b. 1688) was recruited to live at Norra Sonarp.²⁰

The Great Northern War

From 1700 to 1721, Sweden was engaged in The Great Northern War, one of the bloodiest and most disastrous wars in its history. During this time, Sweden was at war against an alliance formed by Russia, Denmark-Norway, Saxony, and other European countries. Russia and its allies declared war on Sweden in 1700. Although Sweden was victorious at the Battle of Narva in 1700, it would go on to lose several decisive battles.

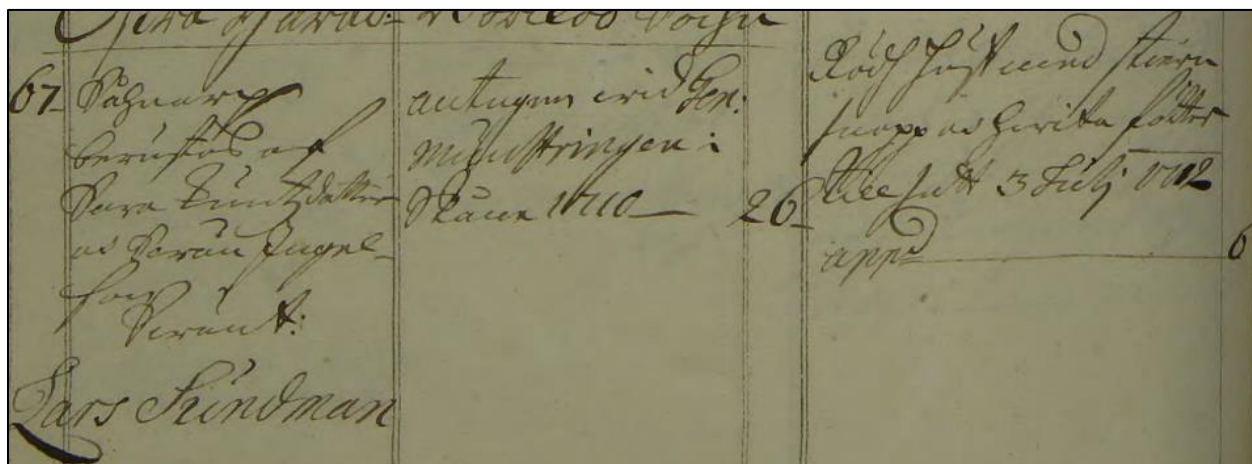
In 1709, the Swedish army suffered a crushing defeat at Poltova, a battle in which the entire Småland Regiment was either slain or imprisoned. In 1718, King Karl XII of Sweden was killed by a stray bullet at the Siege of Fredriksten, heavily demoralizing Swedish troops. By the time the war finally ended in 1721, Sweden had lost a large amount of its territories, such as Finland, and was never again as powerful of an empire as it had been at the start of the 18th century.

¹⁹ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 57

²⁰ Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 843 (1710-1710), page 34

In May of 1712, Sven Isaacksson, the other farmer at Norra Sonarp, drowned when he accidentally fell into a lake.²¹ This was undoubtedly a sad time at Norra Sonarp, and Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin's family probably did all they could to console the family of Sven Isaacksson. After Sven's death, Sara Knutsdotter, his widow, took over his portion of Norra Sonarp.

In 1714, Lars Danielsson Sundman, the cavalry rider at Norra Sonarp was present at the General Muster for the Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment. At this, time, Lars had a red horse with white feet and a spot between its nostrils.²² Like his predecessor, Lars was away from Norra Sonarp for much of the 1710s, serving in the Great Northern War.



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2nd platoon, No. 67
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1714

Transcription:

67. Såhnarp	Antagen wid Gen.	Röd häst med stiern
Berutstas af	Mönstringen i	snopp och hvita fötter
Sara Knutsdotter	Skåne 1710_____ 26.	Tillsat 3 Juli 1712.
och Swän Ingals-		Appd_____6
son benämt:		
Lars Sundman.		

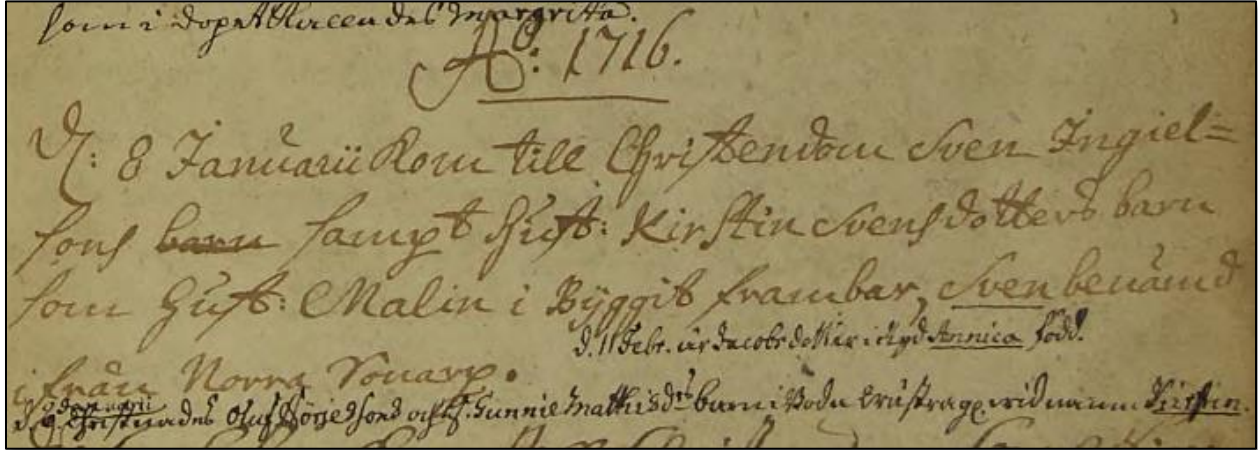
Translation:

67. Sonarp	Accepted in the General	Red horse with a star
Taken care of by	Muster Rolls in	on its forehead and white feet
Sara Knutsdotter	Skåne in 1710 26 years old	Allotted July 3, 1712.
and Sven Ingelsson		Present_____6
named:		
Lars Sundman.		

²¹ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 244

²² Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 846 (1714-1714), Image 330

In early January of 1716, Kirstin gave birth to another son named Sven. Sven was baptized at Björkö Church on January 8th. At Sven's baptism he was presented by housewife Malin in Byggit.²³ By this time, Sven Ingelsson was around 65 years old while Kirstin was around 45 years old.



Baptism record of Sven Svensson – January 8th, 1716

Transcription:

År 1716

d. 8 januarii kom till Christendom Sven Ingelssons ~~barn~~ sampt hust. Kirstin Svensdotters barn som hust. Malin i Byggit frambar, Sven benämd ifrån Norra Sonarp.

Translation:

The Year 1716

The 8th of January, Sven Ingelsson and his wife Kirstin Svensdotter's child came to Christianity, of whom housewife Malin in Byggit presented, named Sven, from Norra Sonarp.

An Error on Sven Svensson's Baptism Record

There is an error on Sven Svensson's baptism record which states that his mother's name was "Kirstin Svensdotter" instead of "Kirstin Larsdotter." Although there is a slight possibility that Sven Ingelsson was married to a woman named Kirstin Svensdotter before he was married to Kirstin Larsdotter, this is very unlikely and it's much more likely that the vicar made a mistake.

²³ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 67

One of the most important responsibilities at Norra Sonarp was taking care of the livestock. It was especially difficult to provide for the livestock in winter months and store up enough food to sustain them during this time.

Norra Sonarp	11	Rustigman	11
		Sven Ingelsson	12
		Kirstin Larsdotter	13

Mantalslängd record which shows Sven Ingelsson at Norra Sonarp - 1720

Providing for Livestock in Old Sweden

“During summer the beasts were let out hoof by hoof to graze on the common lands. The big problem was how to find fodder for them during the six winter months. All grass growing on the farm fields would be cut, dried and brought into barns and sheds erected out in the fields, thence to be brought into the farm as soon as the sledges could run over the snow laden ground.”

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



“Sorundabonder pa vag till Stockholm” (“Peasants on their way to Stockholm”) by Nils Andersson

Like most of the Swedes during this era, Sven and Kirstin's family were probably very superstitious. For example, they probably believed that on Maundy Thursday (the Thursday before Easter), witches were very active and flew on brooms to a place called Blåkulla to meet the Devil.

Maundy Thursday at Norra Sonarp*

"Tomorrow is Maundy Thursday," Sven Ingelsson playfully told his daughter Malin and son Sven, "It's a magic night, when the witches fly on brooms to the island of Blåkulla to meet the Devil." Four-year-old Sven looked at his father with big eyes and asked in a fearful voice, "Will I see the witches?"

Sven Sr. looked tenderly at his son. "There are a lot of things we can do to protect ourselves," he said. "First of all, we have to remove all brooms, spades and other things the witches could possibly use for flying. Then we must paint a cross on the door of the cowshed – otherwise the witches may milk the cows."

"Don't forget the fire!" eleven-year-old Malin reminded. "We must light an Easter fire and you must shoot off your firearm into the sky. That will scare the witches." She looked at her brother: "They come out at midnight when small children will be sleeping."

"I want to be there, too!" little Sven exclaimed, looking at his father.

"We'll see," Sven Sr. replied, smiling at his wife Kirstin who was preparing the "Påskbord" – a delicious Easter dinner.

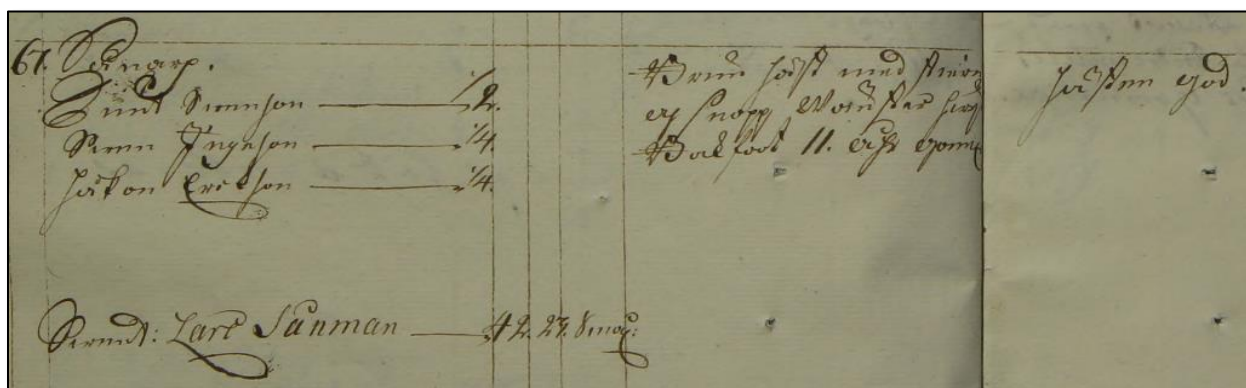
*By Christina Tuveesson Lindaryd



Old painting of witches gathering at Blåkulla

On May 22, 1720, Sven and Kirstin's eldest son Nils was married to Catharina Svensdotter, the daughter of Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter, uniting the two families from Norra Sonarp in marriage.²⁴ The following year, the Great Northern War finally ended, bringing peace to Sweden after two decades of bloodshed. On September 16, 1721, Sven and Kirstin became grandparents when Elisabeth Nilsdotter, the daughter of their son Nils and his wife Catharina, was born.²⁵ By 1723, Nils and Catharina's family had left Norra Sonarp and moved to Djurseryd, a farm in Norra Sändsjö Parish, just west of Björkö Parish. In 1729, Sara Knutsdotter died at Norra Sonarp.²⁶

Sometime before 1728, Sven and Kirstin's daughter Malin was married to a man named Håkan Carlsson. After the wedding, Håkan moved to Norra Sonarp and raised a family with Malin. In 1733, Norra Sonarp was owned by Sven Ingelsson, Knut Svensson, and Håkan Carlsson.²⁷ In 1736, Sven and Kirstin's youngest son Sven was married to Annika Jonsdotter.²⁸



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2nd platoon, No. 67
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1733

Transcription:

67. Sånarp.

Knut Swansson	1/2.	Brun häst med stiern ¹	Hästen god
Swen Ingelsson	1/4.	och snopp. Wänsterhäs?	
Håkan Carlsson	1/4.	Bock foot 11 åhr gammal.	
Svent.:Lars Sånman		42, 23, Smål.	

Translation:

67. Sonarp.

Knut Svensson	1/2.	Brown horse with star	The horse is good
Sven Ingelsson	1/4.	and a "dot." Left ?	
Håkan Carlsson	1/4.	goat-foot 11 years old.	
Rider Lars Sånman	Age: 42, Years in Service: 23	Place of Birth: Småland	

²⁴ Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 161

²⁵ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 85

²⁶ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 258

²⁷ Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 849 (1733-1733), Image 360

²⁸ Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 169

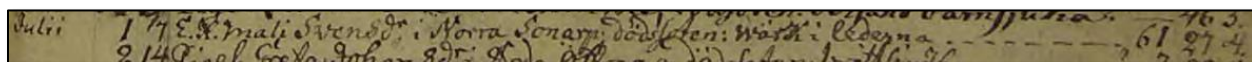
The Fate of Malin Svensdotter

Sometime before 1728, Sven and Kirstin's daughter Malin Svensdotter was married to a man named Håkan Carlsson. Although church records show that the mother of Håkan Carlsson's eldest two children, Ingrid (1728-1736)²⁹ and Håkan (b. 1731)³⁰ was a woman named Lena, no burial records for a woman named Lena at Norra Sonarp can be found during the early 1730s, and the vicar probably made a mistake on those records. Malin and Håkan had six other children: Sven (b. 1733), an unnamed child who died in 1736, Petter (b. 1737), Lena (b. 1739), Ingrid (b. 1742), and Stina (b. 1745).³¹

Children of Håkan Carlsson and Malin Svensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Ingrid	July 19, 1728	Björkö	October 7, 1736	Björkö
Håkan	January 24, 1731	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	December 6, 1733	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Unnamed child	Unknown	Björkö	November 19, 1736	Björkö
Petter	October, 1737	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Lena	March 28, 1739	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Ingrid	August 27, 1742	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Stina	August 20, 1745	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

Malin spent her entire life at Norra Sonarp. On July 1, 1771, she passed away at the age of 61 after suffering pain in her joints. Malin was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church a week later on July 8th.³²



Death and burial record of Malin Svensdotter – July 7th, 1771

Transcription:

Julii 1/7 E.H. Mali(n) Svensdr i Norra Sonarp, dödssoten: wärk i lederna..... 61 27 4

Translation:

*Died July 1st, buried the 7th, Malin Svensdotter in Norra Sonarp, cause of death: joint pain.
61 years, 27 weeks, 4 days old*

²⁹ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 101

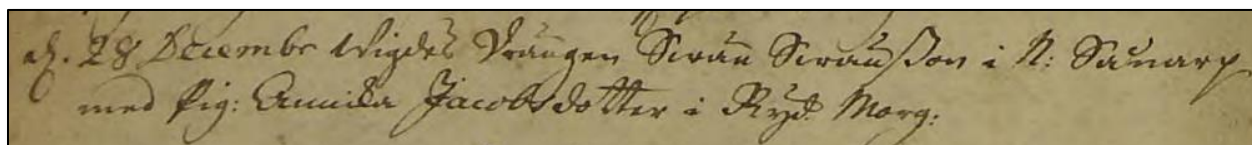
³⁰ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 107

³¹ Björkö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1753-1804), page 29

³² Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 327

The Fate of Sven Svensson

Sven and Kirstin's youngest son Sven Svensson was married to a woman named Annika Jacobsdotter on December 28, 1736.³³ Before they were married, Annika was living at Ryd, a farm in northwest Björkö Parish. Annika was born on February 11, 1716.³⁴



Marriage record of Sven Svensson and Annika Jacobsdotter – December 28th, 1736

Transcription:

*d. 28 decembr wigdes drängen Swän Swänsson i N. Sonarp
med Pig: Annika Jacobsdotter i Ryd. Morg(ongåva).*

Translation:

*The 28th of December, Married farmhand Sven Svensson in N. Sonarp
with maiden Annika Jacobsdotter in Ryd. Morning gift (unspecified)*

An Alternate Spelling of the Name “Sven”

“Sven” is frequently spelled “Swän” in various church records.

Children of Sven Svensson and Annika Jacobsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Jonas	May 5, 1738	Björkö	July 6, 1773	Höreda
Greta	November 26, 1740	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Johannes	March 24, 1743	Björkö	September 12, 1743	Björkö
Gabriel	December 19, 1745	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Catharina	November 15, 1747	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Maria	November 18, 1749	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Jacob	April 20, 1760	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

³³ Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 169

³⁴ Björkö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1753-1804) page 28

Sven and Annika had seven children together: Jonas (b. 1738), Greta (b. 1740), Johannes (b. 1743), Gabriel (b. 1745), Catharina (b. 1747), Maria (b. 1749), and Jacob (b. 1760).³⁵ On September 12, 1743, Johannes, their third eldest child, died when he was less than six months old.³⁶ By 1744, Sven owned a third of Norra Sonarp, and was also responsible for providing for the cavalry rider who lived there.³⁷ By 1783, Sven had sold his share of Norra Sonarp to his sons Gabriel and Jacob.³⁸

Name	Year	Age	Sex
Sven	1716	1	♂
Annika	1716	11	♀
Jonas	1738	5	♂
Greta	1740	4	♀
Johannes	1743	12	♂
Gabriel	1745	15	♂
Catharina	1747	11	60.68
Maria	1749	18	62.67
Jonas	1751	17	70.71
Annika	1751	22	74.76
Jacob	1760	20	78.78
Magnus Augustifson	1762	4	

Household Examination showing Sven Svensson and Annika Jacobsdotter's family at Norra Sonarp, Björkö Parish

Like his sister Malin, Sven Svensson spent his entire life at Norra Sonarp. On July 4, 1791, Sven died from suffocation and old age. He was 76 years old at the time of his death. Sven was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on July 10th.³⁹

4. 10. 1791. d. man Sven Svensson i Norra Sonarp af qvaf och alderdom. 75. 24. 6

Death and burial record of Sven Svensson – July 10th, 1791

Transcription:

Julii 4 / 10 gl. man Sven Svensson i Norra Sonarp af qvaf och alderdom. 75 24 6

Translation:

Died July 4th, buried the 10th, Sven Svensson, of suffocation and old age.

Age: 75 years, 24 months, 6 days

³⁵ Björkö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1753-1804) page 28

³⁶ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 267

³⁷ Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 853 (1744-1744), Image 330

³⁸ Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 861 (1783-1783), Image 400

³⁹ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 335

Latter Years at Norra Sonarp (1736-1767)

Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter spent the remainder of their days at Norra Sonarp. By 1735, the family of their eldest son Nils Svensson had returned to live at Norra Sonarp.⁴⁰ By the time that Sven and Kirstin's youngest son Sven Svensson was married in 1736, Sven Ingelsson was around 85 years old.

On June 2, 1738, Sven and Kirstin became great-grandparents when Nils's eldest daughter Elisabeth gave birth to Nils Karlsson.⁴¹ On November 18, 1739, Lars Sundman, the cavalry rider who had lived at Norra Sonarp since 1709, retired. He was replaced by a younger rider named Nils Sundman (b. 1718) on March 16, 1740.⁴² By 1744, Sven Ingelsson had retired from farming and Norra Sonarp was owned by Nils and Sven, Sven and Kirstin's two sons, and Håkan Carlsson, their son-in-law.⁴³ By this time, Sven and Kirstin were living with the family of Håkan and their daughter Malin.⁴⁴

Household	Age	Marital Status	Other
Gården 1709	1709	x	
Gården 1709	1709	x	
Gården 1731	1731	x	
Gården 1733	1733	x	
Gården 1742	1742	x	59.
Gården 1739	1739	x	58.
Gården 1745	1745	x	59. 54.57. 54.57.62.
Gården 1654	1654	x	59. 54.57. 54.57.62.
Gården 1671	1671	x	
Gården 1740	1740	x	

Household Examination showing Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter at Norra Sonarp, Björkö Parish

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

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

⁴² Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 850 (1740-1740), Image 360

⁴³ Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 853 (1744-1744), Image 330

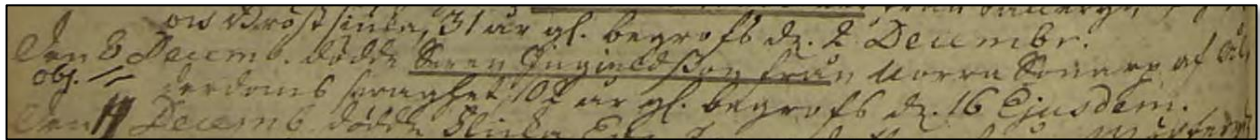
⁴⁴ Björkö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1753-1804), page 29

If Sven Ingelsson's death and burial record is correct, then he was born in 1651. Thus, he would have celebrated his 100th birthday sometime in 1751.

Centenarians in Old Sweden

Although it was rare for people to live to be over 100 years old in Old Sweden, it wasn't unheard of. Most parishes' churchbooks show a death and burial record of a centenarian every few years. Since many of the deceased were born before baptism records were kept, it's impossible to verify when they were born if and they were really as old as their death record stated. While it's hard to imagine anyone living to be so old before modern medicine, such people must have developed an incredible immune system to the numerous diseases around them, which allowed them to live to be extremely old.

Sven lived a couple more years and finally passed away on December 8, 1753. He was somewhere between 99 to 102 years old when he died. On December 16th, Sven was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church.⁴⁵



Death and burial record of Sven Ingelsson -December 16th, 1753

Transcription:

Den 8 Decemb. dödde Swan Ingielsson från Norra Sonarp af ålderdoms svaghet, 102 år gl. Begrafs den 16 ejusdem.

Translation:

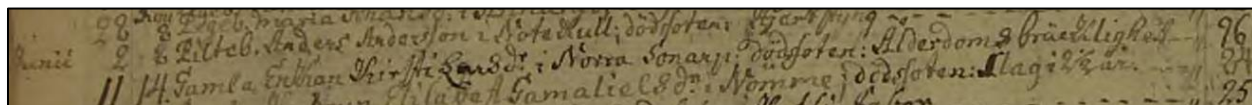
The 8th of December Swan Ingelsson from Norra Sonarp died of old age weakness, 102 years old. Buried the 16th of the same month.

Sven Ingelsson – The Longest Living Ancestor in the High Family Tree

Sven Ingelsson lived to be the older than any other of the High family's known ancestors, regardless of whether he was 102 or 99 years old at the time of his death. Sven had lived through seven Swedish monarchs, eight wars, and three major famines. Amazingly, Sven's wife Kirstin lived to be the second longest ancestors of the High family, dying at the age of 96. Maria Svensdotter, a great-granddaughter of the two, lived to be 96 so she probably inherited their longevity. Since Gustaf Adolf High, one of their third-great-grandchildren, was fascinated by centenarians, perhaps he heard about his third-great-grandfather.

⁴⁵ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 318

Kirstin Larsdotter survived her husband by 14 years. On May 4, 1767, her eldest son Nils died.⁴⁶ Less than a month later, Kirstin died on June 11th at the age of 96. Kirstin was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on June 14th.⁴⁷



Death and burial record of Kirstin Larsdotter – June 14th, 1767

Transcription:

Junii 11/14 gamla enkan Kirsti Larsdr i Norra Sonarp, dödsoten: Ålderdoms bräcklighet 96

Translation:

Died June 11th, buried the 14th, elderly widow Kirstin Larsdotter in Norra Sonarp, cause of death: old age. 96 years old



The cemetery of Björkö Church – The final resting place of Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter

⁴⁶ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 326

⁴⁷ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 326

Quiz on Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter

1. According to Sven Ingelsson's death and burial record, what year was he born?
 - a. 1651
 - b. 1652
 - c. 1653
 - d. 1754

2. According to the household examination Sven Ingelsson listed on, what year was he born?
 - a. 1651
 - b. 1652
 - c. 1653
 - d. 1654

3. Around what year was Kirstin Larsdotter born?
 - a. 1670
 - b. 1671
 - c. 1672
 - d. 1673

4. Which was the name of Sven Ingelsson's first wife?
 - a. Ingrid Larsdotter
 - b. Kirstin Svensdotter
 - c. Karin Svensdotter
 - d. Kirstin Jönsdotter

5. What was the name of the farm that Sven and Kirstin lived at in the 1690s?

6. What was the name of the farm that Sven and Kirstin were living at in 1701?

7. What was the name of the farm that Sven and Kirstin lived at for the remainder of their lives?

8. What was the name of Sven and Kirstin's daughter?

9. What was the name of Sven and Kirstin's youngest child?

10. According to Sven's death and burial record, how old was he when he died?

Answers: 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. d 5. Danstorp 6. Södra Sonarp 7. Norra Sonarp 8. Malin 9. Sven Svensson 10. 102 years old

Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter

Name	Sven Isaacksson	Name	Sara Knutsdotter
Born	Mid to late 1650's	Born	c. 1660
Parish	Höreda	Parish	Björkö
Died	May, 1712	Died	June 3, 1729
Parish	Björkö	Parish	Björkö
Occupation	Rusthåller (Horseman equipper)	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Unnamed child	1683	Björkö	September, 1683	Björkö
Erik	August, 1684	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Britta	November, 1685	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Isaack	June, 1688	Björkö	January, 1715	Björkö
Helena	November 30, 1690	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Knut	July, 1693	Björkö	June 28, 1776	Björkö
Anna Greta	April, 1696	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Unnamed child	Unknown	Björkö	May, 1697	Björkö
Catharina	July, 1698	Björkö	October 17, 1782	Björkö
Beata	May, 1701	Björkö	February 18, 1790	Nävelsjö

Early Years (1655-1682)

Sven Isaacksson probably was born in the mid to late 1650s at Rökkär, a farm located in northwest Höreda Parish.⁴⁸ His father was Isaac Ericsson⁴⁹ and his mother was Karin Jönsdotter.⁵⁰ He had a brother named Arvid and four sisters, one of whom was named Karin.



Rökkär, Höreda – Where Sven Isaacksson grew up

⁴⁸ This is based on the fact that he must have been born after his parents' marriage (which according to Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 317 occurred around 1652) and that he must have been of eligible marriage age when was married in 1682 (Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 141).

⁴⁹ Sven's marriage record (Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 141) states that he came from Rökkär and patronymic tradition tells us that his father was named Isaac. Isaac Ericsson's burial record (Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 305) shows that he lived at Rökkär at this time, so he must have been Sven's father.

⁵⁰ Karin Jönsdotter's burial record (Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 317) states that she was Isaac Ericsson's wife, so she must have been Sven's mother.



Aggarp, Björkö – Where Sara Knutsdotter grew up

Sara Knutsdotter was probably born at Aggarp, a farm in northern Björkö Parish⁵¹, in the late 1650s or early 1660s. Her father was Knut Persson and her mother was named Margaret Siggesdotter.⁵² Sara's father Knut was a corporal in the Swedish cavalry. Sara had at least four brothers, Måns, Sigge, Isak, and Sven, and at least one sister, Margareta.

Sara's family had lived at Aggarp for several generations. Her paternal grandparents, Per Jacobsson and Elin Bengtsdotter, also lived there. Per died in 1658⁵³, however, so Sara didn't know him. However, since Elin Bengtsdotter was still alive in 1663⁵⁴, Sara probably had a few memories of her.

The Name "Sara"

The name "Sara" (Sarah, Zara, or Zahra) is a Semitic name meaning "princess." In the Old Testament, Sarah was the wife of Abraham and she bore his son, Isaac, when she was 90 years old. This name has been used in Sweden since the mid-15th century. Sara is a fairly popular name in Sweden. The Swedish spelling of the name is always "Sara." The name day for Sara is July 19th.

Although Sara Knutsdotter's father Knut Persson served in Småland's Cavalry, he was discharged from service around 1657, which is probably before Sara was born. Knut had sustained a bullet to his body in combat, which left him partially paralyzed and unable to conduct much work at Aggarp.⁵⁵

During the late 17th century there were three main houses at a guest house at Aggarp. Five to six families lived at Aggarp, most of whom were relatives of Sara. Sara's paternal uncle Jacob Persson lived at Aggarp with his wife and four children: Anna, Johan, Nils, Karin, and Kerstin. Elisabeth Nilsson, the widow of Sara's paternal uncle Nils Persson also lived at Aggarp with her children: Jacob, Isaac, Britta, and Karin. There were also two cottages at Aggarp called Buskentorp and Lilla Aggarp. Several farmhands and maids also lived at Aggarp.

⁵¹ Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 141

⁵² Patronymic tradition informs us that Sara's father's name was Knut and the only Knut who lived at Aggarp in the late 17th century was Knut Persson (Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 71). Since Knut was only married to Margareta Siggesdotter (Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255), she must have been Sara's mother.

⁵³ Silving, page 62

⁵⁴ Björkö Church Archive, Vol KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 31

⁵⁵ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890

The Scandal at Aggarp*

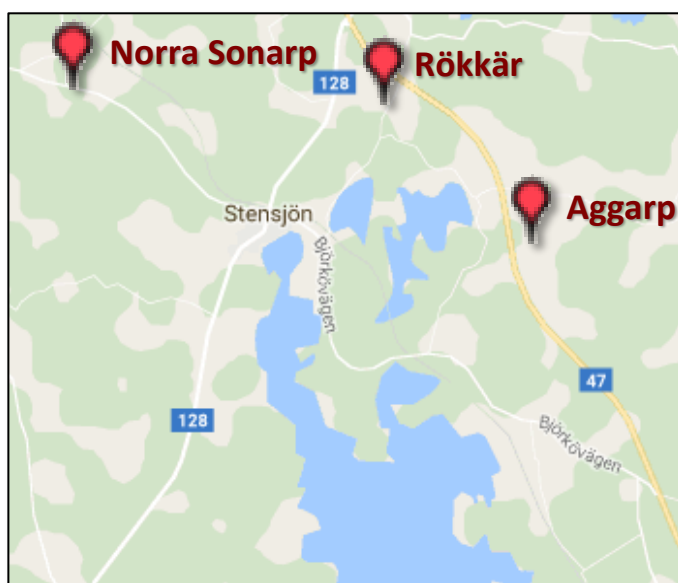
“My uncle Jacob Persson was madder than I had ever seen that day,” Sara Knutsdotter explained, “Which says a lot because he was always angry at someone or about something. I feared my uncle in those days, as most people did. He had a temper like there was no tomorrow.”

“It was year’s end, 1670, and we were at the farm in Aggarp doing daily chores. Uncle Jacob arrived with fire in his eyes, and we wondered who or what had gotten him riled up this time. He approached my father, Knut, and told him accusingly that his daughter Karin was with child and my brother Sigge was the father. I didn’t quite understand what all the fuss was about, as I was only around nine years old then. Women had babies all the time. I soon learned that it was a big deal, as my beloved brother ran away in shame from our farm in Aggarp. On January 18-19, 1671, Uncle Jacob brought the matter to Östra District’s Court. Karin was fined 80 daler in silver coins and was sentenced to confess and ask forgiveness in front of the whole congregation in Björkö Church. My parents, siblings Måns, Sven, Isak, and Margareta, and I had to witness it all. My parents, Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter were more disappointed than angry. That incident was the very beginning of a lifelong discord between my father and his brother Jacob.”

*By Rhonda Serafini

Since Aggarp was just a short distance southeast of Rökkär, Sara Knutsdotter and Sven Isaacksson probably knew each other for most of their lives. The two probably started courting in the late 1670s and early 1680s.

Around this time, Sven enlisted in Småland’s Cavalry.⁵⁶ As a horseman, Sven was provided with horse that he had to take good care of. He regularly trained near Eksjö with the members of his company.



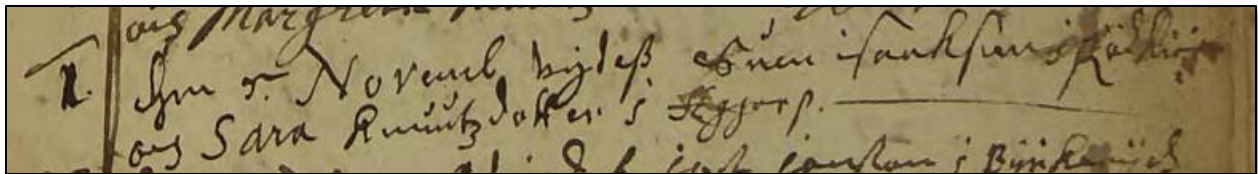
Map showing the farms that Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter lived at

⁵⁶ Sven is listed as a cavalry rider in Mantalslängder 1642-1820, Jönköping County, Year 1683, Image 79



Björkö Church – Where Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter's family attended church

On November 5, 1682, Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter were married. They were probably married by Nicolaus Klintinus, the pastor of Björkö Church at the time, and may have been married at Björkö Church, the vicarage of Nicolaus Klintinus, or at Aggarp.⁵⁷



Marriage record of Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter – November 5th, 1682

Transcription:

*den 5 November wigdes Sven Isaacksson i Rödkärr
och Sara Knutsdotter i Aggarp.*_____

Translation:

*The 5th of November married Sven Isaacksson in Rödkär
and Sara Knutsdotter in Aggarp.*_____

17th Century Swedish Church Records

Most parishes in Sweden started documenting baptisms, weddings, and burials in the 17th century. In addition to often being difficult to decipher, most of the Swedish church records from the 17th century provide very scant information. For example, on baptism records, only the child's baptism date is usually given, the father's surname is rarely listed, while the mother's name is usually omitted. For much of the 17th century, the names of the witnesses were also omitted from baptism records. Likewise, the surname of a deceased man often wasn't listed on burial records, while a deceased woman was merely listed as the wife of her husband's name. Marriage records tended to be the most informative, as they listed both the first name and surname of the groom and bride, as well as where they lived before they were married.

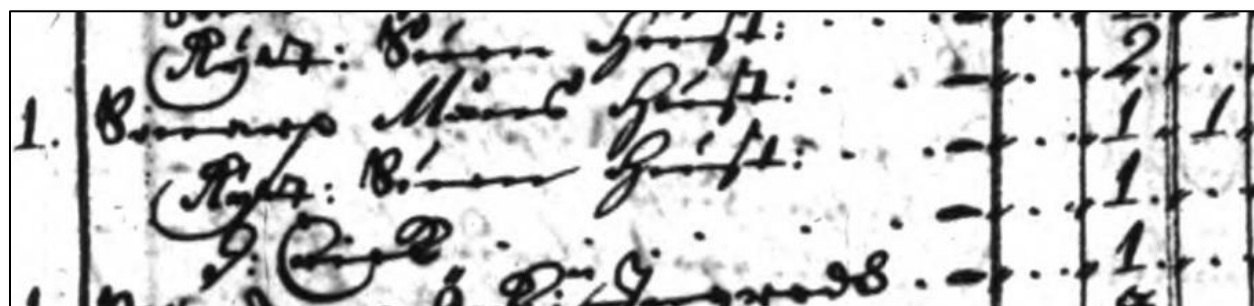
⁵⁷ Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 141

Raising a Family at Norra Sonarp (1682-1701)

After Sven and Sara were married, they moved to Norra Sonarp, a farm in northwest Björkö Parish. Norra Sonarp was a *rusthåll*, or farm that provided for a cavalry rider and his horse. At this time, the *rusthållare*, or farmer that was responsible for providing for a cavalry rider and his horse, at Norra Sonarp was named Måns. Since Sven was a cavalry rider in the 1680s, Måns helped provide for him.⁵⁸



Norra Sonarp, Björkö – Where Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter's family lived



Mantalslängd record showing the inhabitants of Norra Sonarp, Björkö Parish in 1683

Transcription:

1. Sonarp Måns hust(ru) ...1.1.
Rytt. Söen hust(ru) ...1...
d. Erick.....1...

Translation:

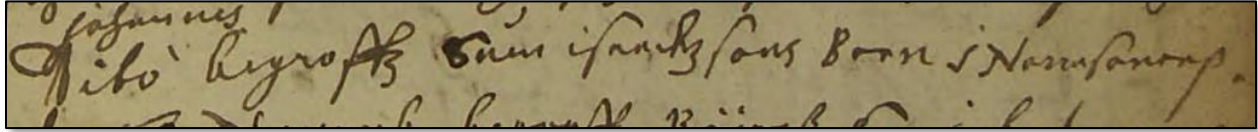
1. Sonarp Måns and wife.....1.1.
Cavalry rider. Sven and wife ...1...
farmhand Erick.....1...

The Restructuring of the Swedish Military in 1682

At the assembly of the Riksdag of the Estates in 1682, King Karl XI of Sweden proposed that the country's military be restructured. Subsequently, the Swedish Allotment system was founded, mandating that each county in Sweden always have 1200 soldiers. Karl XI was also responsible for modernizing and improving several military strategies.

⁵⁸ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1683, Image 79

Sometime in 1683, Sven and Sara became parents when Sara gave birth to a baby whose name is not known. Sadly, this baby died sometime in September of that year and was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on September 23rd.⁵⁹



Burial record of Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter's unnamed child - September 23rd, 1683

Transcription:

Dito begrofs Sven Isaackssons barn i Norra Sonarp

Translation:

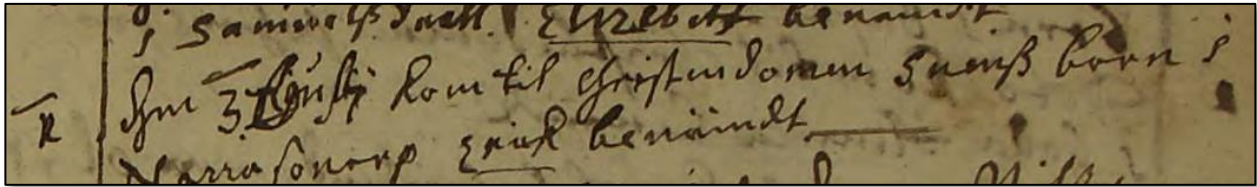
The same day (September 23rd) buried Sven Isaacksson's child in Norra Sonarp

Mantalslängder Records that List Sven and Sara (1683-1708)

- 1683 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1683, Image 79
- 1684 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1684, Image 74
- 1685 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1685, Image 83
- 1686 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1686, Image 89
- 1687 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1687, Image 87
- 1688 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1688, Image 116
- 1689 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1689, Image 84
- 1690 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1690, Image 87
- 1691 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1691, Image 74
- 1692 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1692, Image 43
- 1693 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1693, Image 137
- 1694 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1694, Image 94
- 1695 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1695, Image 225
- 1696 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1696, Image 351
- 1697 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1697, Image 121
- 1698 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1698, Image 303
- 1699 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1699, Image 69
- 1700 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1700, Image 128
- 1701 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1701, Image 9
- 1702 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1702, Image 270
- 1703 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1703, Image 20
- 1704 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1704, Image 32
- 1705 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1705, Image 219
- 1706 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1706, Image 122
- 1707 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1707, Image 189
- 1708 - Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1708, Image 32

⁵⁹ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 219

Just over a year later in early September of 1684, Sara gave birth to a son named Erik. Erik was baptized on September 3rd.⁶⁰



Baptism record of Erik Svensson - September 3rd, 1684

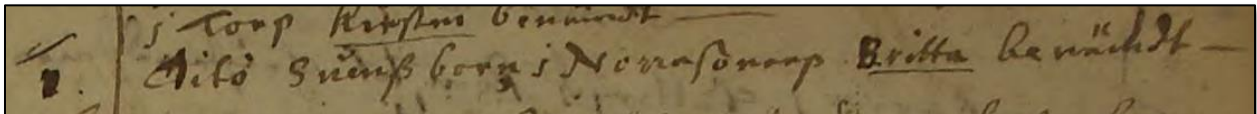
Transcription:

*Den 3 Julii kom til christendomen Svens barn i
Norra Sonarp Erik benämdt*

Translation:

*The 3rd of July Sven's child in
Norra Sonarp came to Christianity, named Erik*

In early November of 1685, Sara gave birth to a daughter named Britta. Britta was baptized at Björkö Church on November 8th.⁶¹



Baptism record of Britta Svensdotter - November 8th, 1685

Transcription:

Dito Svens barn i Norra Sonarp Britta benämdt

Translation:

The same day, (November 8th) Sven's child in Norra Sonarp named Britta (was born)

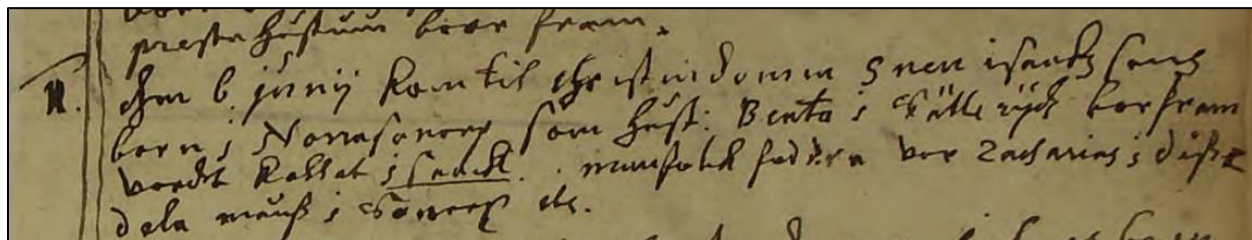
Sweden's Uniformity Policy

As the Swedish Empire grew throughout the 17th century, several new territories were added, including the areas of Scania, Blekinge, Halland, Bohuslän, in southern Sweden; Jämtland in west Sweden; Swedish Pomerania in northern Germany; and Estonia and Livonia. Subsequently, a uniformity policy was established, implementing Swedish law into effect in these areas. Several of the inhabitants of these areas were unhappy about these new laws, and some of them openly rebelled against the Swedish soldiers.

⁶⁰ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 9

⁶¹ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 11

In early June of 1688, Sara gave birth to another son named Isaack. Isaack was named after Sven's father and was baptized on June 6th. At the baptism, he was presented by a housewife named Beata from Sälleryd, a farm southwest of Norra Sonarp. The witnesses at the baptism were Zacharias and Måns in Norra Sonarp.⁶²



Baptism record of Isaack Svensson - June 6th, 1688

Transcription:

Den 6 Junij kom til christendomen Sven Isackssons barn i Norra Sonarp som hust. Benta i Sälleryd bar fram wardt kallat Isaack. Manfolk faddra var Zacharias i dåss[e-] dela, Måns i Sonarp etc.

Translation:

On June 6th Sven Isaacksson's child in Norra Sonarp was taken to the Church. The wife Bengta in Sälleryd carried the child, it was called Isaack. Male sponsors were Zacharias in Dåssedela, Måns in Sonarp etc.

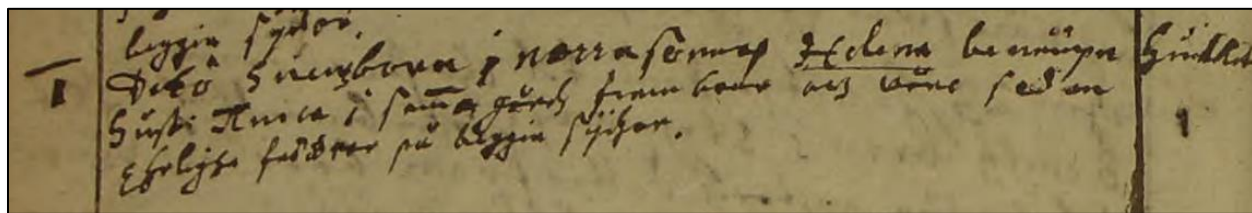
The same year, Sweden became involved in the Nine Years War and joined an alliance with several other European countries against France.

Sweden's Involvement in the Nine Years War (1688-1691)

In 1688, Sweden became part of the Nine Years War (also called the War of the Grand Alliance or the War of the League of Augsburg) when it joined an alliance with the Dutch Republic, the Holy Roman Empire, the Spanish Empire, the Duchy of Savoy, and Scotland against the French Empire. At this time, France was ruled by King Louis XIV and was the most powerful nation in Europe. In September of 1688, French forces crossed over the Rhine and entered into the Holy Roman Empire. Soon after this, the Holy Roman Empire, England, Sweden, and a few other countries declared war on France. The majority of the fighting took place around France's borders. In 1690, Sweden supplied the alliance against France with 6,000 men and twelve warships. By March of 1691, Sweden abdicated from the war after it made a treaty with Denmark in order to protect commerce and stop the war from spreading north.

⁶² Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 13

In late November of 1690, Sara gave birth to daughter named Helena. On November 30th, Helena was baptized at Björkö Church. At the baptism, Helena was presented by a housewife named Anica from Norra Sonarp.⁶³



Baptism record of Helena Svensdotter – November 30th, 1690

Transcription:

*Dito Svens barn i Norra Sonarp Helena benämnd huilket
hust. Anica i samma gård frambar och våre sedan
ehrlighe faddrar på beggia sijdhor*

Translation:

*The same day, Sven's child in Norra Sonarp, named Helena, which the wife
Anica at the same farm carried. There were honest sponsors on both sides
present.*

Presenters at Baptisms in Old Sweden

In some Swedish baptism records, the name of a person who presented the baby at the baptism is listed. It was considered a special honor to be this person, and they were sometimes clergy, nobility, or in the military. At the baptism, they carried the child and handed them to the pastor to be baptized.

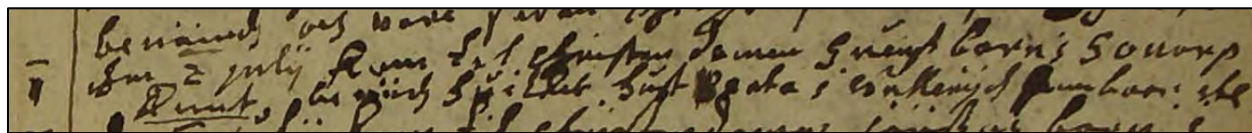
Husaga - Corporal Punishment in Old Sweden

In Old Sweden, a farmer had to right to use *husaga*, corporal punishment on his wife and children. Sweden's medieval provincial laws (*medeltida landskapslagarna*) gave the master or matron of a household the right to use corporal punishment. Although the Swedish laws that were adopted in 1734 mention nothing of *husaga*, the master or matron's right to use *husaga* on their hired farmhands and maids was regulated by the *legostadgorna* (laws of employment) section of this reform. *Husaga* was abolished in Sweden in 1920.

Around 1693, Sven received his discharge from Småland's Cavalry and a rider named Börje Pärsson was recruited to live at Norra Sonarp.⁶⁴

⁶³ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 18

In late June or early July of 1693, Sara gave birth to a son named Knut. On July 2nd, Knut was baptized at Björkö Church. At the baptism, Knut was presented by Beata from Sälleryd, the same woman who presented Isaack.⁶⁵



Baptism record of Knut Svensson – July 2nd, 1693

Transcription:

*Den 2 Julij kom til christendomen Svens barn i Sonarp,
Knut benämnd hvilket hust Beata i Sälleryd frambor*

Translation:

*The 2nd of July Sven's child in Sonarp came to Christianity,
named Knut, which housewife Beata in Sälleryd presented.*

Sven and Sara probably didn't travel very far from Björkö Parish during their lives. They may have occasionally visited Eksjö, the town that was located a few miles to the north.

Eksjö in the 17th Century

Eksjö (Eh-quíh) was much smaller in the 17th century than it was in the 19th century. At this time, the city had been only in its current location for a century. During the 17th century, several wooden buildings in the *Gamla stan*, or old section, were built, many of which still stand. In 1686, the Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment started formally training just outside of Eksjö. There was also a school in Eksjö that opened in 1602.

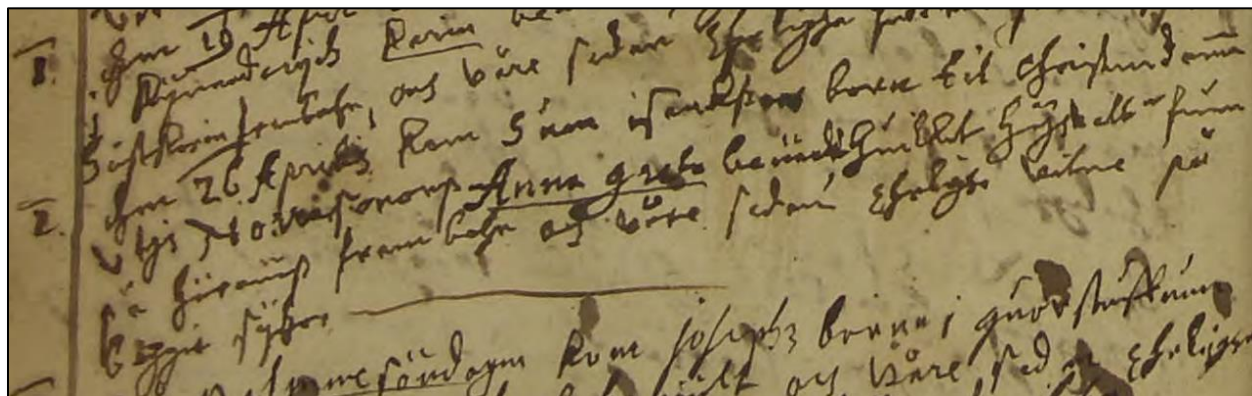


Eksjö – c. 1690-1700

⁶⁴ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1693, Image 137

⁶⁵ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 23

Sara gave birth to daughter named Anna Greta in late April of 1696. Anna Greta was baptized at Björkö Church on April 26th. At the baptism, she was presented by a housewife named Christina at Hårdanäs.⁶⁶ Anna Greta was more commonly referred to as Margareta.



Baptism record of Anna Greta Svensdotter – April 26th, 1696

Transcription:

*Den 26 Aprilis kom Sven Isackssons barn til christendommen
uthi Norra Sonarp Anna Greta benämnd hvilket hust. Christina
på Härånäs frambor och väre sedan ehrlige vitne på
beggie sijdhor_____*

Translation:

*On April 26th Sven Isaacksson's child in Norra Sonarp was baptized and
called Anna Greta. The wife Christina at Hårdanäs carried her.
There were honest sponsors on both sides present*

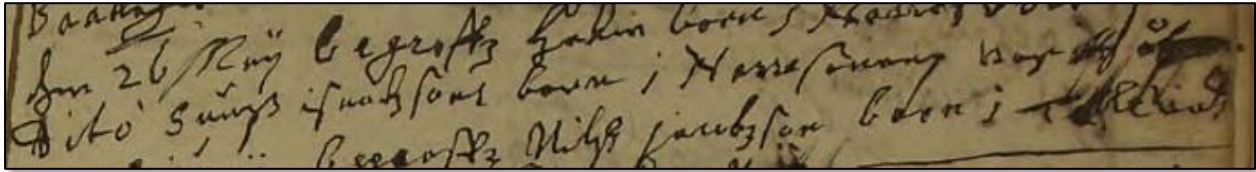
The same year, Sweden struggled through a famine. Sven and Sara's family may have often gone hungry during this time and they probably had to ration their food.

The Famine of 1696

1696 was a disastrous year for Swedish farmers. An early frost occurred that year, which destroyed several crops. While the northern half of Swedish was affected the worst by the famine, farms in Småland likewise suffered poor yields. 10% of Sweden's population starved to death that year, while Finland lost a third of its population. During times of draughts and famine, it was common for the commoners to resort to eating the bark from trees. The cold that winter was so harsh, however, that it was extremely difficult to detach bark from the trees. Therefore, many people had to eat grass and roots.

⁶⁶ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 28

Sometime in late May of 1697, one of Sven and Sara's children died and was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on May 26th. This was probably an infant whose baptism wasn't recorded.⁶⁷



Burial record of Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter's unnamed child – May 26th 1697

Transcription:

Dito (26 Maji) begrofs Sven Isaackssons barn in Norra Sonarp

Translation:

The same day (May 26th) buried Sven Isaacksson's child in Norra Sonarp

Burial Records of Unnamed Children in Old Sweden

Sometimes when an infant died in Sweden, its name wasn't listed on its burial record. Children whose names were not recorded in burial records were almost always infants under a year old. In some cases, this child died before it was baptized and given a name.

In late July of 1698, Sara gave birth to a daughter named Catharina. Catharina (who was more commonly referred to as Karin) was baptized at Björkö Church on July 31st.⁶⁸ In late September of that year, Sara's father Knut Persson died.⁶⁹ Three months later, her mother Margareta Siggesdotter also passed away.⁷⁰

Ox Carts



One of the most common ways of transportation in Old Sweden was ox carts. An ox cart (or a bullock cart) is a two-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicle pulled by oxen. Ox carts have been used since ancient times and are often used for carrying agrarian supplies and timber. The cart (or jinker) is attached to a oxen team by a special chain attached to yokes. A rope may also be used for one or two animals. Passengers sit on the front of the cart, while load is placed in the back.

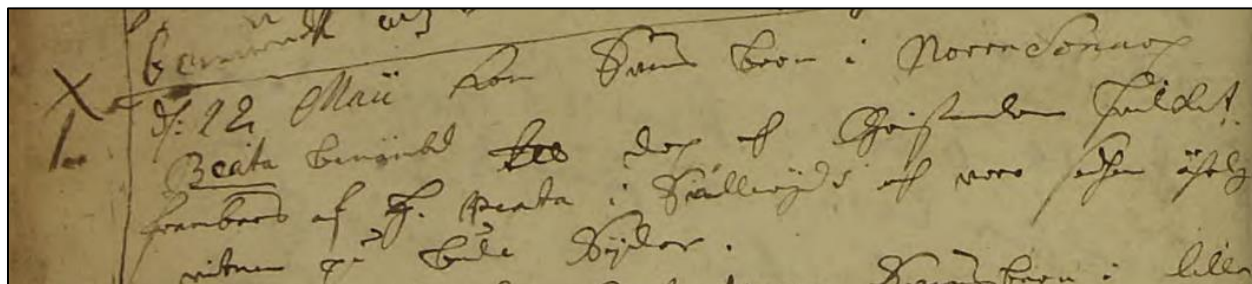
⁶⁷ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 229

⁶⁸ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 34

⁶⁹ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 231

⁷⁰ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 231

Sara gave birth to daughter named Beata, her and Sven's youngest child, in late May of 1701. Beata was baptized at Björkö Church on May 12th. At the baptism, Beata was presented by Beata in Sälleryd⁷¹, the same woman who presented Isaack and Knut. Beata was probably named after this woman.



Baptism record of Beata Svensdotter – May 12th, 1701

Transcription:

*Den 12 Maii kom Svens barn i Norra Sonarp
Beata benämnd dop af Christendomen hvilket
frambor af h. Beata i Sälleryd och vore sedan ärlig
vitnen på både sydor.*

Translation:

*The 12th of May, Sven's child n Norra Sonarp
was named Beata and came to be baptized in Christianity,
of which housewife Beata in Sälleryd presented her. Thereafter honest
baptismal witnesses were present.*

By 1701, Sven and Sara were middle-aged. Their eldest son Erik was now 17 and was probably a young farmhand. Their eldest daughter Britta was 16 and probably helped raise her four youngest siblings: eight year old brother Knut, five year old sister Margareta, three year old sister Karin, and baby sister Beata. Their third eldest child Isaack was now twelve, and was probably already helping his father in the fields.

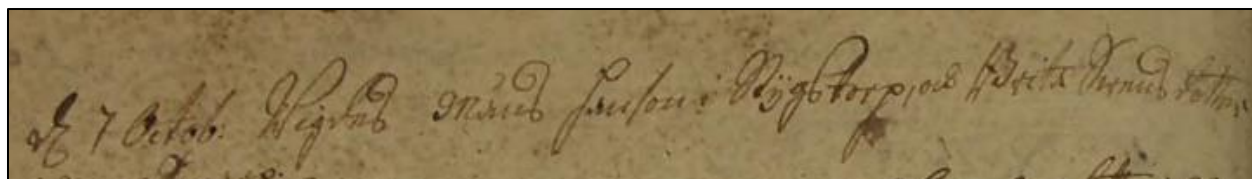


Stone fence at Norra Sonarp

⁷¹ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 42

The Fate of Britta Svensdotter

Sven and Sara's eldest daughter Britta Svensdotter was married to a man named Måns Hansson from the farm Styggstorp on October 7, 1716.⁷² Britta was 28 years old at this time.



Marriage record of Måns Hansson and Britta Svensdotter – October 7th, 1716

Transcription:

d. 7 October. wigdes Måns Hansson i Styggstorp och Britta Svensdotter i Norra Sonarp.

Translation:

The 7th of October married Måns Hansson in Styggstorp and Britta Svensdotter in Norra Sonarp.

Children of Måns Hansson and Britta Svensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Isak	February 25, 1718	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Hans	January 30, 1721	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

After Britta and Måns were married, they moved to a farm called Lilla Lygneshult, a farm that was less than a mile east of Björkö Church. On February 25, 1718, Britta gave birth to a son named Isak. At Isak's baptism on March 3rd, two of Britta's sisters, Helena and Karin, served as witnesses.⁷³ Sometime before 1721, Britta and Måns's family moved to Aggarp, the farm where Sara Knutsdotter grew up. On January 30, 1721, Britta gave birth to a son named Hans. Hans was baptized on February 5th. Britta's youngest sister Beata served as a witness at the baptism.⁷⁴

Since no further records have been found which mention Britta after Hans's baptism, it's unknown when and where she died.

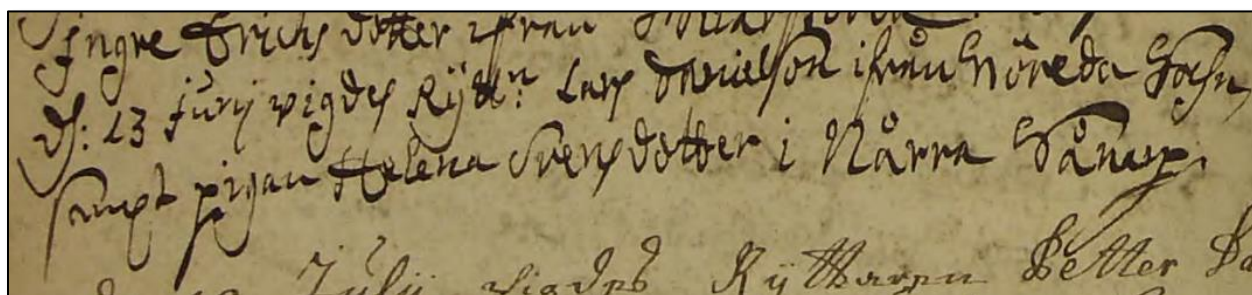
⁷² Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 160

⁷³ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 72

⁷⁴ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 84

The Fate of Helena Svensdotter

Sven and Sara's second eldest daughter Helena Svensdotter was married to Lars Danielsson Sundman, the cavalry rider that lived at Norra Sonarp, on June 13, 1714.⁷⁵



Marriage record of Lars Danielsson Sundman and Helena Svensdotter – June 13th, 1714

Transcription:

*d. 13 July viges Ryttare Lars Danielsson ifrån Höreda Socken
samt pigan Helena Svensdotter i Norra Sånarp*

Translation:

*The 13th of July married Cavalry rider Lars Danielsson from Höreda Parish
to maid Helena Svensdotter in Norra Sonarp*

After the wedding, Helena lived with Lars at his cottage at Norra Sonarp. Helena and Lars had six children: Sven (b. 1716), Karin (b. 1719), Isaac (b.1726), Karin (b. 1729), Sara (b. 1733), and Annika (b. 1734).

Children of Lars Danielsson Sundman and Helena Svensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sven	October 3, 1716	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Karin	December 20, 1719	Björkö	November 20, 1722	Björkö
Isaac	October 8, 1726	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Karin	June 26, 1729	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Sara	January 6, 1733	Björkö	May 19, 1733	Björkö
Annika	July 12, 1734	Björkö	July 20, 1737	Björkö

In 1739, Lars was discharged from the cavalry and his and Helena's family left Norra Sonarp. It's unknown where they moved to and when and where they died.

⁷⁵ Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 158

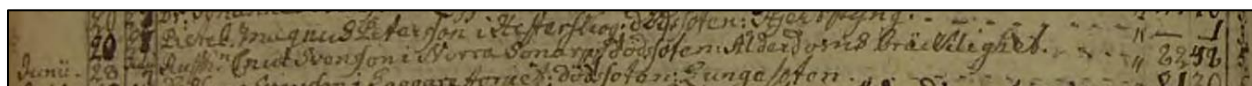
The Fate of Knut Svensson

Sven and Sara's youngest son Knut Svensson eventually inherited his father's portion of Norra Sonarp. Sometime before 1716, he was married to a woman named Karin Svensdotter. Sven and Karin had eleven sons: Sven (b. 1716), Isaac (b.1721), Fredrik (b.1723), Jonas (b. 1725), Petter (b. 1727), Petrus (b. 1729), Hans (b. 1731), Erich (b. 1734), Fredrik (b.1736), Nils (b. 1738) and Sven (b. 1741).

Children of Knut Svensson and Karin Svensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sven	February 13, 1716	Björkö	July 3, 1738	Björkö
Isaac	February 21, 1721	Björkö	September 10, 1728	Björkö
Fredrik	March 10, 1723	Björkö	March 7, 1735	Björkö
Jonas	August 10, 1725	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Petter	December 21, 1727	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Petrus	July 3, 1729	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Hans	October 11, 1731	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Erich	February 8, 1734	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Fredrik	February 5, 1736	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Nils	September 7, 1738	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	February 20, 1741	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

Knut lived his entire life at Norra Sonarp. Like his father, he had to help provide for the cavalry rider that lived there. On June 28, 1776, Knut died at the age of 82. He was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on July 7th.⁷⁶



Death and burial record of Knut Svensson – July 7th, 1776

Transcription:

Junii 28, rusth. Cnut Svensson i Norra Sonarp, dödsoten Ålderdoms bräcklighet..... 82 41 5

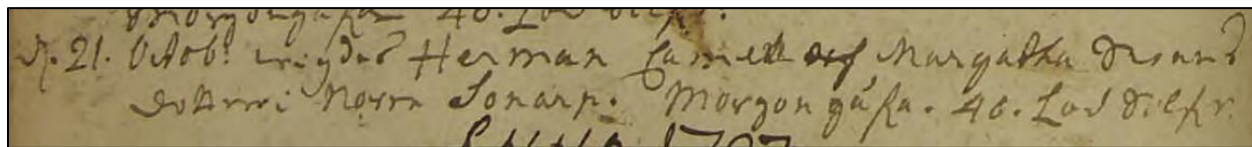
Translation:

June 28, rote farmer Cnut Svensson in Norra Sonarp, cause of death was old age. 82 y, 41 w, 5 d

⁷⁶ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 330

The Fate of Anna Greta (Margareta) Svensdotter

Sven and Sara's third eldest daughter Margareta was married to a man named Herman Camel on October 21, 1722.⁷⁷



Marriage record of Herman Camel and Margareta Svensdotter – October 21st, 1722

Transcription:

d. 21 October wigdes Herman Camel och Margatha Svensdotter i Norra Sonarp Morgongåva 40 lod silver

Translation:

The 21st of October married Herman Camel and Margatha Svensdotter in Norra Sonarp. Morning gift 40 lod silver

Children of Herman Camel and Anna Greta Svensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sven	August 25, 1723	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

After they were married, Margareta and Herman moved into a cottage together at Norra Sonarp. On August 25, 1723, Margareta gave birth to a son named Sven. Margareta's brother Knut and her sister Helena served as witnesses at Sven's baptism.⁷⁸

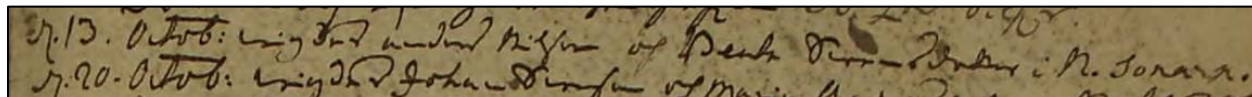
Sometime after Sven was born, Margareta and Herman's family left Norra Sonarp. Since no further records have been found which mention Margareta after her son Sven's baptism, it's unknown when and where she died.

⁷⁷ Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 162

⁷⁸ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 190

The Fate of Beata Svensdotter

Sven and Sara's youngest daughter Beata was married to a man named Anders Nilsson on October 13, 1723.⁷⁹



Marriage record of Anders Nilsson and Beata Svensdotter – October 13th, 1723

Transcription:

d. 13 October wigdes Anders Nilsson och Beata Svensdotter i N. Sonarp

Translation:

The 13th of October married Anders Nilsson and Beata Svensdotter in Norra Sonarp.

Children of Anders Nilsson and Beata Svensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sven	December 14, 1724	Björkö	June 10, 1808	Höreda
Sara	November 11, 1726	Björkö	September 10, 1728	Björkö
Samuel	September 20, 1729	Björkö	January 7, 1730	Unknown
Isac	May 14, 1731	Björkö	July 18, 1804	Nävelsjö
Sara	March 20, 1735	Björkö	July 7, 1809	Björkö
Samuel	September 10, 1740	Björkö	January 26, 1741	Björkö
Lena	December 12, 1744	Björkö	July 21, 1747	Björkö

After they were married, Beata and Anders moved into a cottage together at Norra Sonarp. Beata and Anders had seven children: Sven (b. 1724), Sara (b. 1726), Samuel (b. 1729), Isac (b. 1731), Sara (b. 1735), Samuel (b. 1740), and Lena (b. 1744). At the baptism of Sven, Beata's eldest son, her brother-in-law, Herman Camel, served as witnesses. A Karin in Norra Sonarp also served as a witness, and was either Beata's sister, or the wife of her brother Sven.⁸⁰ Beata's eldest daughter Sara died when she was just under two years old on September 10, 1728.⁸¹ Beata's third eldest child Samuel died when he was only a few months old on January 30, 1730.⁸² By 1735, Beata and Anders's family moved to the farm Sälleryd.

⁷⁹ Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 163

⁸⁰ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 93

⁸¹ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 258

⁸² Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 259

Beata and Anders's family were still living at Sälleryd by the time their youngest daughter Lena was born in 1744.⁸³ Sometime after this, their family moved to Nävelsjö, the parish south of Björkö, where they resided at a farm called Rösås.

Nävelsjö Parish

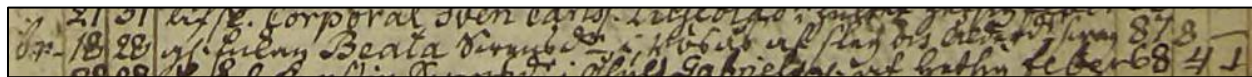


Nävelsjö Church

Nävelsjö Parish has a total area is 65.75 square kilometers, of which 63.5 are countryside. The terrain of Nävelsjö consists of farmlands in the valley and upland forest regions, with elevations reaching 304 meters above sea level. The name "Nävelsjö" is from around 1290 and refers to the main village in the parish.

Source: Harlén, Hans; Harlén Eivy. *Sverige från A till Ö: geografisk-historisk uppslagsbok*

Beata spent the remainder of her life at Rösås. Near the end of her life, she suffered a stroke. Beata died at Rösås on February 18, 1790 at the age of 88. Ten days, later, on February 28th, she was buried in the cemetery of Nävelsjö Church.⁸⁴ Beata was the last of Sven and Sara's children to pass away.



Death and burial record of Beata Svensdotter – February 28th, 1790

Transcription:

18-28 gl. enkan Beata Swansdotter i Rösås af slag och ålderdoms svaghet. 87 8 __

Translation:

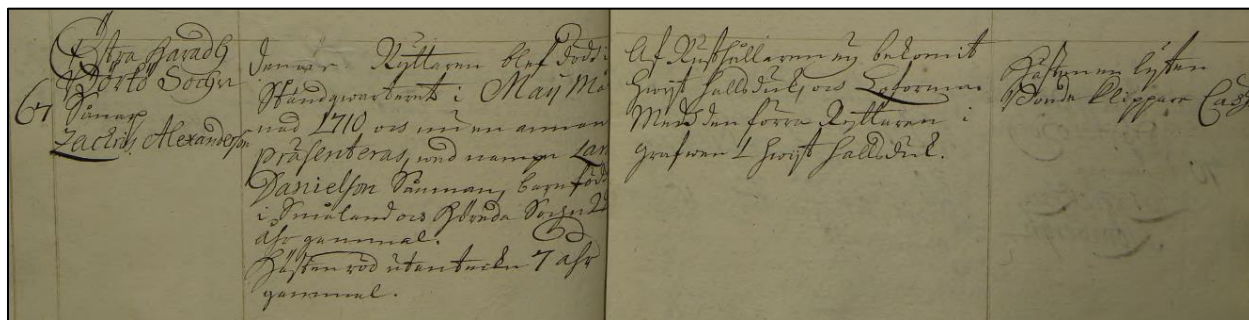
18th (died) 28th (buried) elderly widow Beata Svensdotter in Rösås of a stroke and old and weakness
Age: 87 years, 8 months __

⁸³ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 190

⁸⁴ Nävelsjö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1681 – 1804), page 323

The Final Years of Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter (1701-1729)

By the early 1700s, Sven Isaacksson was a rusthållare and had to provide for the cavalry rider at Norra Sonarp. In January of 1704, Sven's father Isaac Ericsson passed away.⁸⁵ Around 1706, Börje Pärsson, the cavalry rider at Norra Sonarp, was discharged from service and he was replaced by a young man named Zachris Alexandersson (b. 1681). In late December of 1706, Sven's mother Karin Jönsdotter died.⁸⁶ In 1710, Zachris Alexandersson died in the Great Northern War and he was replaced by Lars Danielsson Sundman.⁸⁷



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2nd platoon, No. 67
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1710

Transcription:

Östra Harad Björkö Sochn 67. Sånarp Zachris Alexandersson	Denne rytteren blef dödd i ståndqwarteret i Maj må- nad 1710 och med en annan præsenteras, wid namn Lars Danielsson Sånman, barnfödd i Småland och Höreda sochn. 22 åhr gammal. Hästen röd utan tecken, 7 åhr gammal.	Af Rusthållarne ny bekomit hwijs hallsdruk och Loforna Med den förra Rytteren i grafven. 1 hwijs hallsdruk.	Hästen lysten Bonde klipparn cass:
--------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Translation:

East District Björkö Parish 67.Sonarp Zachris Alexandersson	This rider died in the cantonment in May 1710 and replaced by another man named Lars Danielsson Sånman, born in Småland and in Höreda Parish. 22 years old. Red horse, without any specific signs 7 years old.	Of the equippers came a white scarf and? With the first rider in the grave. 1 white scarf	The horse is indulgent The farmer's klipper is discarded
----------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------

⁸⁵ Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 304

⁸⁶ Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 317

⁸⁷ Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 843 (1710-1710), page 34

In 1708, a man named Sven Ingelsson moved to Norra Sonarp with his wife Kirstin Larsdotter and son Nils.⁸⁸ Sven Ingelsson became a rusthållare and helped Sven Isaacksson provide for the cavalry rider there. Sven and Kirstin had two more children that were born at Norra Sonarp, Malin (b. 1709) and Sven (b. 1716). The families of Sven Isaacksson and Sven Ingelsson became good friends.

The Bond Between Neighbors in Old Sweden

“The most positive aspect of the village community was its unwritten laws for mutual aid and assistance. Here their fellowship was without flaw. People behaved above all helpfully toward one another, as if it were the most natural thing in the world. Anyone needing help must at once be given it. ‘You help me and tomorrow I’ll help you’ was the rule. ‘Neighbors are brothers’ is an old Swedish saying. Whenever a villager fell ill or suffered an accident, when he could not sow his field or do his haymaking in time, then his neighbors got together and did it for him—without compensation. All they asked in return was themselves to be helped in their turn. Otherwise cash wages were unknown among villagers. When some job was finished and had to be paid for, payment was always in kind: food, a loaf of bread maybe or a piece of pork.”

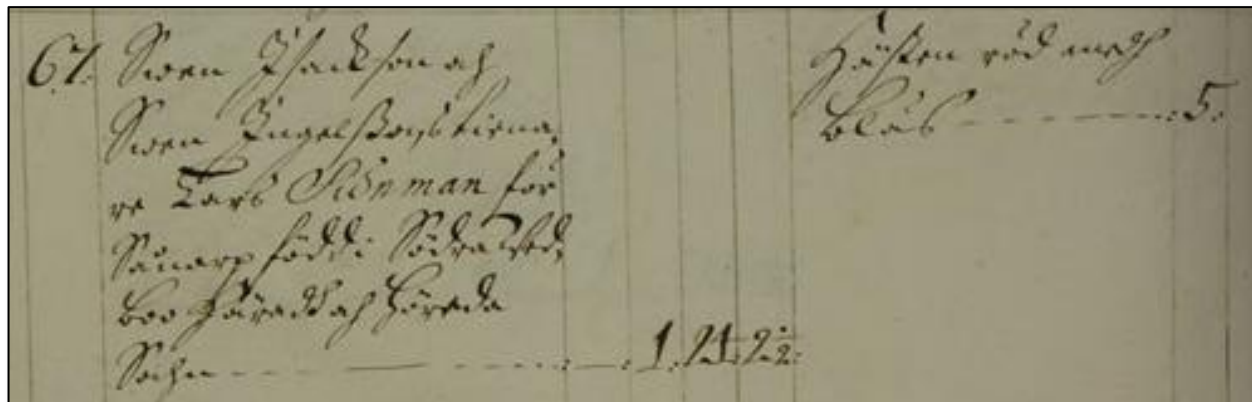
Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People*, page 193



“A Village Gathering along a Frozen River” by Killian Zoll

⁸⁸ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1693, Image 137

As the Great Northern War waged on, Sven Isaacksson and Sven Ingelsson were undoubtedly under a good amount of pressure to adequately provide for Lars Danielsson Sundman, the cavalry rider at Norra Sonarp. The two had to constantly ensure that he was provided with food, reliable equipment, and a healthy horse. They were also responsible for making sure that the cavalry rider's cottage where Lars lived was well maintained, and carrying out any repairs on it when necessary. Sundman was probably frequently away from Norra Sonarp during this time, serving in combat. In 1712, Sundman owned a five-year-old red horse with a blaze.⁸⁹



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2nd platoon, No. 67
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1712

Transcription:

67. Swen Isacksson och Swan Ingelssons tien- re Lars Sånman för Sånarp, född i Södra Wed- boo häradh och Höreda sochn. _____	Hästen röd medh bläs _____	5
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------	---

1 24. 2 1/2.

Translation:

67. Sven Isaksson's and Sven Ingelsson's servant Lars Sånman from Sonarp, born in Södra Vedbo District and Höreda Parish. _____	The horse is red with blaze _____	5 years old
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------

1. 24 years old, Years in Service: 2 1/2

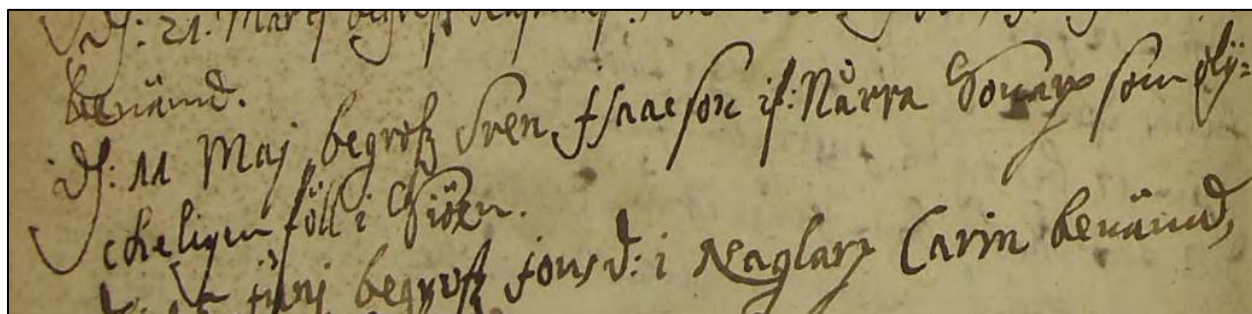
⁸⁹ Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 844 (1712-1712), Image 290

In early May of 1712, Sven Isaacksson was involved in a fatal accident. Somehow, Sven accidentally fell into a lake and drowned. Sven may have drowned in Lake Gissshultasjön, a lake that is northwest of Norra Sonarp, or in Lake Nömmen, located southeast of Norra Sonarp. Sven was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on May 11th.⁹⁰

The Death of Sven Isaacksson*

A chill was in the Swedish air in May of 1712. Although summer was just six weeks away, the nights remained chilly and the wood supply for the fire in Sven Isaacksson's home was dwindling. Sven put on his jacket and trekked out into the countryside with his wagon and axe. As he was gathering, it occurred to him that an elderly couple whom he knew from church might also be in need of a little extra fuel so he cut extra to share. On the way to their cabin, he noticed how soiled his hands were from the damp earth and trees where he had been cutting. He decided to do a quick wash up before presenting himself to the couple, so Sven made a stop at Lake Nömmen nearby. The banks were rocky and covered with moss. He leaned over the water's edge and began to clean his hands in the cold water. The mist of the morning had made the mossy rocks treacherous and in an instant Sven tumbled into lake and was unable to save himself, leaving his beloved wife Sara a widow much too soon.

*By Rhonda Serafini



Burial record of Sven Isaacksson – May 11th, 1712

Transcription:

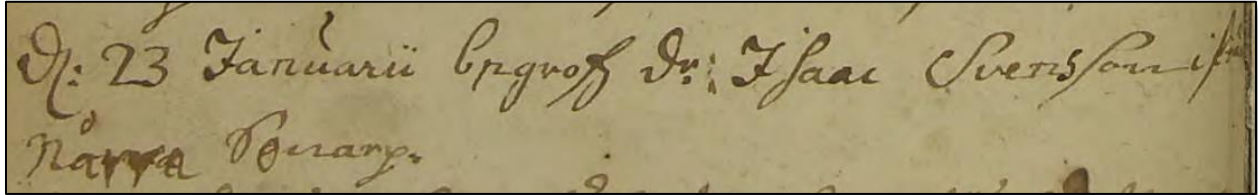
d. 11 Maj begrofs Sven Isaacsson i Norra Sonarp som olyckligen föll i Sjöen.

Translation:

The 11th of May buried Sven Isaacsson in Norra Sonarp who accidentally fell into a lake

⁹⁰ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 244

Sven's death was undoubtedly hard for his widow Sara Knutsdotter. Less than three years after his death, tragedy hit Sara's family again, when Isac, her second eldest son, died in late January of 1715. Isac was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on January 23rd.⁹¹



Burial record of Isac Svensson – January 23rd, 1715

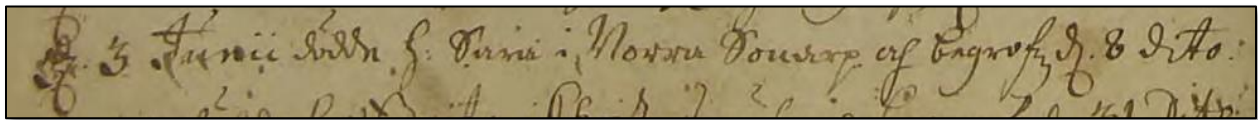
Transcription:

*d. 23 Januari begrofs dr. Isaac Svensson i
Norra Sonarp*

Translation:

*The 23rd of January buried farmhand. Isaac Svensson in
Norra Sonarp*

Throughout the late 1710s and early 1720s, Sara's children were married and started having children of their own. By 1724, Knut, Sara's youngest son, had inherited his father's portion of Norra Sonarp.⁹² On June 3, 1729, Sara Knutsdotter passed away. The causes of her death are unknown, as is the age she was at the time of her death. On June 8th, Sara was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church.⁹³



Death and burial record of Sara Knutsdotter – June 8th, 1729

Transcription:

d. 3 Juni död h. Sara i Norra Sonarp och begrofs d. 8 dito

Translation:

The 3rd of June died housewife Sara in Norra Sonarp and buried the 8th of the same month

⁹¹ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 246

⁹² Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 847 (1724-1724), Image 350

⁹³ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 258

Quiz on Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter

1. What parish did Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter live in?
 - a. Björkö
 - b. Nässjö
 - c. Norra Solberga
 - d. Norra Sändsjö
2. What farm did Sven Isaacksson grow up at?
 - a. Aggarp
 - b. Norra Sonarp
 - c. Rökkär
 - d. Sälleryd
3. What farm did Sara Knutsdotter grow up at?
 - a. Aggarp
 - b. Norra Sonarp
 - c. Katteryd
 - d. Sälleryd
4. What was the name of Sara Knutsdotter's father?
 - a. Knut Svensson
 - b. Knut Nilsson
 - c. Knut Isaacksson
 - d. Knut Persson
5. What farm where Sven and Karin raise a family at?
6. How many unnamed children did Sven and Karin have that burial records exist for?
7. What was the name of Sven and Sara's youngest daughter?
8. What was Sven Isaacksson's occupation?
9. How did Sven Isaacksson die?
10. What year did Sara Knutsdotter die?

Answers: 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. Norra Sonarp 6. Two 7. Beata 8. He was a farmer who provided for cavalry riders
9. He drowned in a lake 10. 1729

Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter

Name	Olof Jonsson	Name	Ingjård Håkansdotter
Born	February, 1660	Born	Unknown
Place	Norra Solberga	Place	Unknown
Died	Unknown	Died	1720
Place	Nässjö	Place	Nässjö
Occupation	Tennant farmer/ Cavalry equipper	Occupation	Maid/housewife

Children of Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Jon	February, 1686	Norra Solberga	October, 1741	Nässjö
Karin	January, 1687	Norra Solberga	Before 1689	Norra Solberga
Sven	August, 1688	Norra Solberga	March 22, 1746	Norra Solberga
Karin	October, 1689	Norra Solberga	October 14, 1759	Norra Solberga
Ingrid	January, 1691	Norra Solberga	September 12, 1739	Björkö
Daniel	March, 1693	Norra Solberga	October, 1739	Nässjö
Måns	c. 1698	Norra Solberga	September 8, 1775	Nässjö

Early Years (1660-1682)

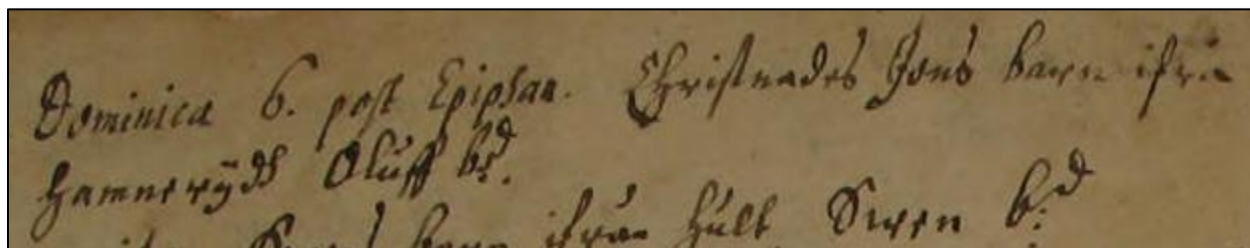
Olof Jonsson was born at the farm of Hamnaryd in east Norra Solberga Parish sometime in February of 1660. He was baptized on February 15, 1660.⁹⁴ Olof's father was Jon Joensson and his mother was named Karin Mattsdotter.⁹⁵ Olof was probably baptized by Olavus Johannis Lindelius, the chaplain of Norra Solberga Parish, or Magnus Månsson Montilius the vicar of Flisby and Norra Solberga.



Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga - The farm where Olof Jonsson was born in 1660

⁹⁴ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 20

⁹⁵ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1643, page 50



Baptism record of Olof Jonsson - February 15th, 1660

Transcription:

*Dominica 6 post. Epiphan. christnades Jöns barn ifrån
Hamnarydd, Oluf.*

Translation:

*The 6th Sunday past Epiphany, christened Jön's child
from Hamnaryd, Olof.*

Olof's father Jon was a tenant farmer at Hamnaryd. Olof had at least six siblings: Per, Håkan (b. 1648), Bo (b. 1650), Jon (b. 1654), Maria, and a sibling who was born in 1657.⁹⁶

The Name "Olof"

"Olof" (also spelled "Oluf" and "Olov") is an old Nordic male name which means "descendant." Although the name has been used in Sweden for men since the 14th century, it was also used as a female's name on old Viking rune stones. Olof is still a woman's name in Iceland. The name day for Olof is July 29th.

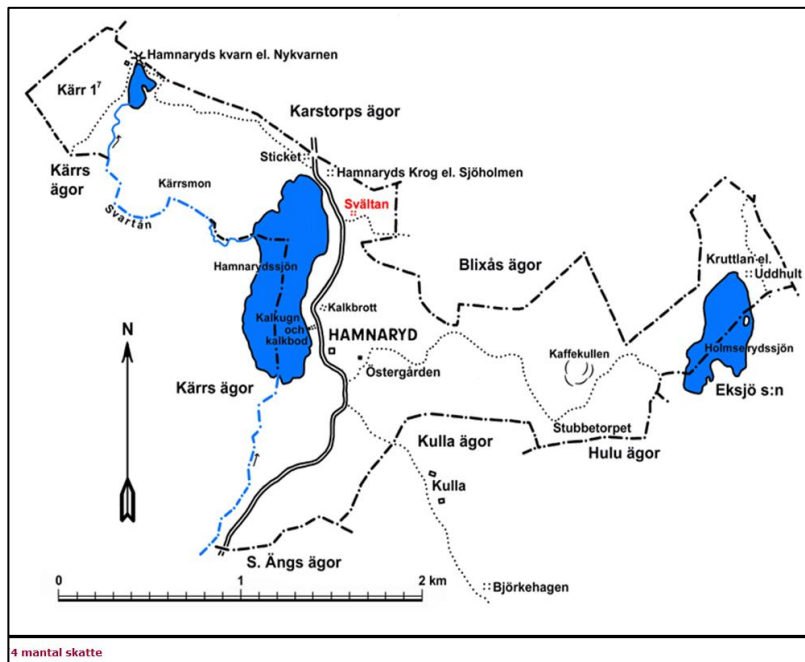
Some of Olof's childhood memories included...

- The death of his father in 1666 (Olof was 6 years old).
- Johannes Larsson Kullerus was appointed as the chaplain of Norra Solberga Church in 1671 (Olof was 10 years old).
- The Reign of Karl XI. (1660-1697). Olof was 37 years old when Karl died in 1697.

Sometime in late March or early April of 1666, Olof's father Jon Joensson died.⁹⁷ After Jon's death, Olof's family remained at Hamnaryd. While the loss of her husband was probably difficult for Olof's mother Karin, her three eldest sons, Per, Håkan, and Bo were teenagers when their father died and were probably able to help provide for the family. Olof's family's neighbors at Hamnaryd were probably also of great assistance to his family.

⁹⁶ Since the baptism records for Olof's siblings Per and Maria can't be found, it's possible that this unnamed child that was baptized was them, which would mean that Olof had only five siblings.

⁹⁷ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 25



Old map of Hamnaryd

Hamnaryd was divided into two farms, Hamnaryd Säteri (Manor) and Hamnaryd Kvarn (Mill). Olof's family probably lived at Hamnaryd Säteri. Around three families lived at Hamnaryd when Olof Jonsson lived there. There was a mill, two farmhouses, and a croft at Hamnaryd at this time.

While Olof's family lived at Hamnaryd, the farm was owned by the Bagge family. Peter Bagge, the owner of Hamnaryd in the mid-17th century, died shortly after Olof's birth in 1660, and his son Eric Bagge I inherited the farm. The Bagge family only lived at Hamnaryd intermitantly, however, and the farm was mainly inhabited by the families of tennant farmers.

Throughout Olof's youth, a master mason named Nils also lived at Hamnaryd with his family. Nils had seven children at least seven children: Anna, twins Gunnil and Lars (b. 1654), Marit (b. 1659), Jon (b. 1664), Kerstin (b. 1677), and a child who was born in 1657. Nils's children were probably friends with Olof and his siblings. In 1673, Olof's brother Per Jonsson was married to a Anna Nilsson, one of Nils's daughters,⁹⁸ and the two subsequently raised a family at Hamnaryd.

The Mantal System

When Olof Jonsson's family lived at Hamnaryd, it was listed as a two mantal farm. A "mantal" was a property tax code, in which a mantal represented a farm which produced an annual yield large enough to support the farmer's family, as well as the farm's hired hands. A farm's agricultural yield capacity, rather than its size, determined the mantal. Many farms that didn't produce one mantal were still often able to provide for its inhabitants, however. As land was divided among siblings over the generations, mantal units increasingly became divided into fractions. Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, ½ mantal, ¼ mantal, and even 1/8 mantal farms were very common.

⁹⁸ Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 74

It's unknown when Olof Jönsson's wife, Ingjård Håkansdotter, was born. However, the only baptism record for an "Ingjård Håkansdotter" in her age range from Norra Solberga Parish that is recorded was born at the farm of Kättetorp in southern Norra Solberga in April of 1652.⁹⁹ Ingjård's father was Håkan Svensson and her mother was probably named Marit.¹⁰⁰ Ingjård had at least five siblings: Erik (b. 1661), Karin (b. 1670), Anna (b. 1671), Elin (b. 1674), and Sven (b. 1678).



Äskhultasmålen, Norra Solberga - Where Ingjård Håkansdotter lived before she was married



Äskhult, Norra Solberga - the manor northeast of Äskhultasmålen

In the 1670s and early 1680s, Ingjård lived at Äskhultasmålen, a small farm owned by the Äskhult estate in southern Norra Solberga. The family of a man named Jon Svensson also lived at Äskhultasmålen during this time. At this time, Äskhultasmålen was owned by the Dachsberg family, one of the wealthiest families in the area.

A man named Casper Stålhammar was married to Agneta Dachsberg, the daughter of David Dachsberg, and their family lived at Äskhult. Ingjård's father Håkan was a tenant farmer for their family. Since Agneta Dachsberg was listed as a witness for Jon Olofsson, Olof and Ingjård's eldest child, Ingjård probably considered her a close friend.

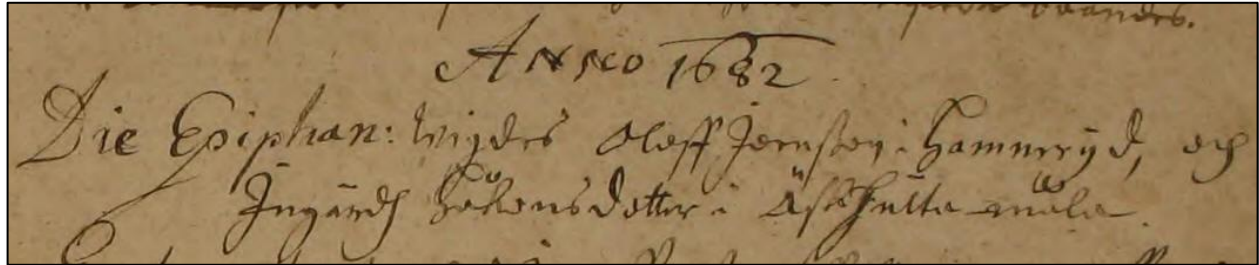
The Name "Ingjård"

"Ingjård" is a variation of the Nordic female name "Ingegerd" or "Ingegärd." The name derives from the words *skydd* ("protection") and *gård* ("farm"). This name has been in use in Sweden since the 11th century.

⁹⁹ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 11

¹⁰⁰ Patronymic tradition informs us that Ingjård's father was named Håkan and according to Roterings och utskrivningslängder, Arkiv med löpande volymnumrering, (1682), page 620, a man named Håkan Svensson lived at Äskhultasmålen during the late 17th century. Marit was listed as Håkan's wife in the 1698 census record (Mantalslängder 1642- 1820 Jönköping County, Year 1698, page 14).

Ingjård probably became betrothed to Olof Jonsson in 1681. On January 6, 1682, Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter were married.¹⁰¹ Their marriage was probably presided over by Lars Carlsson Wallenius, the vicar of Flisby and Norra Solberga, or Abraham Jonsson Laurentinus, the chaplain of Norra Solberga.



Marriage record of Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter – January 6th, 1682

Transcription:

*Anno 1682
Die Epiphan. wigdes Oluff Jonsson i Hammaryd och
Ingjard Håkansdotter i Äskhultasmålen.*

Translation:

*The Year 1682
Epiphany, married Olof Jonsson in Hammaryd and
Ingjard Håkansdotter in Äskhultasmålen.*

The Reign of Karl XI (1660-1697)

In 1660, Karl XI took the throne. Karl XI has been known as one of Sweden's greatest kings. When his father Karl X died, Karl XI was only five years old, and his regents largely decided the young king's affairs during his childhood. From 1675 to 1679, Sweden was engaged in the Scanian War, a devastating war fought against Denmark over the possession of Skåne, Sweden's southernmost province. Sweden's most celebrated victory of the war occurred on December 4, 1676, when a strong-spirited Karl XI personally led his men to victory over the Danes. In 1682, Karl XI established Sweden's Allotment System, which ensured that each county in Sweden have at least 1200 armed soldiers ready anytime, who were provided for by the farmers. Karl XI was also a devoutly Lutheran king and he passed a number of strict religious laws during his reign. In 1686, he passed a law that made attending church services mandatory, and those found walking the streets during services could be thrown into jail. Three years later, he mandated that every commoner learn to read the Catechism. Karl XI died of cancer on April 5, 1697, and he was succeeded by his son Karl XII.

¹⁰¹ Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 77

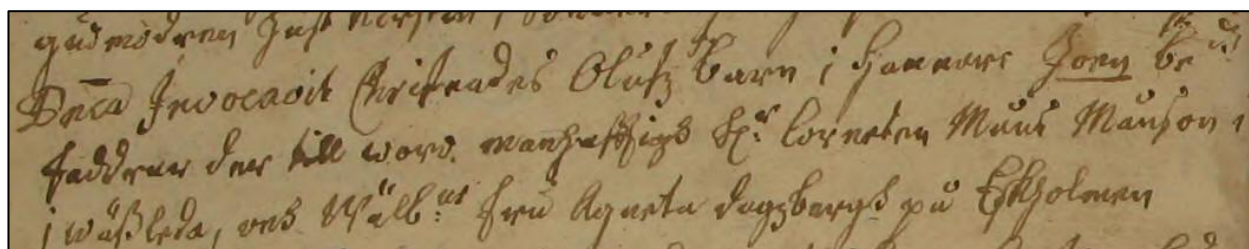
Raising a Family at Hamnaryd (1682-1706)



Site of the former mill at Hamnaryd

After they were married, Olof and Ingjård lived at Hamnaryd with Olof's mother Karin. Here, Olof served as a tenant farmer for the Bagge family. During the late 17th century, Norra Solberga Parish was scarcely populated. There were no sizable villages in the parish during this time, only clusters of small farm communities.

Sometime in late February or early March of 1686, Olof and Ingjård's eldest child Jon Olofsson was born. Jon Olofsson was baptized on March 3, 1686. The witnesses were Måns Månsson of Vässleda and Agneta Dachsberg of Äskhult.¹⁰²



Baptism record of Jon Olofsson – March 3rd, 1686

Transcription:

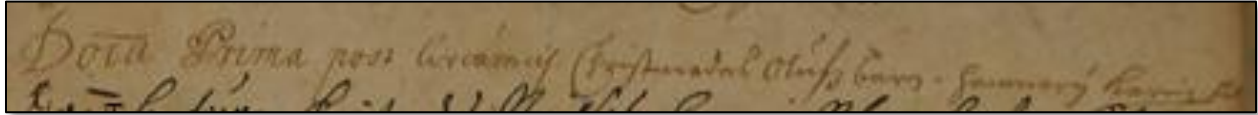
*Dnca. Invocavit christnades Olufs barn i Hamnar Jons.
Faddrar dar till woro manhafthigh H^c Corneten Måns Månsson i
Vässleda, och Wälb^{na} fru Agneta Dagsbergh på Ekholmen.*

Translation:

*On Lent Sunday (February 21st), Oluf's child in Hamnaryd, Jons, was baptized.
The sponsors were the honorable Cadet Måns Månsson in
Vässleda and the honorable Mrs. Agneta Dagsberg i Ekholmen.*

¹⁰² Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 40

In early January of 1687, Olof and Ingjård's eldest daughter Karin was born. Karin was baptized on January 5, 1687.¹⁰³ Since the two had another daughter named Karin that was born two years later, she must have died in infancy.



Baptism record of Karin Olofsdotter – January 5th, 1687

Transcription:

Dnca. prima post Circumis. christnades Olufs barn i Hamnaryd, Karin

Translation:

Christened the first Sunday past Circumcision, Olof's child in Hamnaryd, Karin.

Baptisms in which Ingjård Håkansdotter was a Witness

- **February 11, 1682** - Baptism of Isak of Bollebo's child.¹
- **January 7, 1691** - Baptism of Måns in Hamnaryd's twin sons Bengt and Sven.²
- **October 21, 1691** - Baptism of Måns in Elmeshultstorp's son Pär Månsson.³
- **January 1, 1692** - Baptism of Håkan in Lövhult's son Sven Håkansson.⁴
- **January 3, 1694** - Baptism of Baptism of Isak of Bollebo's son Pär Isaksson.⁵
- **March 14, 1694** - Baptism of Måns Carlsson in Hamnaryd's child.⁶
- **October 11, 1701** - Baptism of Cavalry rider Johan in Hult's son Nils Johansson.⁷
- **September 9, 1703** - Baptism of Johan Jönsson and his wife Anna Mattisdotter in Kulla's son Lars Johansson.⁸
- **March 16, 1704** - Baptism of Matthis Andersson and his wife Ingjäl Joensdotter in Kulla's daughter Britta Matthisdotter.⁹
- **February 22, 1705** - Baptism of Joen Månsson and his wife Elizabeth Jonasdatter in Hamnaryd's daughter Anna Joensdotter.¹⁰
- **June 1, 1705** - Baptism of Eric Håkansson and his wife Kirstin Håkansdotter's son Håkan.¹¹
- **October 18, 1705** - Baptism of Sven Håkansson and his wife Anna Nilsdotter in Åskhultamålen's daughter Marit.¹²

¹ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 37

² Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 46

³ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 47

⁴ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 47

⁵ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 50

⁶ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 50

⁷ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 55

⁸ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 56

⁹ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 65

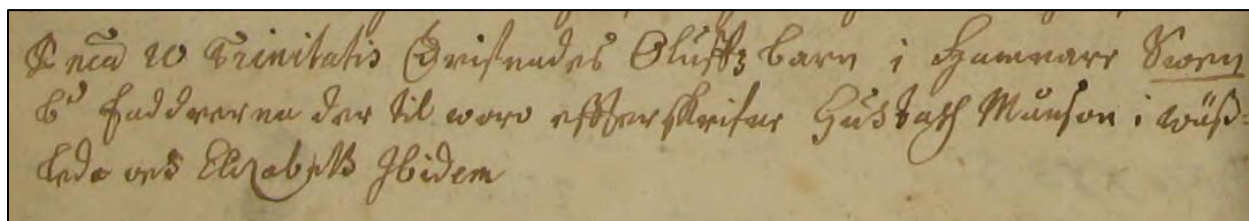
¹⁰ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 212

¹¹ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 213

¹² Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 215

¹⁰³ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 41

Sven Olofsson, Olof and Ingjård's second eldest son, was born in August of 1688 and was baptized on August 22nd. The witnesses at Sven's baptism were Gustaf Månsson and Elisabeth in Vässleda.¹⁰⁴ Gustaf Månsson was probably a brother of Måns Månsson, the godfather of Jon Olofsson. Elisabeth was probably Gustaf Månsson's wife.



Baptism record of Sven Olofsson – August 22nd, 1688

Transcription:

*Dnca. 10 Trinitatis christnades Olufs barn i Hamnar.
k^d Faddrarne dar till woro effterskrifne Gustaf Månsson i Wäss-
leda och Elisabeth ibidem*

Swen

Translation:

*On the 10th Sunday after Trinity (August 19th), Oluf's child in Hamnaryd,
was baptized. The sponsors were "the following persons" Gustaf Månsson in
Vässleda and Elisabeth of the same place.*

Swen

Baptisms in which Olof Jonsson was a Witness

- **August 14, 1689** - Baptism of Håkan of Stora Lövhult's daughter Marit Håkansdotter.¹
- **June 8, 1692** - Baptism of Eric Håkansson in Äskhultamålen's son Sven Ericsson.²
- **February 2, 1694** - Baptism of Bengt in Ormarydorpets son Nils Bengtsson.³
- **March 14, 1694** - Baptism of Måns Carlsson in Hamnaryd's child.⁴
- **September 18, 1701** - Baptism of Måns in Älmeshultstorp's child.⁵
- **September 9, 1703** - Baptism of Johan Jönsson and wife Anna Mattisdotter of Kulla's son Lars Johansson.⁶
- **May 11, 1704** - Baptism of Olof Nilsson and Brita Nilsdotter in Karstorp's daughter Beata Olofsdotter.⁷

¹ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 44

² Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 48

³ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 50

⁴ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 50

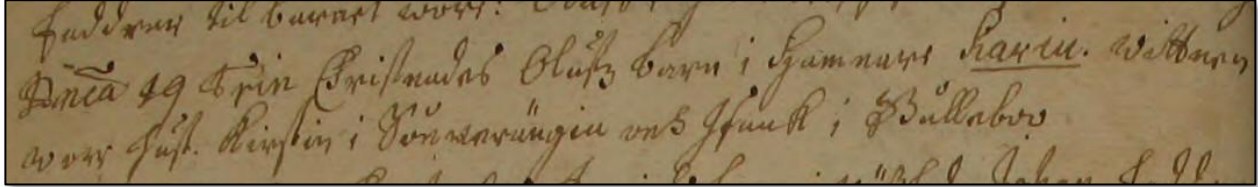
⁵ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 55

⁶ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 56

⁷ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. CI:1 (1635-1729), page 65

¹⁰⁴ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), age 42

In early October of 1689, another daughter named Karin was born to Olof and Ingjård. Karin was baptized on October 9, 1689. The witnesses at the baptism were housewife Kirstin in Sönderängen (a farm in southern Norra Solberga) and Isaak in Bollebo (a farm in southwest Norra Solberga).¹⁰⁵



Baptism record of Karin Olofsdotter – October 9th, 1689

Transcription:

Dnca 19 Trin. christnades Olufs barn i Hamnaryd Karin. Wittnen war hust. Kirstin i Sönderängen och Isaak in Bollebo.

Translation:

Christened the 19th Sunday of Trinity, Olof's child in Hamnaryd, Karin. Witnesses were housewife Kirstin in Sönderängen (Sunneränga) and Isaak in Bollebo

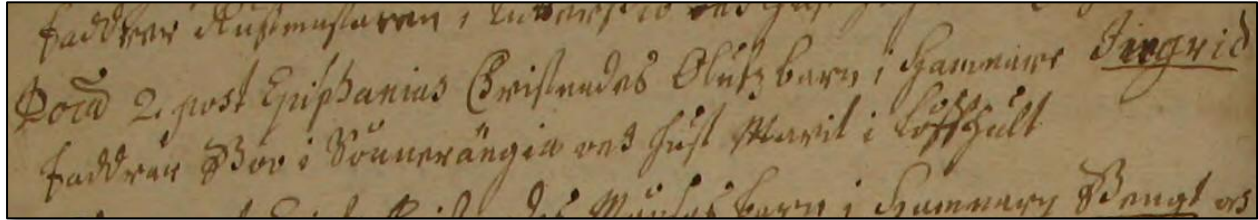
Superstition in Old Swedish Culture

In the 17th century, Swedes were very superstitious, particularly the ones who lived in rural areas. During this time, most people still believed in witches and mythical creatures, such as elves, fairies, and trolls. Swedish peasants were very untrusting of strangers. To them, anyone who was from outside of their parish was considered a “foreigner” and met with distrust. Likewise, people who were considered by many to be somewhat odd in a village would often be the source of gossip and storytelling. Villagers would often speculate that the crazed old woman who lived alone and was often heard whispering to herself was a sinister witch. When people observed something in nature that they didn’t understand, they would often attribute it to the acts of otherworldly spirits, works of unseen giants, or mischief of lurking trolls.



¹⁰⁵ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 45

Ingrid, Olof and Ingjård's youngest daughter, was born in January of 1691 and was baptized on January 21, 1691. The witnesses at the baptism were Bo in Sönnarängen (who was probably Olof's brother) and Marit in Lövhult, a farm in southwest Norra Solberga.¹⁰⁶



Baptism record of Ingrid Olofsdotter – January 21st, 1691

Transcription:

*Dnca 2 post Epiphanius christnades Olufs barn i Hamnaryd
Faddrar Bo i Sönnarängen och hustru Marit i Löffhult.*

Ingrid

Translation:

*Christened on the 2nd Sunday past Epiphany, Olof's child in Hamnaryd.
Witnesses: Bo in Sönnarängen and housewife Marit in Lövhult.*

In the 1690s, a man named Måns Carlsson lived at Hamnaryd with his family. At least two children were born to Måns at Hamanryd, Bengt (b. 1691) and Karin (b. 1694). Olof and Ingjård were the godparents of Karin, Måns's daughter.¹⁰⁷ In 1692, Eric Bagge I, the owner of Hamnaryd, died. After his death, Hamnaryd was owned by Bagge's widow Hebbila Christina Vellingk and his son Erik Bagge II.

The Absolute Monarchy of King Karl XI



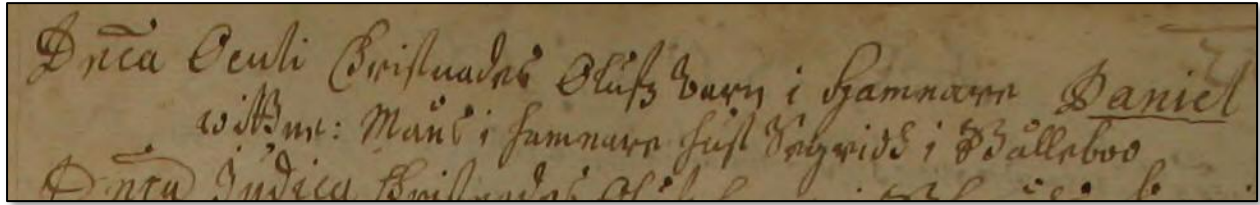
1685 Portrait of Karl XI

One of the most significant actions King Karl XI took during his reign was re-establishing the absolute monarchy of the Swedish throne. Since 1634, the monarch of Sweden had previously been taking advice from the Swedish Privy Council. During the Scanian War in the late 1670s, however, several members of this council were feuding with each other, and Karl XI largely ignored their advice. In 1693, the Riksdag of Estates confirmed Karl's authority and proclaimed him as the sole ruler of Sweden.

¹⁰⁶ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 47

¹⁰⁷ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 51

In February of 1693, Ingjård gave birth to a son named Daniel, who was baptized on February 22nd. The witnesses at the baptism were Måns of Hamnaryd and Ingrid of Bollebo.¹⁰⁸



Baptism record of Daniel Olofsson – February 22nd, 1693

Transcription:

*Dnca Oculi christnades Olufs barn i Hamnaryd Daniel
wittn: Måns i Hamnaryd och hustru Ingrid i Bollebo.*

Translation:

*Christened on Oculi Sunday (Feb. 22), Olof's child in Hamnaryd, Daniel.
Wittnesses: Måns in Hamnaryd and housewife Ingrid in Bollebo.*

A month after Daniel's birth, Olof's mother Karin passed away. She was buried in the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church on March 21, 1693.¹⁰⁹ In 1696, Sweden struggled through a famine. Olof and Ingjård's family may have often gone hungry during this time, and they probably had to ration their food.

Village Life in Old Sweden

"The village was the peasants' castle. Its raison d'être was mutual assistance. In illness, want, or danger they came to each others' assistance. Always there was someone in the village who knew how to drive out evil with fire and steel. If a cow fell, sick, it was handy to have a neighbor who knew how to cure it. Birth and marriage, death and funerals, all were the common concern of the village council. Agriculture too was carried out jointly by the men of the village. The soil was distributed in such a way that a peasant's plots of land might well be scattered in thirty different places. Since the fields were tilled simultaneously, the work had to be done on a basis of mutual understanding. The cattle went out, hoof by hoof, to graze together on the common land. Each villager drew his water from the village well, and at festivals all gathered on the same hillock; the 'court' (hov) of some god.

Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People*, page 39

¹⁰⁸ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 49

¹⁰⁹ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 90

Sometime in 1698, Ingjård gave birth to Måns, the youngest of her and Olof's children. In May of that year, Ingjård Håkansdotter's father Håkan Svensson died. Håkan was buried on May 31, 1698.¹¹⁰ Sometime in 1703, Ingjård mother Marit passed away.¹¹¹

Storytelling at Hamnaryd*

On cold winter nights at Hamnaryd, Olof Jonsson's family often gathered around the cottage's fireplace and listened to Olof tell an assortment of fascinating stories. As shadows from the fire danced along the cottage walls, Olof's wife Ingjård sat on a chair holding their infant son Måns, while his five eldest children: Jon, Karin, Sven, Ingrid, and Daniel, huddled around their father, intently listening to his every word. On some nights, Olof told tales of crude and ugly trolls that dwelled in subterranean caverns. From time to time, these trolls would come out of the ground and wreak mischief wherever they went, invisibly entering the homes of farmers and stealing their food. On other nights, Olof told of terrifying undead creatures such as draugur, who rose from the graves in a wisp of smoke and violently crushed their victims and drank their blood, or gengångare, malicious ghosts that returned from the grave to haunt their former loved ones. Olof also told tales of jotun, fierce giants who terrorized the countryside by eating cattle and abducting young virgin women. Eventually, a hero would come to the rescue and slay the savage giant.

*By Jeffrey High



Olof's and Ingjård's eldest daughter Karin was married to Börge Börgesson in 1705. The same year, Karin gave birth to Börge Börgesson Junior, Olof and Ingjård's first grandchild. In 1706, the Bagge II family sold Hamnaryd to Samuel Hammarfeldt. By this time, Olof Jonsson had probably saved up a good amount of money, as he purchased Gissarp, a farm in Nässjö Parish, the same year for 280 riksdaler in silver coins.¹¹²

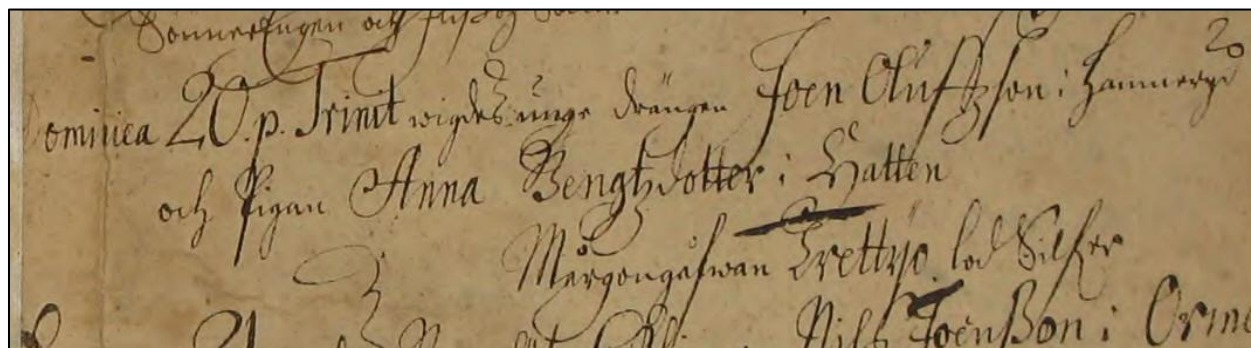
¹¹⁰ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 169

¹¹¹ Norra Solberga kyrkoarkiv, Räkenskaper för kyrkan. Äldre allmän odelad serie samt huvudräkenskaper, page 59

¹¹² *Äldre tidens Nässjö*, page 133

The Fate of Jon Olofsson

Jon Olofsson, Olof and Ingjård's eldest son, was married to Anna Bengtsdotter on October 7, 1706.¹¹³ Anna Bengtsdotter was born in 1675¹¹⁴ and her father was Bengt Andersson. Anna hailed from Hatten, a farm in northwest Norra Solberga. Olof Jonsson may have been friends with Anna's father, Bengt Andersson. Jon Olofsson paid 30 lod in silver for the wedding's morning gift.



Marriage record of Jon Olofsson and Anna Bengtsdotter – October 7th, 1706

Transcription:

*Dominica 20 p. Trinit. wigdes unga drängen Joen Olufsson i Hamnaryd
och pigan Anna Bengtsdotter i Hatten.
Morgongåfvan Trettio lod silfver.*

Translation:

*The 20th Sunday past Trinity, married young farmhand Joen Olufsson i Hamnaryd
and the maid Anna Bengtsdotter i Hatten.
Morning gift was 30 lod silver.*

Children of Jon Olofsson and Anna Bengtsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Margareta	June 14, 1707	Nässjö	Unknown	Unknown
Karin	March 7, 1709	Nässjö	Unknown	Unknown
Anders	May 12, 1711	Nässjö	Unknown	Unknown
Marit	March 21, 1713	Nässjö	December, 1724	Nässjö
Helena	September 17, 1716	Nässjö	Unknown	Unknown
Jonas	January 1, 1721	Nässjö	June, 1754	Nässjö
Olof	Unknown	Nässjö	Nässjö	Before 1751

¹¹³ Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 91

¹¹⁴ Nässjö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1748-1770), page 40

Various Possessions that Jon Olofsson Owned*

Silver Items

- 3 cups
- 2 spoons
- 2 cake slicers



Copper Items

- 1 liquor pan
- 5 kettles
- 1 tinplated copper bowl
- 1 brass pot



Wooden Objects

- 17 vats
- 2 beer barrels
- 3 liquor fourths
- 1 wooden bottle
- 5 casks with lids
- 1 dozen creamers
- 2 jugs and 2 tankards
- 5 dozen plates
- 15 red bowls
- 3 stoneware plates
- 6 chests
- 1 case with lock
- 4 cupboards
- 6 tables
- 5 oak chairs
- 1 small table



Livestock

- 1 pair of oxen
- 6 cows
- 1 parti-colored bullock
- 1 heifer with black back
- 2 red heifers
- 9 old sheep
- 6 lambs
- 2 roosters
- 4 goats
- 2 pigs
- 2 geese



Iron Items

- 1 wagon with iron-shod wheels
- 1 cart, shod
- 1 pair of new wheels, not shod
- 3 iron-shod sleighs
- 5 bells with 2 fastenings
- 2 iron rods
- 1 pair of blacksmith tools
- 1 ice pick
- 4 sickles
- 5 lispund bar iron
- 3 swivels
- 1 spade
- 5 augers
- 2 muzzle augers
- 2 saws
- 6 axes
- 1 cross axe
- 1 rake
- 1 heckle
- 1 pair of wafer irons
- 3 cauldrons
- 1 casted trivet
- 1 frying pan
- 1 pot
- 1 anvil
- 1 pair of old bellows
- 1 sledge hammer
- 2 hammers
- 2 black smith's tongs
- 1 blacksmith's tool to make nails
- 2 horseshoe stamps
- 1 small tong



Tools

- 1 saddle with stirrups
- 2 cross saddles
- 1 pack-saddle
- 2 bridles
- 2 halters and chains
- 1 halter with rope
- 6 leather harnesses
- 7 rope bridles
- 1 grindstone



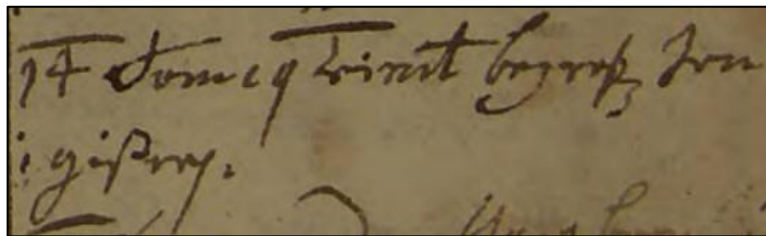
* Tveta häradsrätt FII:1 (1737-1745), pages 419-426

After they were married, Jon and Anna moved to Gissarp, Nässjö, where Olof Jonsson's family lived. Jon and Anna had at least seven children: Margareta (b. 1707), Karin (b. 1709), Anders (b. 1711), Marit (b. 1713), Helena (b. 1716), Jonas (b. 1721), and Olof.

Jon and Anna's family lived in one of the cottages at Gissarp. By 1712, Jon was a co-owner of Gissarp with his father, Olof. Sometime between 1714 to 1724, Olof Jonsson either died or sold his property at Gissarp to three of his sons, Jon, Daniel, and Måns. In 1724, the three each owned a third of Gissarp. In addition to being responsible for farming crops and raising livestock at Gissarp, the three brothers also had to support a cavalry rider who lived at Gissarp. From 1709 to 1742, the cavalry rider at Gissarp was Gudmund Nilsson Gissberg, who lived at a *ryttaretorp*, or horseman's croft Gissarp with his wife, Britta Månsdotter, and seven children. Gissberg was close to Jon, Daniel, and Måns, and was a godfather of Jonas Jonsson, Jon Olofsson's son.

Jon Olofsson's estate records list that his property was worth 535 daler and 28 öre (32 öre = 1 daler) in 1841.¹¹⁵

Jon Olofsson died in at the age of 55 in early October of 1741 and was buried in the cemetery of Old Nässjö Church on October 7th.¹¹⁶ After his death, his widow Anna Bengstdotter inherited his portion of the farm, which was primarily run by her son Jonas.



Burial record Jon Olofsson– October 7th, 1741

Transcription:

14. Dom. 19 Trinit. begrafts Jon in Gissarp

Translation:

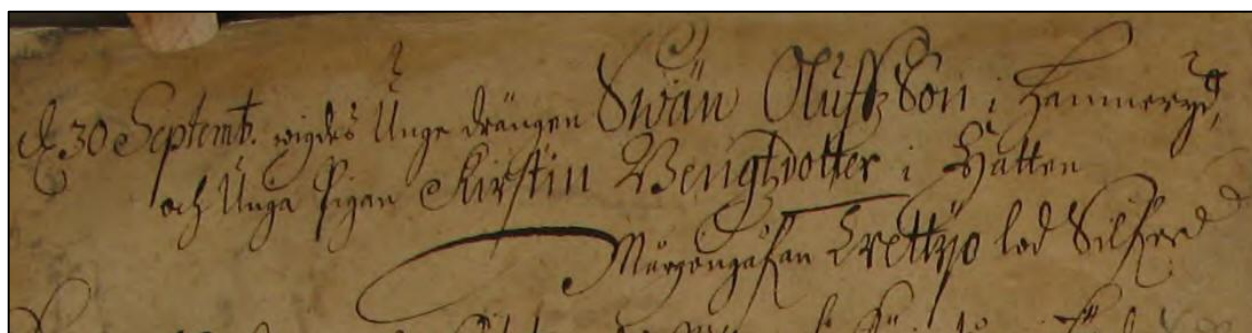
14. Buried the 19th Sunday of Trinity, Jon in Gissarp

¹¹⁵ Tveta Häreärsrätt, Vol. FII:1(1737-1890), page 419

¹¹⁶ Nässjö Deaths, Vol. C:I2 (1732-1774), page 49

The Fate of Sven Olofsson

Sven Olofsson, Olof and Ingjård's second eldest son, remained as a farmhand at Hamnaryd after Olof's family moved to Gissarp. On September 30, 1711, Sven was married to Kerstin Bengtsdotter of Hatten, Norra Solberga. Kerstin was a sister of Anna Bengtsdotter, Jon Olofsson's wife. Sven paid 30 lod in silver for the wedding's morning gift.¹¹⁷



Marriage record of Sven Olofsson and Kirstin Bengtsdotter - September 30th, 1711

Transcription:

*d. 30 Septemb. wigdes unga drängen Swän Olofsson i Hamnaryd
och unga pigan Kirstin Bengtsdotter i Hatten.
Morgongåfva trettio lod silfver.*

Translation:

*Married the 30th of September, young farmhand Swän Olofsson in Hamnaryd
and young maid Kirstin Bengtsdotter in Hatten.
Morning gift thirty lod silver.*

Children of Sven Olofsson and Kirstin Bengtsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sigrid	July 10, 1712	Norra Solberga	March 1, 1732	Norra Solberga
Jon	May 8, 1714	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Anders	August 20, 1718	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Helena	April 4, 1721	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Maria	October 30, 1723	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Olof	December 21, 1725	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Ingjäl	January 19, 1728	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Bengt	June 8, 1735	Norra Solberga	February 20, 1820	Norra Solberga

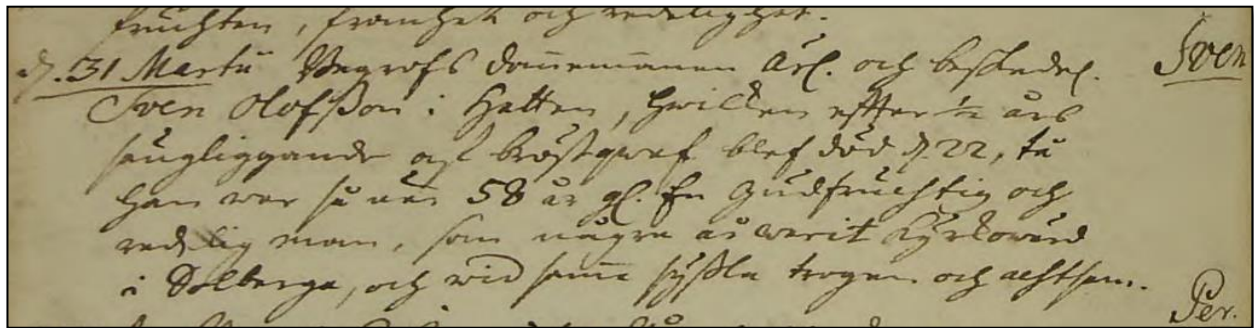
¹¹⁷ Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:1, (1635-1729), page 101

After the wedding, Sven Olofsson moved to Hatten and raised a family there with Kirstin. The two had eight children that were born at Hatten: Sigrid (b. 1712), Jon (b. 1714), Anders (b. 1718), Helena (b. 1721), Maria (b. 1723), Olof (b. 1725), Ingiöl (b. 1728) and Bengt (b. 1735).

Sven Olofsson lived at Hatten for the rest of his life. For much of the early 18th century, Sven served as a churchwarden at Norra Solberga Church. Sven Olofsson was greatly respected in Norra Solberga Parish, and was considered to be a kind and honest man. On March 22, 1746, Sven passed away at the age of 58 after being bed-ridden for a short period of time. He was buried in the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church on March 31st.¹¹⁸



Hatten, Norra Solberga – The farm where Sven Olofsson lived



Death and burial record of Sven Olofsson – March 31st, 1746

Transcription:

31 Marti begrafvs den mannen ärlig och beskedlig

Sven

Sven Olofsson i Hatten, hwilkan efter ½ års
sängliggande och bröstqwaf blef död d. 22 få
han war så när 58 år gl. fn gudfruktig och
vanlig man i som några år warit kyrkowärd
i Solberga och wid samt sysla trogen och ustsam.

Translation:

Buried the 31st of March, the honest and kind man

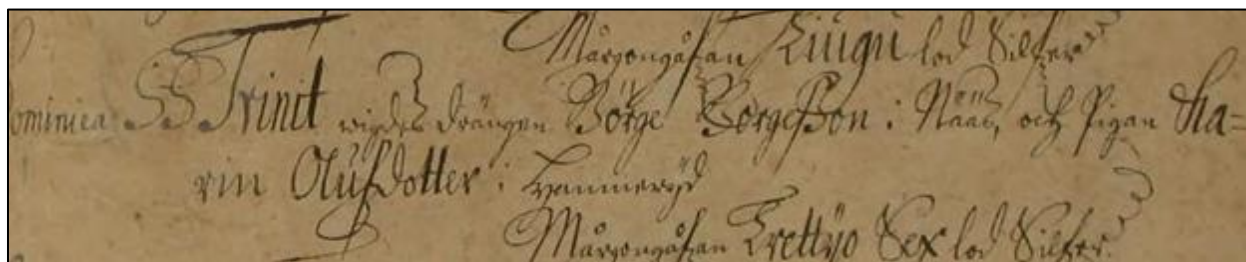
Sven

Sven Olofsson in Hatten, which after a half year
of being bed-ridden and short of breath died on the 22nd.
He was almost 58 years old. A religious and simple man
who served as churchwarden for some years in Solberga
and by the same duty, was faithful and prudent.

¹¹⁸ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 409

The Fate of Karin Olofsdotter

Karin Olofsdotter, Olof and Ingjård's eldest daughter, was married to Börge Börgeesson on June 5, 1705. Börge Börgeesson was from Näs, a farm in southeastern Norra Solberga. Börge paid 36 lod in silver for the wedding's morning gift.¹¹⁹



Marriage record of Börge Börgeesson and Karin Olofsdotter – June 5th, 1705

Transcription:

*Dominica SS Trinit. wigdes drängen Börge Börgeesson in Näs, och pigan Karin Olofsdotter i Hamnaryd.
Morgongåfva trettio sex lod silfver.*

Translation:

Married Trinity Sunday, farmhand Börge Börgeesson in Näs, and maid Karin Olofsdotter in Hamnaryd. Morning gift thirty six lod silver.

Children of Börge Börgeesson and Karin Olofsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Börge	September, 1705	Norra Solberga	Before September, 1706	Norra Solberga
Börge	September, 1706	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Karin	May 20, 1708	Norra Solberga	Before 1714	Norra Solberga
Jon	August 8, 1709	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Kerstin	February, 1712	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Karin	February 1, 1714	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Daniel	March 4, 1716	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Per	1719	Norra Solberga	1808	Norra Solberga
Helena	October 16, 1722	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Olof	August 5, 1725	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Ingrid	July 6, 1728	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown

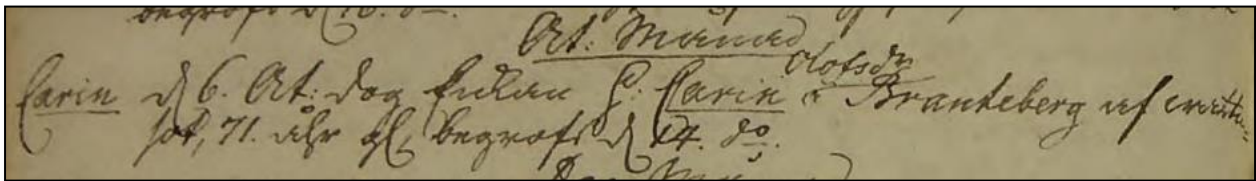
¹¹⁹ Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 89

After they were married, Karin Olofsdotter and Börge Börjesson lived at Hamnaryd, where Börge was a tennant farmer. Six children were born to Karin at Hamnaryd: Borge (1705-1706), Borge (b. 1706), Karin (b. 1708), Jon (b. 1709), Kerstin (b. 1712), and another daughter named Karin (b. 1714). Sometime between 1714 to 1716, Börge and Karin's family moved to the farm Grimsberg in northern Norra Solberga. Here, Karin gave birth to a son named Daniel in 1716.



Branteberg, Norra Solberga – Where Karin Olofsdotter spent her final days

Sometime between 1716 to 1719, Börge and Karin's family moved to the farm of Branteberg, which was a short distance southeast of Grimsberg. Börge and Karin's four youngest children, Per (b. 1719), Helena (b. 1722), Olof (b. 1725), and Ingrid (b. 1728) were born at Branteberg. Karin and Börge spent the remainder of their days at Branteberg. Börge died at Branteberg on February 21, 1749.¹²⁰ Karin Olofsdotter died from dropsy at the age of 71 on October 6, 1714.¹²¹



Death and burial record of Karin Olofsdotter – October 14th, 1759

Transcription:

Oct. Månad

Carin, d. 6 Oct. dog enkan Carin Olofsdotter Branteberg af vattusot, 71 åhr och begravd d. 14 do.

Translation:

Month of October

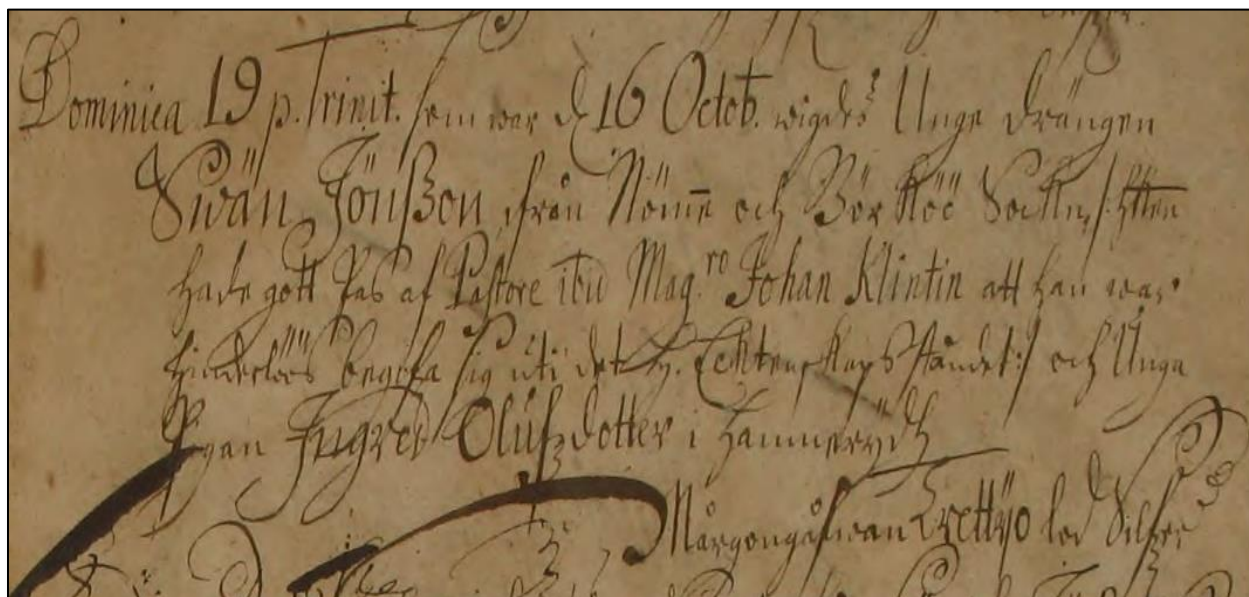
Carin- died the 6th of Oct., widow Carin Olofsdotter Branteberg of dropsy, 71 years old and buried the 14th of the same month.

¹²⁰ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 413

¹²¹ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 43

The Fate of Ingrid Olofsdotter

Ingrid Olofsdotter, Olof and Ingjård's youngest daughter, remained as a maid at Hamnaryd after Olof Jonsson's family moved to Gissarp in 1706. Ingrid was married to Sven Jönsson on October 16, 1710. Sven Jönsson was from the farm Nömme in Björko Parish. The two were married by pastor Johan Klintin. Börge paid 36 lod in silver for the wedding's morning gift.¹²²



Marriage record of Sven Jönsson and Ingrid Olofsdotter – October 16th, 1710

Transcription:

*Dominica 19 p. Trinit. Söndag d 16 Octob. wigdes Unga drängen
Swän Jönsson från Nömme och Björkö sockn,/:Han
hada gott Pas af Pastore ibid Mag.^{ro} Johan Klintin att han war
hinderlöös begifa sig uti det H. Ehtenskapsståndet :/och Unga
Pigan Ingrid Olufsdotter i Hamnarydh.
Mårgongåfvän Trettijo lod Silfver*

Translation:

*The 19th Sunday past Trinity Sunday, which was the 16th of October, the young farmhand
Sven Jönsson from Nömme and Björkö Parish married the young maid Ingrid
Olofsdotter in Hamnaryd. He had a good certificate, issued by the pastor Johan
Klintin in Björkö, which declared him free to enter the Holy Matrimony
Morning gift thirty lod silver.*

¹²² Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 97

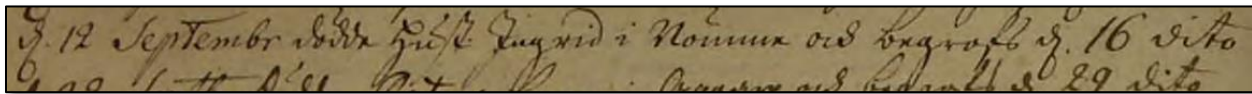
After she was married, Ingrid moved to Nömme where she and Sven Jönsson raised a family. Ingrid and Sven had nine children that were born at Nömme: Gamaliel (b. 1711), Margareta (b. 1714), Jonas (b. 1716), Lena (b. 1719), Karin (b. 1722), Ingierd (b. 1725), another son named Gamaliel (b. 1727), Olof (b. 1730) and Maria (b. 1737). Ingrid Olofsdotter passed away at the young age of 48 on September 12, 1739. She was buried on September 16th.¹²³

Children of Sven Jönsson and Ingrid Olofsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Gamaliel	October 11, 1711	Björkö	Before 1727	Björkö
Margareta	January 24, 1714	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Jonas	November 10, 1716	Björkö	1772	Bäckseda
Lena	August 19, 1719	Björkö	1805	Björkö
Karin	July 19, 1722	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Ingierd	January 11, 1725	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Gamaliel	October 14, 1727	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Olof	November 20, 1730	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Maria	May 13, 1737	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown



Nömme, Björkö – Where Ingrid Olofsdotter lived from 1710 to 1739



Death and burial record of Ingrid Olofsdotter – September 16th, 1739

Transcription:

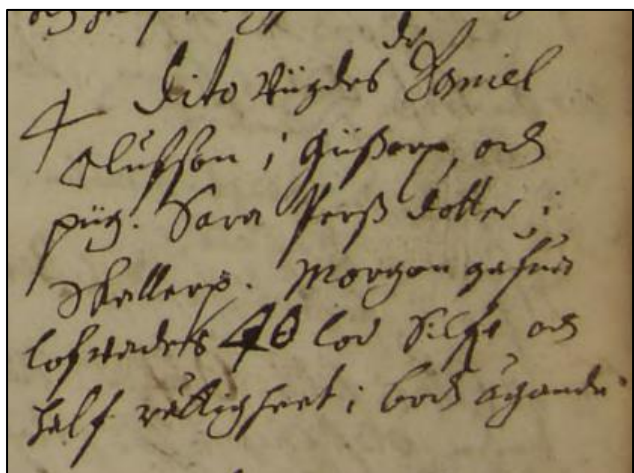
d. 12 September dödda hustru Ingrid i Nomma och begrofs d. 16 dito.

Translation:

September 12th died wife Ingrid in Nomma and buried the 16th the same month.

¹²³ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 265

The Fate of Daniel Olofsson



Daniel Olofsson, Olof and Ingjård's third eldest son, moved to Gissarp with his family after Olof Jonsson bought the farm in 1706. On June 4, 1716, Daniel married Sara Persdotter of Skallarp, a farm in eastern Nässjö Parish. Daniel paid 40 lod in silver for the wedding's morning gift.¹²⁴

Marriage record of Daniel Olofsson and Sarah Persdotter – June 4th, 1716

Transcription:

4. dito wigdes Daniel
Olofsson i Gissarp, och
pig. Sara Persdotter i
Skallarp. Morgongåfva
lofwades 40 lod silfver och
half rättig heet i bodh ägande

Transplantation:

(Entry 4) Ditto (June 3rd) married Daniel
Olofsson in Gissarp and Sara Persdotter in
Skallarp. A Morning gift was promised for 40
lod silver and half ownership in a
storehouse/shop

Children of Daniel Olofsson and Sara Persdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Ingrid	March 14, 1717	Nässjö	Unknown	Unknown
Olof	October 17, 1719	Nässjö	Unknown	Unknown
Maria	September 27, 1722	Nässjö	July 28, 1766	Nässjö
Peter	1728	Nässjö	September 21, 1797	Nässjö
Sven	April 6, 1738	Nässjö	Unknown	Unknown

After the wedding, Sara Persdotter moved to Gissarp, where she lived with Daniel Olofsson. The two had five children: Ingrid (b. 1717), Olof (b. 1719), Maria (b. 1722), Peter (b. 1728), and Sven. Daniel's family lived in one of the farmhouses at Gissarp. By 1724, Daniel owned a third of Gissarp. Like his brothers, Jon and Måns, Daniel was probably also close to Gudmund Gissberg, the cavalry rider who lived at Gissarp from 1709 to 1742.

¹²⁴ Nässjö Marriages, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 119

Various Possessions that Daniel Olofsson Owned*

Brass Items

- 1 candlestick
- 1 candle bowl
- 1 fish spoon



Copper Items

- 1 still with handles
- 2 cauldrons



Iron Items

- 1 iron-shod carriage
- 2 iron bars
- 2 frying pans
- 1 trivet
- 1 smith
- 1 new steel bar
- 2 axe blades
- 1 pair of blacksmith's tongs
- 1 building axe
- 1 cross axe
- 3 fire wood axes
- 1 fishing spear
- 1 sword blade
- 1 runner
- 5 scythes
- 4 sickles
- 4 leaf choppers
- 2 spades
- 2 pairs of wool-shears



Livestock (Continued)

- 6 sheep
- 5 lambs
- 2 calves
- 2 goats
- 1 young buck
- 1 kid
- 1 one year old boar
- 1 sow
- 1 pig



Wooden Items

- 2 cupboards
- 4 chests
- 2 boxes
- 1 box
- 15 vats
- 2 barrels
- 1 bucket
- 1 pail
- 2 firkins, with lids
- 1 tub, with lid
- 3 firkins for spirits
- 2 stoops
- 2 bottles
- 1 stoneware jar (Dutch jar)
- 1 glass for spirits
- 2 dozen red drinking cups
- 4 dozen plates
- 1 dozen wooden bowls
- 2 riddles
- 2 finder riddles
- 1 large sieve
- 3 spinning-wheels
- 1 warp
- 1 weaver's reed
- 2 tables
- 3 chairs
- 1 steelyard
- 1 pair carding-combs
- 1 comb, for linen
- 1 hackle



Livestock

- 1 black horse, 1 year old
- 1 redrawn mare, in her 5th year
- 1 brown foal, born last winter
- 1 pair of oxen
- 1 redheaded cow
- 1 white-spotted cow
- 1 cow, with a red spot on its forehead
- 1 redheaded cow
- 1 roan cow
- 1 red heifer
- 1 bullock
- 1 roan heifer

* Tveta Häreädrätt, Vol. FII:1(1737-1890), page 213

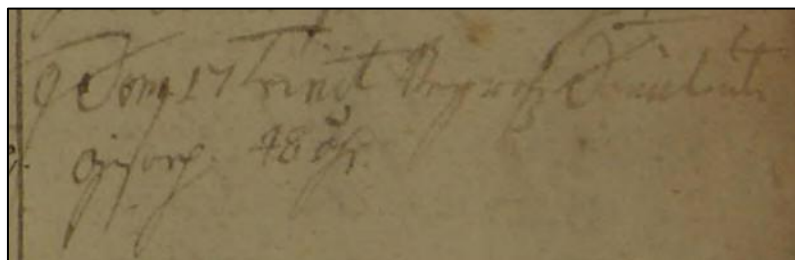
Spelmansstämma – Folk Music Festivals



A Spelmansstämma at Skansen, Stockholm

For centuries, *spelmansstämma*, or folk music festivals, have been an integral part of the fabric of rural Sweden. During these festivals, the inhabitants of different villages would gather together and wear bright folk costumes. Several men would bring their fiddles with and play happy tunes while the village folk joyfully danced and mingled amongst themselves.

In September of 1739, Daniel Olofsson died at the age of 46 (his burial record incorrectly states that he was 48). He was buried on September 30th in the cemetery of Old Nässjö Church.¹²⁵ After Daniel's death, his widow Sara Persdotter inherited his portion of Gissarp, which was primarily run by her son Peter. The total value of Daniel Olofsson's property at the time of his death was 261 daler and 24 öre.¹²⁶



Burial record of Daniel Olofsson
September 30th, 1739

Transcription:

9. Domc 17 Trinit. begrafts Daniel uti
Gissarp, 48 år.

Translation:

9. Buried the 17th Sunday of Trinity, Daniel in
Gissarp, age 48 years.

¹²⁵ Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 41

¹²⁶ Tveta Häreädrätt, Vol. FII:1(1737-1890), page 213

Life at Gissarp (1706- 1714)

Shortly after Olof Jonsson purchased Gissarp in 1706, his eldest son Jon Olofsson was married to Anna Bengtsdotter. After they were married, Jon and Anna's family lived at one of the farmhouses at Gissarp, where they raised a family. In February of 1708, Olof Jonsson received the deed to Gissarp. After serving as a tenant farmer for most of his life, Olof must have been quite proud to finally own his own farm. During this time, Gissarp was listed as a half mantal farm. Olof's family moved to Gissarp sometime after 1710.¹²⁷



Gissarp, Nässjö - Where Olof and Ingjård's family lived in the early 1700s

The Famine of 1708

In 1708, Sweden suffered from a famine which continued into 1709. Thousands of farms across the Swedish countryside were affected, and records show these years were terrible for the production of crops. Considering that a great deal of Sweden's resources was already dedicated to supporting The Great Northern War against Russia, the famine would have added to the immense economic pressure on the country. This famine was very hard on the farmers, who regularly had starving peasants begging on their doorsteps for even the most meager portions of food. While the farmers may have given some a loaf of bread, handful of flour, or sip of milk, they couldn't have provided for everyone.

In the 18th century, Gissarp had fine farmland for growing wheat and good meadows for cattle to graze. Gissarp had 16 acres of arable land, $5\frac{1}{8}$ acres of meadow, and an annual production of 11 barrels and $1\frac{3}{8}$ of bushels of grain. Two thirds of the fields at Gissarp were cultivated, while the remaining third was left to lie fallow. The meadow at Gissarp yielded around 50 loads of hay.¹²⁸ There were plenty of forests around Gissarp which provided the farm with a good amount of timber. Lake Gissshultasjön, the lake to the east of Gissarp, was also a decent lake for fishing. There was also a cabbage patch at Gissarp when Olof Jonsson's family lived there.

When they first moved to Gissarp, Olof and Ingjård most likely lived at the main farmhouse in the eastern part of the farm with their two youngest sons, Daniel and Måns. At this time, Daniel was a teenager, while Måns was a little boy. Olof's house probably had two floors with three rooms, a kitchen, and hallway on the ground floor, and two rooms on the upper floor.

¹²⁷ Olof Jonsson still isn't listed at Gissarp in 1710. (Jönköping läns landskontor EIC:17 (1710-1710) , page 64)

¹²⁸ *Äldre tiders Nässjö*, page 134



Buildings at Gissarp in 1712

By the time that he owned Gissarp, Olof Jonsson probably socially ranked among the middle to upper-middle class. His family attended the old church in Nässjö Parish. During the first few years that his family attended Nässjö Church, Jonas Leonardi Haglinus was the church's vicar. In 1712, Magnus Tegnelin became the vicar of Nässjö Church. Judging from baptismal witnesses of several of Olof and Ingjård's grandchildren, their family was friends with various prominent families in the area, such as the Löving's and Queckfeldt's. Along with the financial security and social prestige of owning Gissarp came several responsibilities for Olof's family. For example, he had to annually pay taxes to both the Crown and Church. Every June, Olof paid tithes to the Church's Vice Chancellor.¹²⁹

One of Olof Jonsson's greatest responsibilities was providing for a cavalry rider who lived at Gissarp. At this time, Gissarp was a *rusthåll*, a farm that was responsible for providing for a cavalry rider and his horse. In compensation for providing for a cavalry rider, Olof's sons didn't have to serve in the military, and Olof was given a discount in how much he was taxed. Olof Jonsson was known as a *rusthållare*, or farmer who owned a rusthåll. There was a horseman's croft west of the main buildings at Gissarp called Floen, where a cavalry rider lived with his family. When Olof purchased Gissarp in 1706, a cavalry rider named Anders Thorsson lived at Floen with his wife, Kerstin Persdotter. Thorsson had been in the service for 31 years by this point, and retired the same year.¹³⁰

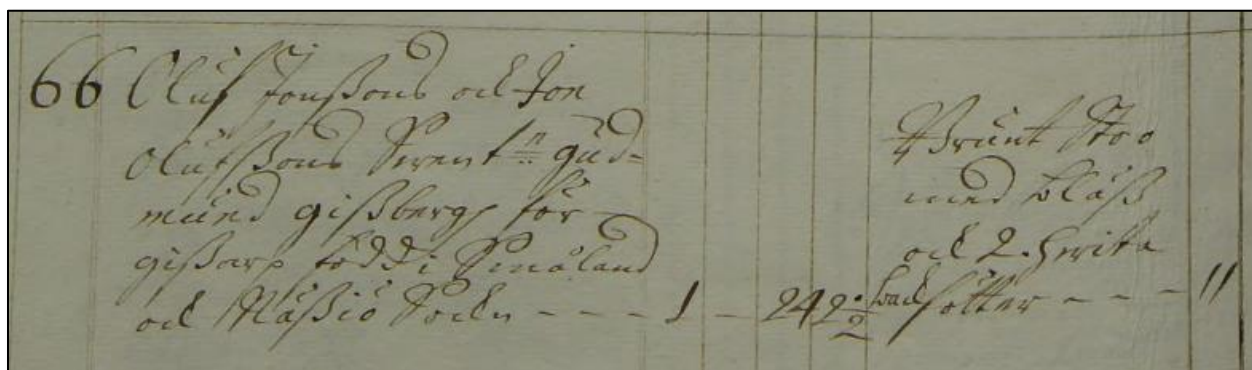
¹²⁹ Johan Fovelin's Descriptions of Barkeryd and Nässjö Parishes - 1785

¹³⁰ Småland Hussaregiment Livcompany No. 66 - 1706

After Anders Thorsson retired, Olof Jonsson was responsible for finding a new cavalry rider to live at Gissarp. Since Sweden was engaged in the toilsome Great Northern War at this time, the pressure was especially high to recruit a new cavalry rider. In July of 1709, most of Småland's Cavalry Regiment were either killed or taken prisoner at the Battle of Poltava in modern-day Ukraine. The farmers across the county of Jönköping were subsequently put under a lot of pressure to recruit new horsemen to replenish Småland's Cavalry Regiment.

In September of 1709, a young cavalry rider named Gudmund Nilsson Gissberg (b. 1689) was recruited to take Thorsson's place.¹³¹ Shortly after Gissberg was recruited, his regiment was sent to defend the lands of Skåne in southern Sweden from the invading Russian army. In 1710, Gissberg's regiment took part in the battle of Helsingborg.

By 1712, Olof's eldest son Jon Olofsson was a co-owner Gissarp.¹³²



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2nd platoon, No. 66
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1712

Transcription:

66. Olof Jonsson och Jon

Olofsson. Svent.(jänare) Gud-
mund Gissberg för
Gissarp, född i Småland
och Nässjö socken_____24 2½

Brunt sto
med bläs
och 2 hvita
bakfötter_____11

Translation:

66. Olof Jonsson and

Jon Olofsson. Rider:

Gudmund Gissberg of Gissarp

born in Småland in Nässjö Parish. 24 years old. 2½ year in service.

Brown mare with
blaze and
2 white hind feet
11 years old.

¹³¹ Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 843 (1710-1710), page 34

¹³² Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 844 (1712-1712), Image 280

In addition to Olof's family and the family of Gudmund Gissberg, there was also a man named Sven Pärsson who lived with his family at Gissarp in the early 18th century. There was also a cottage at Gissarp called Ängatorp. In 1715, A poor man named Per lived at Ängatorp with his family.¹³³

Mantalslängd record showing the inhabitants of Gissarp, Nässjö in 1715

Transcription:

1 Gissarp Olof hr sn daniel	1 1 1	3
Sven Pärsson hr dr. Jon	1 1	1 3
Jon och hr dr Måns	1 1	1 3
Rt, Re gudmund fr	1	1
Inhys Per m hr	1	1 fattig
Engatorpet		

Translation:

1 Gissarp Olof, his wife, and son Daniel	1 1 1	3
Sven Persson, his wife, and the farmhand Jon	1 1 1	3
Jon and his wife, and the farmhand Måns	1 1 1	3
Ryttaretorp*. The rider Gudmund and his wife	1	1
The lodger Per and his wife	1	1 poor
Engatorpet		

* An equestrian cottage

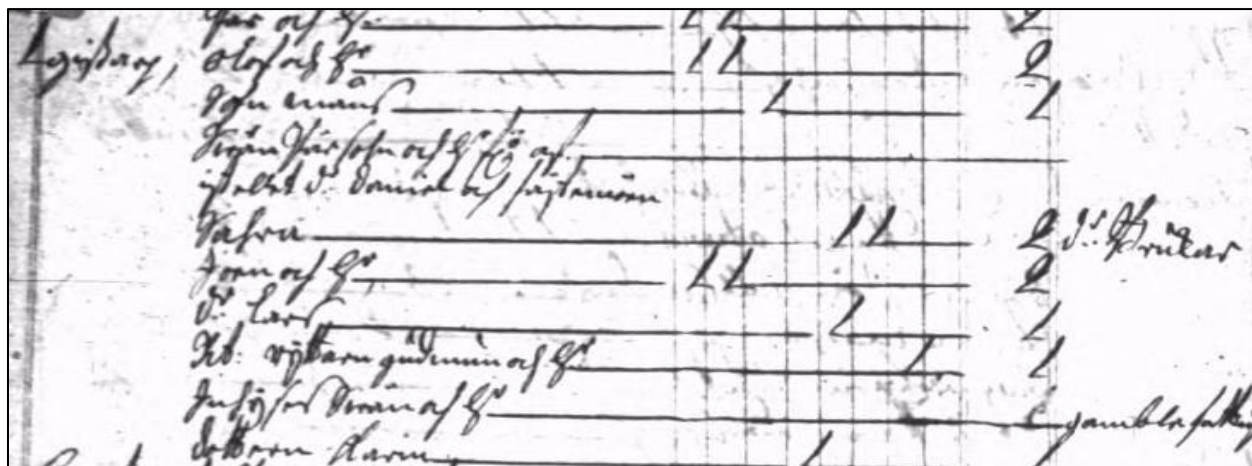
On June 4, 1716, Olof and Ingjård's son Daniel was married to a woman named Sara Persdotter.¹³⁴ Subsequently, they lived in a cottage at Gissarp and raised their own family there. In 1716, the family of the man Per who lived at the cottage Ängatorp had left the cottage and the family of a man named Daniel had moved in there. Daniel's family only lived at Ängatorp for a short period of time.¹³⁵

¹³³ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1715, Image 131

¹³⁴ Nässjö Marriages, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 119

¹³⁵ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1716, Image 29

In 1716, an elderly man named Daniel also lived at Gissarp with his wife and daughter Karin. Daniel was listed as “old and poor.”¹³⁶



Mantalslängd record showing the inhabitants of Gissarp, Nässjö in 1716

Transcription:

1 Gissarp Oluf och h ^r	1 1	2	
sohn Måns	1	1	
Swänn Pärssohn och h ^r . och			
istellet d ^r . Daniel och fästemon			
Sarhra	1 1	2	d ^r Brukar
Jon och h ^r	1 1	2	
dr Lars	1	1	
Rt. Ryttare Gudmund och h ^r	1	1	
Inhyser Daniel och h ^r		2	gamble fattige
dottren Karin	1	1	

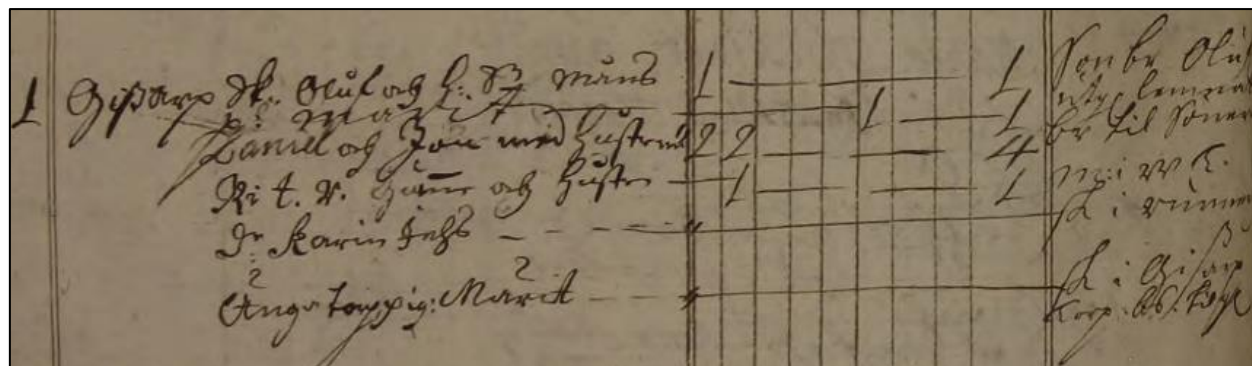
Translation:

1 Gissarp Oluf and his wife	1 1	2	
Their son Måns	1	1	
Sven Pärsson and his wife and in			
Their place farmhand. Daniel and fiancé			
Sarfra	1 1	2	? Rented
Jon and wife	1 1	2	
The farmhand Lars	1	1	
Ryttaretorp the rider Gudmund and his wife	1	1	
The lodger Daniel and his wife		2	old and poor
daughter Karin	1	1	

* An equestrian cottage for cavalry riders

¹³⁶ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1716, Image 29

By 1718, Olof had sold his share of Gissarp to his son Måns.¹³⁷ At this point in time, Olof and Ingjård were in their fifties and had several grandchildren.



Landskontor record showing the inhabitants of Gissarp, Nässjö in 1718

Transcription:

1 Gissarp Sk. Oluf och h. sn. Måns 1 _____ 1 Son br Oluf
 pig. Marit _____ 1_1 ? lemnat
 Daniel och Jöns med hustrur 2 2 _____ 4 br til sonen
 Ri t. r. Gumme och hustr. _____ 1 _____ 1 m:i rrT.
 dr Karin inhs _____ sk i Runnary
 Ängatorp, pig. Märit _____ sk i Gissarp
 Torp ??

Translation:

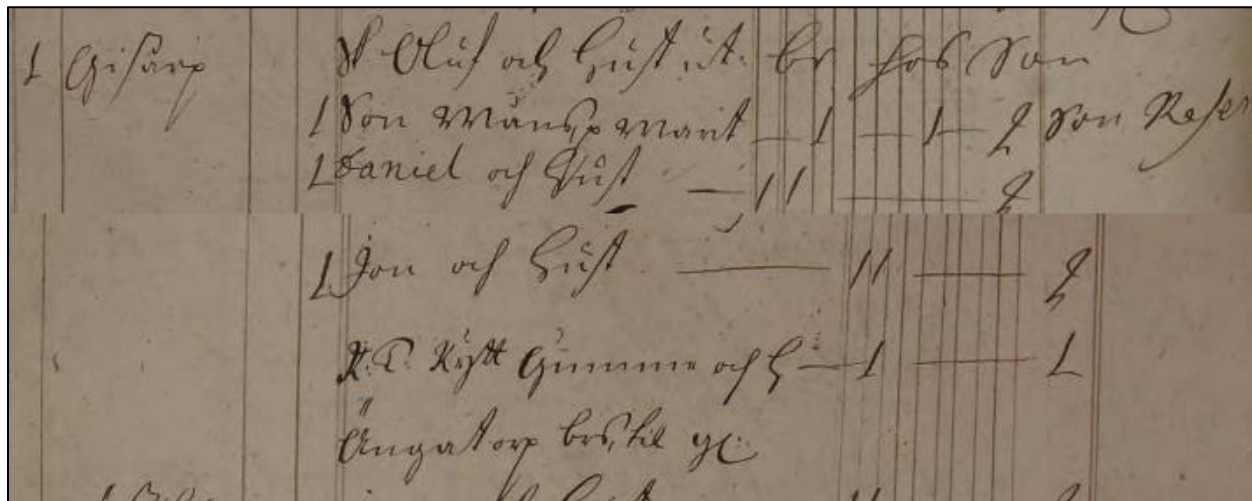
1 Gissarp Skattgård Oluf and wife and son Måns 1 _____ 1 The son farms,
 The maid Marit _____ 1_1 Olof handed over
 Daniel and Jöns with wives _____ 2 2 _____ 4 the farm to the son.
 Rt. The rider Gudmund and wife _____ 1 _____ 1 M. in Rytaretorp
 The daughter Karin, lodger _____ registered in Runnaryd
 Ängatorp, maid Märit _____ registered in Gissarp

Landskontor - Population Register Records

Landskontor (population register records) are very similar to *Mantalslängder* (census records). In the late 17th century, *Landskontor* records started to be kept in Sweden. *Landskontor* were usually recorded every year and typically contain the same type of information that is listed in *Mantalslängder* records, such as the first names of the farmers, farmhands, maids, and military personnel at a farm, whether they were married, and how many adults were living in their household. *Landskontor* are sometimes a little more detailed than *Mantalslängder* records, however, and also mention the poor inhabitants who resided at farms.

¹³⁷ Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:27 (1718-1718), page 1789

Sometime in 1719, Ingjård passed away. However, her burial record doesn't exist, and the only indication for this is that she is listed in the 1719 population register record at Gissarp¹³⁸, but not in the Mantalslängd record at Gissarp in 1719.¹³⁹



Landskontor record showing the inhabitants of Gissarp, Nässjö in 1719

Transcription:

1 Gissarp	Sk. Olof och hust. ut br hos son		
	1 son Måns, p Marit	1	1 2
	1 Daniel och hust	1	1 2
	1 Jon och hust	1	1 2
	RT: Rytt Gunnmo och h	1	1
	Ängatorp brs til gn		

Translation:

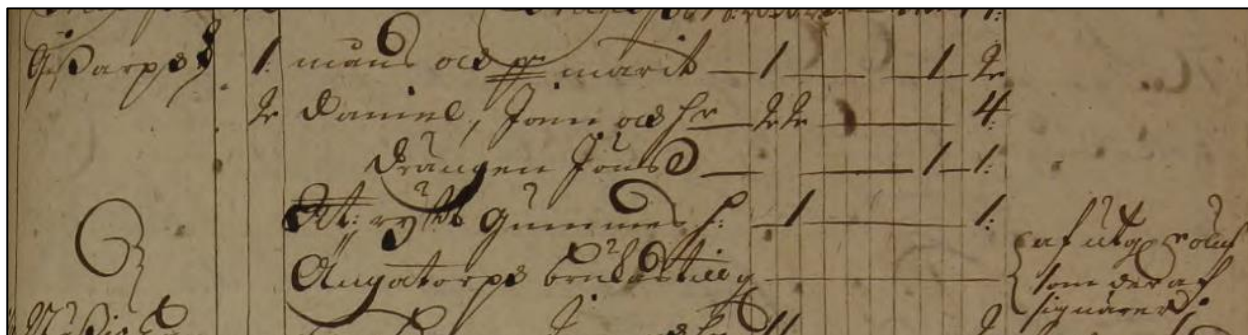
1 Gissarp	tax-farmer Olof and wife, extremely old, live by their son		
	1 son Måns, the maid Marit	1	1 2
	1 Daniel and wife	1	1 2
	1 Jon and wife	1	1 2
	Ryttaretorp* The rider Gudmund and wife	1	1
	Ängatorp is rented by the farm		

* An equestrian cottage for cavalry riders

¹³⁸ Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. E1c:29 (1719-1719), page 29

¹³⁹ Mantalslängder 1642-1820, Jönköping County, Year: 1719, Image 30

By 1721, Olof was living at Ängetorp, the cottage at Gissarp.¹⁴⁰ No records can be found for Olof after 1721, and it's unknown when he died.



Landskontor record showing the inhabitants of Gissarp, Nässjö in 1721

Transcription:

Gißarps 1 måns och pn marit 1 1 2
 2 daniel, Jonn och hr 2 2 4
 drängen Jöns 1 1
 Rt: rytt. Gudmunds h: 1 1
 Ängatorp brukas till gn. af utgle* oluf
 som deraf
 sig nærer.

Translation

Gissarp 1 Måns and the maid Marit 1 1 2
 2 Daniel, Jon and wives 2 2 4
 the farm-hand Jöns 1 1
 Ryttaretorpet: the rider Gudmund's wife 1 1
 Ängatorpet is used by the farm by the extremely
 old Olof, who
 lives of it

The Fate of Olof Jonsson

No records can be found for Olof Jonsson after 1721. It's possible that he died shortly afterwards. Most of the time, the only time that a person is no longer listed at a farm in population register records is because they either died or left the farm. However, the last time that Måns Olofsson, Olof's youngest son, appears on the population register records at Gissarp was in 1757, even though Måns continued to live at Gissarp until his death in 1775. Therefore, even though Olof isn't listed at Gissarp after 1721, it doesn't mean that he was no longer living there. Olof Jonsson probably died in the 1720s, but his burial record doesn't exist.

¹⁴⁰ Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:33 (1721-1721), page 389

Quiz on Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter

1. What year was Olof Jonsson born?
 - a. 1660
 - b. 1661
 - c. 1662
 - d. 1663

2. What parish was Olof Jonsson born in?
 - a. Linderås
 - b. Norra Solberga
 - c. Nässjö
 - d. Björkö

3. What was probably the name of Olof Jonsson's mother?
 - a. Stina
 - b. Ingjård
 - c. Karin
 - d. Kirstin

4. What was the name of the farm that Ingjård Håkansdotter was living at when she married Olof Jonsson in 1682?

5. What was the name of the farm that Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter lived at after they were married?
 - a. Äskhultasmålen
 - b. Hamnaryd
 - c. Gissarp
 - d. Hatten

6. What farm did Olof and Ingjård raise their family at?

7. How many children did Olof and Ingjård have?

8. What year did Olof Jonsson purchase the farm Gissarp?

9. What was the name of Olof and Ingjård's eldest child?

10. When did Olof Jonsson die?

Answers: 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. Sännige 5. a. 6. Hamnaryd 7. Seven 8. 1706 9. Jon Olofsson 10. It's unknown.

Estate Records for Jon Olofsson¹⁴¹

1771 d. 29 Sept
 I förtärlisio de Inventarum af Jon Olofsson
 den 14^{de} Sept 1771 som Lof Ögon dom rätts
 vaa haas: färdn is dödsfärd i Lof Ögon
 af förtärlig dant manen Jon Olofsson utfr
 Lisay a näsöö förtu Jon förtu nunnalig

Belitt	Per ört	Gjelt	Per ört
En Lof Ögon af gisfot gäddan med mändearningan -	30		
Lof Ögon dom			
i Kontant af gisfot gäddan -	11 2/3		
i Kontant af gisfot gäddan -	22 3		
i Kontant af gisfot gäddan -	3 15		
Lof Ögon af gisfot gäddan -	31 8		
Lof Ögon af gisfot gäddan -	2		
3. 1. Lof Ögon - 1 8 ört Lof -	26 8		
2. 4. Lof Ögon - 1 8 ört Lof -	6 8		
1. 1. Lof Ögon - 1 8 ört Lof -	1 8		
Lof Ögon			
En Lof Ögon vid Lof Ögon 20. 16. 10			
En Lof Ögon om 19. 18. 10. 10. 20			
En Lof Ögon om 25. 18. 14. 14. 2			
En Lof Ögon 14. 14. 16. 16. 7			
En Lof Ögon - 9. 16. 16. 4. 16			
En Lof Ögon 8. 18. 18. 4. 16			
En Lof Ögon Lof Ögon färdn -	1 24		
En Lof Ögon Lof Ögon - 6. 16. 6. 1. 4			
Lof Ögon			
2. 1. Lof Ögon af Lof Ögon	3 21		
6. 16. 12. 16. 16. 16			
3. 1. Lof Ögon af Lof Ögon	3 16		
6. 16. 14. 16. 16. 16			
Lof Ögon 25. 16. 16. 16. 16			

419

2517 2

¹⁴¹ Tveta häradsrätt FII:1 (1737-1745), pages 419-426

Svens Port 25 ^{te} 16 ^{te}		255.16	
Selt		Co	am
En Høll af Træ	1	24.	
3 St. Træer i Høll	2	6.	
2 ^{de} St. Træer i Høll	1	24.	
6 St. Træer i Høll	3	18.	
St. Træer i Høll	1	10.	
St. Træer i Høll	1	12.	
St. Træer i Høll	1	16.	
St. Træer i Høll	1	6.	
Jægerne Løst			
En Jægerne Løst	1	16.	
2 ^{de} St. Jægerne Løst	1	8.	
Jæger			
En Portee	1	10.	
En Dito	1	6.	
St. Dito	1	8.	
St. Dito	1	4.	
Jægerne Løst			
En Bæst og Løst	8		
En Dito	1		
En Dito	6		
En Dito	5		
En Dito	2	16	
En Jæger Løst	2		
En Dito	1		
En Dito	4		
En Løst Løst	1	16	
En Jæger Løst og Løst	1	16	
En Dito og Løst	2		
En Dito og Løst	1		
St. Jæger Løst	16		
St. Dito	12		
St. Dito	6		
St. Dito	4		
Svens Port 25 ^{te} 16 ^{te}			

Jonas Portt 370 1874		300 : 14		Kunt	
Sollitt		En	Ön	Fribitt	
Förny Ländor					
En Nijfve Ländor	1				
En Dito	24				
En förändrad Ländor	1	16			
En Dito med Ländor	24				
En Jäcent	2				
En förändrad Ländor	24				
En Dito	8				
En Dito	8				
En Dito	8				
En Randit Ländor	1	16			
En Randit Ländor	4				
En Dito	6				
En Dito	6				
En Dito	4				
En Dito	4				
En Dito Randit	4				
En Dito Randit	4				
En Länga Ländor	4				
En Dito	4				
En Dito	2				
Lindor					
En Ditt Ländor	3				
En Ditt med Nijfve	2				
En grof Ditt med Nijfve					
En förändrad Ländor	4				
En Dito	4				
En Länga Ländor	12				
En Dito	12				
En grof Dito	12				
En Dito	6				
En Dito	4				
En Dito	6				
En Dito	6				
421					
Jonas Portt 370 1874					
					317 2

[illegible]

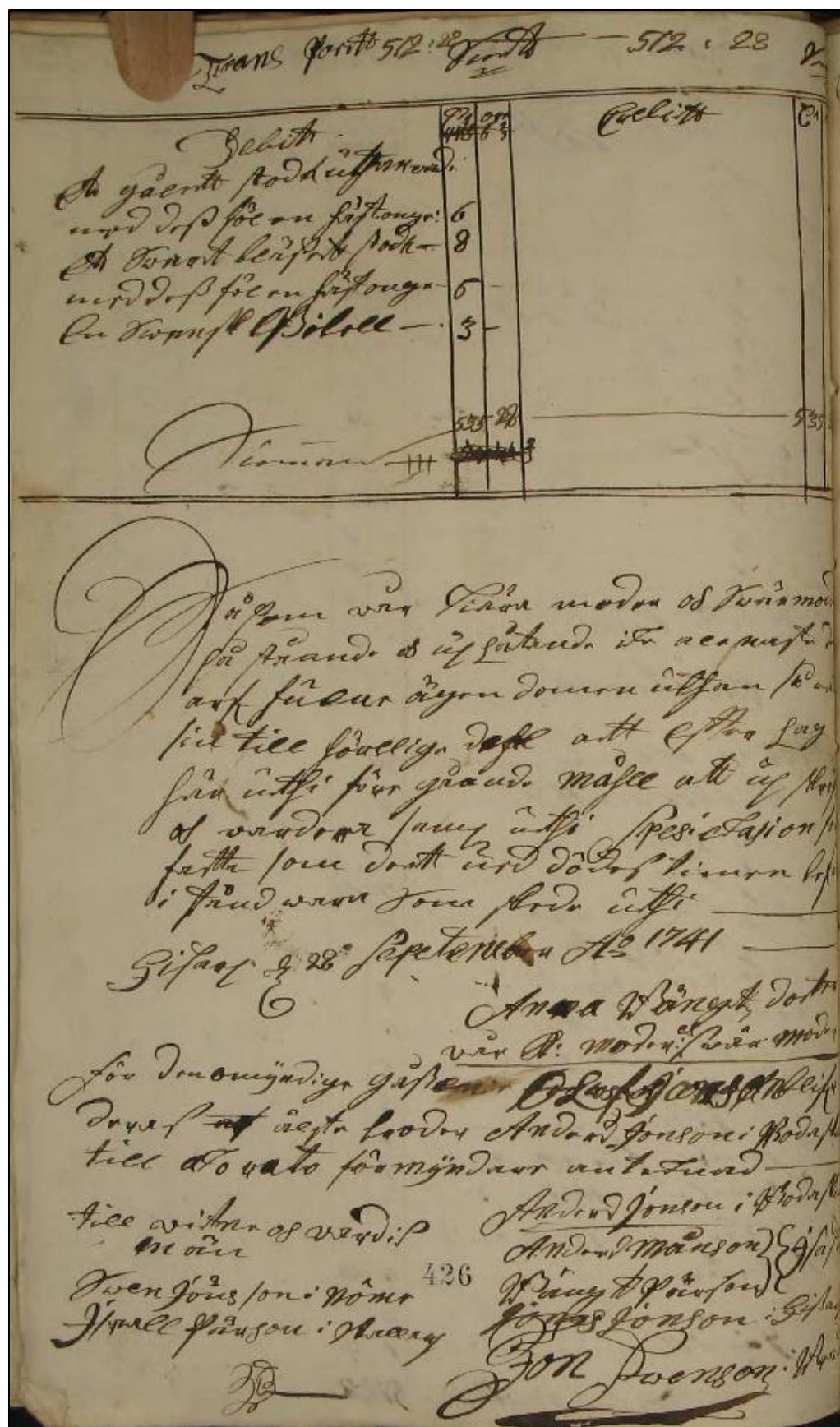
Grams Pouch 345.10 Jan 18		345.10 Jan 18	
Sebit	in	out	Chilite
in 2000	6		
in Dito	5		
in Dito	2		
in 2000	8		
in 2000	8		
in 2000	12		
in 2000	24		
in 2000	24		
in 2000	1		
in 2000	12		
in 2000	16		
in 2000	12		
in 2000	4		
in 2000	2		
in 2000	1		
in 2000	12		
in 2000	8		
in 2000	6		
in 2000	12		
in 2000	3		
in 2000	2		
in 2000	1		
in 2000	1		
in 2000	2		
in 2000			
in 2000	16		
in 2000	2		
in 2000	16		
in 2000	26		
in 2000	24		
in 2000	6		
in 2000	16		
in 2000	18		

Trans Pouch 364.10 Jan 18

364.10

[illegible]

Trans portl - 395: 30 Junt - 395: 30 Junt			
De litta	En 2n	Coilitta	En
St. Hag	8		
St. D. to	8		
St. lög med 22 Ländu	16		
St. D. to med 1 Ländu	16		
St. D. to med 1000	12		
St. D. to	8		
St. D. to	8		
St. D. to	8		
En St. Pass	12		
En D. to	7		
En D. to	7		
En D. to	4		
En D. to	4		
St. Lintu lög	8		
Creaturen			
St. Para ala	30		
En Rödspäccemitt Tor	9		
En D. to Röd	9		
En D. to grå	17	16	
En D. to leddspäccemitt	8		
En D. to grå Röd	6		
En D. to lön Röd	4		
En lön Röd	6		
En lön Röd	4		
En D. to Röd	3		
En D. to Röd	3		
St. R. gander för 100 st.	9		
St. R. Lant - 16 öre st.	3		
2 st. Lant - 100 16 öre st.	3		
4 st. Lant	4	24	
2 st. Lant - 100 st.	2		
2 st. Lant - 425	1	14	
Trans portl	512	28	



Transcription:

1741 d 28 Sept
 .. ? husteting d 6. Nov. A 41 *ad acta*
Spectiatisio och *Inventarum* öfwer den qvarlå
 tenskap på fast som löß ägendom eftter
 vår sallj. Fader och svärfader i lifstiden ärlige
 och beskidelig danemanen Jon Olufsson uthi
 Gisarp och Näbiöö sochen som följer nämligen

Debit	Cr	öre	Crebitt	Cr	Öre
En Triding af gisarpgården	90				
Med munderingen _____					
<u>Löß ägendom</u>	-----	-----			
Augumentes Räntan _____	11	21 ^{2/5}			
Contantte pininger nu j?					
i huset finas Plåter och					
Runstyke _____	22	3			
Sex stykene _____	3	15			
Dwblla Carooliner _____	31	8			
Sän i Stakryd Lånt _____	2				
<u>Silwer</u>					
3 st. bågare, 21 lod, 1 Cr 8 öre lod _____	26	8			
2ne st. skieder, 5 lod, 1 Cr 8 öre lod _____	6	8			
Ett par Kage späer, 1 lod, 1 Cr 8: _____	1	8			
<u>Koparen</u>	-----	-----			
En Bräne wins Pana, 20 Mrk a 16: _____	10				
En Tiätll om 19 Mrk, 18 öre Mrk _____	10	20			
En Kiätll om 25 Mrk, 18 ./ Mrk _____	14	2			
En Kiätell, 14 Mark, 16: Mrk _____	7				
En Kiätell, 9 Mark, 16, Mrk _____	4	16			
En Kiätell, 8 Mark, 18 Mrk _____	4	16			
En förtentt Kopar påta _____	1	24			
En Malm Gryta, 6 Mrk, 6 öre _____	1	4			
<u>Tenett</u>	-----	-----			
2ne st. Ten fatt af hamre ten	3	21			
6½ Mark, 14 öre marken _____					
3ne st.?	3	16			
8 Mark, 14 öre marken _____					
Transport _____	255	16		255	16

Transport 255: 16			255: 16		
Debit	Cr	öre	Crebitt	Cr	Öre
En skåll af ten_____	1	24			
3 st. tenn ?, 2 öre st_____		6			
2ne ljusestakar_____		24			
6 st. Tenn skieder, 3 öre st_____		18			
Ett st. flesketrind?_____		10			
Ett st. dito kantigt_____		12			
Ett st. dito_____		16			
Ett st. dito odugl_____		6			
<u>Holenar Kiärll</u>	-----	-----			
En hollenare kannan_____		16			
2= st. Talleriker_____		8			
<u>Glaß</u>					
En Potell_____		10			
En ditto_____		6			
Ett witt glaß_____		8			
En ditto_____		4			
<u>? Kläder</u>	-----	-----			
En Bållster med Randut varder_____	8				
En ditto_____	7				
En ditto_____	6				
En ditto_____	5				
En ditto 2_____	2	16			
En håfda dýna_____	2				
En ditto_____	1				
En ditto_____	4				
En bänka hyne_____	1	16			
En Duna Kude med 2= varder_____	1	16			
En dito med 2= varder_____	2				
En dito med 2= varder_____	1				
Ett flåmsk dyne_____		16			
Ett ditto_____		12			
Ett ditto_____		6			
Ett ditto_____		4			
Transport_____	300	14		300	14

5.3.1. Estate Records for Jon Olofsson

Transport 300: 14			300: 14		
Debit	Cr	öre	Crebitt	Cr	Öre
<u>Säng Kläder</u>	-----	-----			
Ett nytt håre kläjde	1				
En ditto		24			
En fälld med Tåke	1	16			
En dito med Tåke		24			
En Filletto?	2				
Ett håre Kläde		24			
En ditto		8			
En ditto		8			
En ditto		8			
Ett Randut bolltåke	1	16			
Ett spar Lakand		4			
En ditto		6			
En ditto		6			
En ditto		4			
En ditto		4			
Ett dito Randutt		4			
Ett dito Randutt		4			
En sänga kappa		4			
En ditto		4			
En ditto		2			
<u>Linkläder</u>	-----	-----			
En drällsk duk	3				
En duk med spetzer	2				
En grof duk, uthan werde					
En handduk		4			
En ditto		4			
Ett lärvfts Lakande		12			
En ditto		12			
Ett groft ditto		12			
En ditto		6			
En ditto		4			
En ditto		6			
En ditto		6			
Transport	317	28		317	28

Transport 317: 28			317: 28		
Debit	Cr	öre	Crebitt	Cr	Öre
<u>Jern Redeskapen</u>	-----	----		-----	----
En Jernbeslagen vang_____	5				
En kiärre, beslagen_____	2				
Ett par nyda jull obslagne_____	1				
En Ny jernbeslagen släde_____	4				
En sämbre ditto_____	1	16			
En ditto_____		16			
5 st. Skiellor med 2= klafwar_____	1				
En Jern stång_____	1	2			
En Jern w-ge?_____		12			
Ett Par hoftt.tyger_____		12			
En Jsbuild_____		12			
4 st. skierer_____		8			
2ne Nyda -idar? till bodkar ?_____		24			
7 st. dito gamla_____		14			
5 ? stånge jern_____	5				
En like_____		12			
En dito sämbre_____		6			
En dito sämbre_____		4			
En spade_____		10			
En nafware_____		10			
En ditto_____		10			
En ditto_____		8			
En ditto_____		6			
En ditto_____		4			
En mulle nafware_____		4			
En ditto_____		4			
En såg_____		12			
En dito sämbre_____		2			
En tällyx_____		16			
En wedyx_____		12			
En sämbre ditto_____		8			
Transport_____	345	16		345	16



5.3.1. Estate Records for Jon Olofsson

Transport 345: 16			345: 16		
Debit	Cr	öre	Crebitt	Cr	Öre
En wedyx_____		6			
En ditto_____		5			
En ditto_____		2			
En twäryx_____		8			
En Refsa?_____		8			
En häckla_____		12			
Ett Par goråß Jern_____		24			
En grÿta_____		24			
En ditto_____	1				
En fota Ring guten_____		12			
En grÿta_____		6			
En brållana?_____		12			
En Puta_____		4			
Ett smiestädt_____	2				
En gambal bälli?_____	1				
En släga_____		12			
En hamar_____		8			
En hamer ditto_____		6			
2ne smietänger_____		12			
Ett nagelltorn_____		3			
2ne häskod stamper_____		2			
En hängstamp_____		1			
En klåfv stamp_____		1			
En Lidten tang_____		2			
<u>Brux Redeskapen</u>	-----	-----			
En sadell med byggllar_____	1	16			
2ne Twär sadeller_____	2				
En klöf sadell_____		16			
7 st. Beßell med stänger_____	2	6			
2ne grimer med Jernskaft_____		24			
En dito med garnskaft_____		6			
3 st. Läder sellar_____	1	16			
3 st. dito sämbre_____		18			
Transport_____	364	10		364	10

Transport 364: 10			364: 10		
Debit	Cr	öre	Crebitt	Cr	Öre
7 st. tömbar af garn _____		22			
6 st. höö ?? _____		24			
2ne ox ook med tyglar _____		16			
En frax af smord Läder _____	2				
En slipsten _____		4			
En stråke _____		12			
En ox höfwell _____		6			
<u>Trädh bråten</u>	-----	----			
17 st. karer _____	6	8			
Ett st. öll trädh _____		16			
Ett st. ditto _____		12			
En Bräne vins fierding _____		12			
En ditto _____		8			
En ditto _____		4			
En Träd flaska _____		6			
5 st. Låka böter _____		10			
Ett dußin sille tråg _____	1	4			
2ne Kanor och 2ne stop _____		15			
5 dußin Tallriker _____		1			
15 st. Röda skållar _____	1				
3 st. sten fatt _____		6			
En Kista med Låß och beslag _____	3				
En dito med Låß _____		12			
En dito uthan Låß _____	1	16			
En dito uthan Låß _____	1	16			
En dito uthan Låß _____	1	16			
Ett skrin med Låß _____	1	16			
Ett skåp med Pelare och Låß _____	3	16			
Ett dito med Låß _____	2				
Transport _____	395	30		395	30



5.3.1. Estate Records for Jon Olofsson

Transport 395: 30			395: 30		
Debit	Cr	öre	Crebitt	Cr	Öre
Ett skåp _____		8			
En ditto _____		8			
Ett bohl med 2ne Lårder _____		16			
Ett dito med 1 Lårda _____		16			
Ett dito med foot _____		12			
Ett ditto _____		8			
Ett ditto _____		8			
Ett ditto _____		8			
En Eke stoll _____		12			
En ditto _____		7			
En ditto _____		7			
En ditto _____		4			
En ditto _____		4			
Ett Litet bohl _____		8			
<u>Creaturen</u>	-----	----			
Ett par oxen _____	30				
En Rödfällmedtt koo _____	9				
En dito Rödh _____	9				
En dito grå _____	7	16			
En dito blådjälmett _____	8				
En dito grå Rygett _____	6				
En dito brun Rygett _____	4				
En brokott stuett _____	6				
En swartt Rygett quwida _____	4				
En dito brun Rygett _____	3				
En brokott stuett _____	3				
En swartt Rygett quwida _____	9				
En dito Rödh _____	3				
En dito Rödh _____	3				
9 st. gamla får, 1 Cr st _____	9				
6 st. Lamb, 16 öre st _____	3				
2ne Tåkar, 1 Cr 16 öre st _____	3				
4 st. Jerter _____	4	24			
2ne grißar, 1 Cr st. _____	2				
2ne giläß _____	1	14			
Transport _____	512	28	Transport _____	512	28

Transport 512: 28			512: 28		
Debit		öre	Crebitt	Cr	Öre
Ett gålett stodh uthan werde.	6				
med deß föl en hästonge_____					
Ett swart bläset stodh_____	8				
med deß föl en häst onge_____	6				
En swensk Bibell_____	3				
Summa _____	523	28		523	28

Såsom vår kiära moder och swärmod
 påståande och upLåtande ike alenaste d-
 arf fuler ägendomen uthan så en
 sick till förelige dehl att eftter Lag
 här uthi föregående måhll att upskref
 och wardera sam uthi spesickasion
 fatta som i stånd wara som skede uthi
 Gisarp d(en) 28 September Ao 1741

Anna Bängtsdotter

Wår k: moder och swärmoder

För den omyndige gåßen Olof Jonsson
 deraf at älste broder Anders Jonsson i Boda
 till ... veto förmyndare anteknad._____

till vitten och werdis	<i>Anders Jonsson</i> i Boda
Sven Jönsson i Nöme	<i>Anders Månsson</i> i Jsåsa
Israel Pärsson i Skallarp	<i>Bengt Pärsson</i>
	<i>Jonas Jonsson</i> i Gißarp
	<i>Jon Swenson</i> i Brå(na)

5.3.1. Estate Records for Jon Olofsson

Translation:

September 28th 1741¹⁴²

Shown at the autumn session on November 6th 1741,
and put to the records. Record and valuation of the
real estate as well as the personal property left
by our late father and father-in-law, in his lifetime the honest and
obliging farmer Jon Olofsson in Gissarp and Nässjö Parish, as shown below:

Debits	Cr	öre ¹⁴³	Credits	Cr	Öre
One third of the farm Gissarp with equipment ¹⁴⁴ _____	90				
<u>Private Property</u>	-----	-----			
Augment ¹⁴⁵ interest _____	11	21 ^{2/5}			
Cash money					
In the house are plates ¹⁴⁶					
Cash _____	22	3			
Six pieces _____	3	15			
Double Carolines _____	31	8			
Sam in Stakeryd has borrowed _____	2				
<u>Silver</u>					
3 cups: 21 lod à 1 Cr 8 öre/lod _____	26	8			
2 spoons: 5 lod à 1 Cr 8 öre/lod _____	6	8			
2 cake slicers: 1 lod à 1Cr 8 öre/lod _____	1	8			
<u>Copper</u>	-----	-----			
1 liquor pan, 20 marker à 16 öre: _____	10				
1kettle, 19 marker à 18 öre _____	10	20			
1 kettle, 25 marker à 18 öre _____	14	2			
1 kettle, 14 marker à 16 öre _____	7				
1 kettle, 9 marker à 16 öre _____	4	16			
1 kettle, 8 marker à 18 öre _____	4	16			
1 tinplated copper bowl _____	1	24			
1 brass pot: 6 marker à 6 öre _____	1	4			
<u>Tin</u>	-----	-----			
2 beaten tin plates					
6½ marker, 14 öre	3	21			
3 casted tin plates	3	16			
8 marker, 14 öre _____					
Brought forward _____	255	16		255	16

¹⁴² Date of the proceedings.

¹⁴³ Cr = Riksdaler Courant. Actual currency: 1 Cr = 32 öre.

¹⁴⁴ The equipment here stands for the horseman's equipment.

¹⁴⁵ The augment here, means that the Gissarp farm was too small finance and equip a horseman by itself, so an additional interest was paid from another farm.

¹⁴⁶ Large copper coins

Brought forward 255: 16			255: 16		
Debits	Cr	öre	Credits	Cr	Öre
1 tin bowl _____	1	24			
3 tin ? à 2 öre _____		6			
2 candle sticks _____		24			
6 tin spoons, 3 öre each _____		18			
1 round bottle _____		10			
1 Ditto angular _____		12			
1 Ditto _____		16			
1 Ditto, useless _____		6			
<u>Dutch Ware</u> ¹⁴⁷	-----	-----			
1 Dutch jug _____		16			
2 plates _____		8			
<u>Glass</u>					
1 bottle _____		10			
1 Ditto _____		6			
1 white glass _____		8			
1 Ditto _____		4			
<u>Bedding</u>	-----	-----			
1 feather bed with striped slip _____	8				
1 Ditto _____	7				
1 Ditto _____	6				
1 Ditto _____	5				
1 Ditto _____	2	16			
1 pillow _____	2				
1 Ditto _____	1				
1 Ditto _____	4				
1 bench pillow _____	1	16			
1 down pillow with 2 slips _____	1	16			
1 Ditto with 2 slips _____	2				
1 Ditto with 2 slips _____	1				
1 Flemish pillow _____		16			
1 Ditto _____		12			
1 Ditto _____		6			
1 Ditto _____		4			
Brought forward _____	300	14		300	14

¹⁴⁷ Stone ware or faience



5.3.1. Estate Records for Jon Olofsson

Brought forward 300: 14			300: 14		
Debits	Cr	öre	Credits	Cr	Öre
<u>Bedding</u>	-----	-----			
1 new hair cover _____	1				
1 Ditto _____		24			
1 skin rug with cover _____	1	16			
1 Ditto with cover _____		24			
1 net work _____	2				
1 hair cover _____		24			
1 Ditto _____		8			
1 Ditto _____		8			
1 Ditto _____		8			
1 striped ? _____	1	16			
1 bed hanging _____		4			
1 Ditto _____		6			
1 Ditto _____		6			
1 Ditto _____		4			
1 Ditto _____		4			
1 Ditto striped _____		4			
1 Ditto striped _____		4			
1 bed curtain _____		4			
1 Ditto _____		4			
1 Ditto _____		2			
<u>Linen</u>	-----	-----			
1 tablecloth _____	3				
1 cloth with lace _____	2				
1 coarse cloth, without any value _____					
1 towel _____		4			
1 Ditto _____		4			
1 linen sheet _____		12			
1 Ditto _____		12			
1 coarse Ditto _____		12			
1 Ditto _____		6			
1 Ditto _____		4			
1 Ditto _____		6			
1 Ditto _____		6			
Brought forward _____	317	28		317	28



Chapter Five The Great-Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Brought forward 317: 28			317: 28		
Debits	Cr	öre	Credits	Cr	Öre
<u>Iron Tools</u>	-----	----		-----	----
1 wagon with iron-shod wheels _____	5				
1 cart, shod _____	2				
1 pair of new wheels, not shod _____	1				
1 new iron-shod sleigh _____	4				
1 Ditto not so good _____	1	16			
1 Ditto _____		16			
5 bells with 2 fastenings _____	1				
Iron rod _____	1	2			
1 iron ? _____		12			
1 pair of blacksmith tools _____		12			
1 ice pick _____		12			
4 sickles _____		8			
2 new ? _____		24			
7 Ditto old _____		14			
5 lispund bar iron _____	5				
1 swivel _____		12			
1 Ditto not so good _____		6			
1 Ditto not so good _____		4			
1 spade _____		10			
1 auger _____		10			
1 Ditto _____		10			
1 Ditto _____		8			
1 Ditto _____		6			
1 Ditto _____		4			
1 muzzle auger _____		4			
1 Ditto _____		4			
1 saw _____		12			
1 Ditto not so good _____		2			
1 cutting axe _____		16			
1 axe (to chop firewood) _____		12			
1 Ditto not so good _____		8			
Brought forward _____	345	16	_____	345	16



5.3.1. Estate Records for Jon Olofsson

Brought forward 345: 16			345: 16		
Debits	Cr	öre	Credits	Cr	Öre
1 axe (to chop firewood)_____		6			
1 Ditto _____		5			
1 Ditto _____		2			
1 cross axe _____		8			
1 rake _____		8			
1 heckle _____		12			
1 pair of wafer irons _____		24			
1 cauldron _____		24			
1 Ditto _____	1				
1 casted trivet _____		12			
1 cauldron _____		6			
1 frying pan _____		12			
1 pot _____		4			
1 anvil _____	2				
1pair of old bellows _____	1				
1 sledge hammer _____		12			
1 hammer _____		8			
1 Ditto not so good _____		6			
2 black smith's tongs _____		12			
1blacksmith's tool to make nails _____		3			
2 horseshoe stamps _____		2			
1 ? (a blacksmith's tool) _____		1			
1 ? (a blacksmith's tool) _____		1			
1 small tong _____		2			
Tools	-----	-----			
1 saddle with stirrups _____	1	16			
2 cross saddles _____	2				
1 pack-saddle _____		16			
2 bridles _____	2	6			
2 halters and chains _____		24			
1 Ditto with rope _____		6			
3 leather harnesses _____	1	16			
3 Ditto not so good _____		18			
Brought forward _____	364	10		364	10

Brought forward 364: 10			364: 10		
Debits	Cr	öre	Credits	Cr	Öre
7 rope bridles _____		22			
6 hay ? _____		24			
2 ox yokes and reins _____		16			
1 bag of oiled leather _____	2				
1 grindstone _____		4			
1 slicer _____		12			
1 plane _____		6			
<u>Wooden Objects</u>	-----	----			
17 vats _____	6	8			
1 beer barrel _____		16			
1 Ditto _____		12			
1 liquor fourth ¹⁴⁸ _____		12			
1 Ditto _____		8			
1 Ditto _____		4			
1 wooden bottle _____		6			
5 casks with lids _____		10			
1 dozen creamers _____	1	4			
2 jugs and 2 tankards _____		15			
5 dozen plates _____		1			
15 red bowls _____	1				
3 stoneware plates _____		6			
1 chest with lock and escutcheons _____	3				
1 Ditto with lock _____		12			
1 Ditto without lock _____		12			
1 Ditto with lock _____	1	16			
1 Ditto with lock _____	1	16			
1 Ditto with lock _____	1	16			
1 case with lock _____	1	16			
1 cupboard with columns and locks _____	3	16			
1 Ditto with locks _____	2				
Brought forward _____	395	30		395	30

¹⁴⁸ 1 fjärding = ¼ barrel ≈ 31, 4 liters



5.3.1. Estate Records for Jon Olofsson

Brought forward 395: 30			395: 30		
Debits	Cr	öre	Credits	Cr	Öre
1 cupboard _____		8			
1 Ditto _____		8			
1 table with 2 drawers _____		16			
1 Ditto with 1 drawer _____		16			
1 Ditto with foot _____		12			
1 Ditto _____		8			
1 Ditto _____		8			
1 Ditto _____		8			
1 oak chair _____		12			
1 Ditto _____		7			
1 Ditto _____		7			
1 Ditto _____		4			
1 Ditto _____		4			
1 small table _____		8			
<u>Livestock</u>	-----	-----			
1 pair of Oxen _____	30				
1 roan cow _____	9				
1 Ditto red _____	9				
1 Ditto grey _____	7	16			
1 Ditto blue headed _____	8				
1 Ditto with grey back _____	6				
1 Ditto with brown back _____	4				
1 parti-colored bullock _____	6				
1 heifer with black back _____	4				
1 Ditto red _____	3				
1 Ditto red _____	3				
9 old sheep, 1 Cr each _____	9				
6 lambs, 16 öre each _____	3				
2 roosters, 1 Cr 16 öre each _____	3				
4 goats _____	4	24			
2 pigs, 1 Cr each. _____	2				
2 geese _____	1	14			
Brought forward _____	512	28	Brought forward _____	512	28



Chapter Five The Great-Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Brought forward 512: 28			512: 28		
Debits		öre	Credits	Cr	Öre
1 mad mare without any value_____					
and its foal, a colt _____	6				
1 black blazed mare _____	8				
and its foal, a colt _____	6				
1 Swedish Bible _____	3				
The Grand Total _____	523	28		523	28

As our beloved mother and
mother-in-law described and
told everything, according to
the law, it has been registered and valued.

Gissarp, September 28th 1741

Anna Bängtsdotter

Our beloved mother and mother-in-law

For the under aged boy Olof Jonsson
it should be noticed that his oldest brother, Anders Jonsson in Boda,
is to be his guardian. _____

	<i>Anders Jonsson</i> in Boda
As witnesses and assessors	<i>Anders Månsson</i> in Jsåsa
<i>Sven Jönsson</i> in Nömme	<i>Bengt Pärsson</i>
<i>Israel Pärsson</i> in Skallarp	<i>Jonas Jonsson</i> in Gissarp
	<i>Jon Swenson</i> in Bråna

Estate Records for Daniel Olofsson¹⁴⁹

[illegible]

[illegible]

Transport 118 ²³		Transport 210 ²⁹	
1. Bront Gacejan	1	6 ft. far i 2 ft.	6
2. Hofmal	1	5 ft. lam i 16. ft.	2 16
3. Rindas	1	gintter	
4. Rindas	1	2 ft. gintter i 16. ft.	3
5. Rindas	1	1 ft. ung bad	2 2
6. Rindas	1	1 ft. gintt Ridda	10
7. Rindas	1	1 ft. gatt om 12 aft	1
8. Rindas	1	1 ft. Dugga	1
9. Rindas	1	1 ft. gvis	16
10. Rindas	1	1. Rindas fadell	1 8
11. Rindas	1	1 ft. Rindas fadell	1
12. Rindas	1	1 ft. gvasua fadell	20
13. Rindas	1	1 ft. bntul af gvasua fadell	24
14. Rindas	1	1 ft. Rindas fadell	10
15. Rindas	1	1 ft. Rindas fadell	8
16. Rindas	1	1 ft. Rindas fadell	6
17. Rindas	1	1 ft. Rindas fadell	5
18. Rindas	1	1 ft. Rindas fadell	3
19. Rindas	1	1 ft. Rindas fadell	2

Transport 210²⁹

Int Inthar fclimur riddat i gisetat och Rindas at
 1 ft. bntigaf af Rindas fadell

Jon Rindas fclimur
 1 ft. Rindas fadell

Jon Rindas fclimur
 1 ft. Rindas fadell

Jon Rindas fclimur
 1 ft. Rindas fadell

Samma 210²⁹

Sara pats fclimur i gisetat
 in bntigaf af Rindas fadell

Sara olufson i Rindas
 mans olufson i gisetat

Sara olufson i Rindas
 mans olufson i gisetat

215

Transcription:

---- wid Tweta härads Sommarting uti Jingaryd d(en) 12

maio 1740 — Inneliggande exemplario.

Åhr 1739 den 15 october hafwer Enkian hustru Sara Pärsdotter uti nedan

tecknades närwaro, låtet upteckna qvarlåtenskapen eftter sin

salig man för detta Rusthållaren Daniel Olofsson i Gisarp som följer

Nembl(igen)

	Daler	Öre		Daler	Öre
Upwistes utur Nässiö kyrkebok			Transport_____	41	22
at afledne Daniel Olofsson			Järnbn_____		6
taget sin eftter lewande hustru			1 st fotring_____		12
Sara Pärsdotter till hälften			1 st smidd_____		6
af bodett.			1 st osmitt nytt järn 1/2 lispund_____		16
<u>Fast ägendom</u>			2 st billar_____		16
Tredie dellen af rusthållet Gis-			1 st smetång_____		4
sarp med mundering och dess			1 st häfttyg_____		8
tillhörigheter ----			1 st tälgyx_____		16
<u>Löss ägendom</u>			1 st tväryxa_____		8
I Contant	3	10	3 st wedyxor_____		24
Silfverbägare om 5 lod å 1 daler			3 st sämbre sämbre?_____		18
8 öre lodet	6	8	7 st wren---ar_____	1	
Dito en skied af 2 1/2 lod	3	2	2 st huggjern_____		4
<u>Kåppar</u>			1 st justra_____		2
en Bränwinns panna med			1 st Wärie klinge_____		6
jernöron af 18 marker å 12 öre	6	24	1 st mede_____		2
marken			1 st bud_____		1
ett st kietel af 16 marker å	7		1 st ny lie_____		12
14 öre marken			4 st gamla_____		7
Do en mindre af 10 marker			4 st skiäror_____		6
å 12 öre marken	3	24	4 st löfhackor_____		4
<u>Messing</u>			2 st spadar_____		12
1 st ljusstake		16	2 st ullsaxar_____		9
1 st ljusskål		8	<u>Sängkläder</u>		
1 st fiske skied		4	1 st Bålster_____	6	
<u>Then</u>			1 st örngåt_____	1	8
In alless 1/2 lispund å 10 öre			1 st do_____	1	
marken som löp	3	4	1 st håfdadyna_____		16
<u>Jernredskap</u>			1 st örngåt_____	1	
1 st jernskodder wagn	6		1 st do sämbre_____		24
1 st järn stång	1		1 st do sämbre_____		12
1 st. gryta		24			
1 st do		16			
1 st. brådpanna		10			
			Transport_____	60	29

5.3.2. Estate Records for Daniel Olofsson

Transport_____	60	29	Transport_____	95	4
? st. hufvudynner_____		8	<u>Träredskap</u>		
Et st hwit ullrya_____	2		1 st hörneskåp mållat med låss fore	2	16
1 st röd do rya _____	2		1 st skåp_____	2	
1 st do_____	2		1 st kista med låss af järn fore_____	2	
1 st sämbre_____		16	1 st do med järn_____		16
1 st do_____	1		1 st sämbre_____		8
1 st skienfäll med täcke öfwer	2	16	1 st kista med gångjärn och lass_____		20
1 st rya		24	1 st skrin med låss och		16
3 st do	1	16	gångjärn_____		
3 st do sämbre_____	1	4	1 st do_____		6
1 st nytt bolster war_____	2		15 st kar stora och små inalles_____	5	11
1 st sparlakan med säng kappa_____		16	2 st tunnor_____	1	12
1 st do_____		12	1 st såå_____		4
1 st randigt tryckt med säng kappa		10	1 st embar_____		2
<u>Bordtäckan</u>			2 st låcke		8
1 st bordtäck_____	2		bytter_____		
1 st sämbre_____	1		1 st balg med låck_____		4
1 st do_____		16	1 st Brän Winss fierding_____		10
1 st bäncka dynna_____	1	16	1 st do_____		8
2 st hyende med flemska war_____	1		1 st do_____		6
2 st do sämbre_____		16	1 st kanna_____		5
<u>Lin Kläder</u>			2 st		8
1 st drälsduk_____	2		stop_____		
1 st sämbre_____	1		2 st Puttillier_____		16
1 st liten af slät wäf_____		16	1 st hållännare		16
1 st lärufzt lakan med spetzser_____		18	krus_____		
1 st do_____		18	1 st Brän winss glass_____		4
1 st nästdäcke lackan_____		12	2 dusin röda suepa skållor_____		8
1 st do sämbre_____		8	4 dusin tallricker_____		?
1 st do_____		6	1 dusin trä skållar_____		?
2 st örnegätz war_____		16	2 st rensesåll_____		?
1 st sämbre_____		4	2 st grynna såll_____		?
1 st handuck_____		6	1 st stor		?
1 st do_____		1	sicht_____		
2 st sämskade bock skien_____	4		8 st stenkiärl_____		?
1 st ludit giet skien_____		20	3 ?	1	
			1 st warpor_____		?
			1 st wäfrä_____		?
			2 st bord_____		?
			3 st stollar_____		?
Transport_____	95	4	Transport_____	118	23

Transport_____	118	23	Transport_____	240	29
1 st krönt hallspan_____	1		6 st får å 1 daler st_____	6	
1 st bessmal_____		16	5 st lam å 16 öre st_____	2	16
1 par kådor_____		12	<u>Gietter</u>		
1 st repa_____		2	2 st gietter å 1 daler 16 öre st_____	3	
1 st häckla_____		8	1 st ungbäck_____	1	8
<u>Kreatur</u>			1 st gietkidde_____		16
1 st svart häst om 13 år_____	12		1 st galt om et år_____	1	
1 st rödbrunt stoo i 5te år_____	24		1 st sugga_____	1	
1 st brun fålle född en Winter_____	10		1 st gris_____		16
1 st par oxsar_____	22		1 ladersadell_____	1	8
1 st röd hielmat ko_____	7		1 st tvärsadell_____	1	
1 st dito Witbrodet_____	7		1 st quarnasadell_____		20
1 st rödstiernat_____	7		1 st betzel af qassere lädret_____	1	
1 st rödstiernat_____	6		1 st do_____		24
1 st wit_____	6		1 st laderselle_____		10
1 st rödbrodet_____	6		1 st do sämbre_____		8
1 st röd qvia_____	5		1 st töm_____		6
1 st rödstiernat stut_____	3		1 st sämbre_____		3
1 st rödbrocket qvia_____	3				
2 st åhrs kalfvar_____	2				
Transport_____	240	29	<i>Summa</i> _____	261	24

Det detta sålunda ricktig upgifwet och werderat ähr betygass af underskrefne

Som Närwarande Wittne

Sara Pärsdotter i gissarp
en bedröfvat änkia

I. Löfving

Jon Månsson, nembdeman

Sven Olufzon i Hatten

Pär Olofzon i Stackery

Måns Olufzon i gissarp
förmyndare

Translation:

--- at the summer session of Tveta District Court on May 12th 1740 — attached documents.

On October 15th 1739 the widow, Mrs. Sara Pärsdotter, had the property left by her late husband, the former horseman's equipper, Daniel Olofsson in Gisarp, to be listed in the presence of the undersigned:

	Daler ¹⁵⁰	Öre		Daler	Öre
According to the parish register of Nässjö, the deceased Daniel Olofsson had made his surviving wife Sara Pärsdotter owner of half of the property.			Brought Forward _____	41	22
<u>Real Property</u>			1 iron? _____		6
A third of the horseman's equipment place Gisarp, with equipment and its belongings			1 trivet _____		12
<u>Personalty</u>			1 smith _____		6
In cash	3	10	1 new steel bar, ¹ / ₂ lispund _____		16
1 silver cup, 5 lod ¹⁵¹ à 1 daler			2 axe blades _____		16
8 öre	6	8	1 pair of blacksmith's tongs _____		4
1 silver spoon, à 2 1/2 lod	3	2	1 ? _____		8
<u>Copper</u>			1 building axe _____		16
1 still, with iron handles, 18 marker ¹⁵² à 12 öre	6	24	1 cross axe _____		8
1 cauldron, 16 marker à 14 öre			3 fire wood axes _____		24
	7		3 not so good ? _____		18
1 smaller cauldron, 10 marker à 12 öre	3	24	7 ? _____	1	
<u>Brass</u>			2 chisels _____		4
1 candlestick _____		16	1 fishing spear _____		2
1 candle bowl _____		8	1 sword blade _____		6
1 fish spoon		4	1 runner _____		2
<u>Tin</u>			1 bud _____		1
A total of 1/2 lispund ¹⁵³ , à 10 öre	3	4	? _____		
<u>Iron requisites</u>			1 new scythe _____		12
1 iron-shod carriage _____	6		4 sickles _____		7
1 iron bar _____	1		4 old scythes _____		6
1 cauldron		24	4 leaf choppers _____		4
1 iron bar _____		16	2 spades _____		12
1 frying pan _____		10	2 pairs of wool-shears _____		9
			<u>Bedding</u>		
			1 feather-bed _____	6	
			1 pillow case _____	1	8
			1 st do _____	1	
			1 pillow case _____		16
			1 pillow case _____	1	
			1 pillow case, not so good _____		24
			1 pillow case, not so good _____		12

¹⁵⁰ Daler = Swedish dollar, older currency. 1 daler = 32 öre

¹⁵¹ Lod = older weight. 1 lod ≈ 13,3 gram

¹⁵² Marker = older weight. 1 mark = 425 gram

¹⁵³ Lispund = older weight. 1 lispund ≈ 8,5 kilos

			Brought Forward _____	60	29
Brought Forward _____	60	29	Brought Forward _____	95	4
? pillows		8	<u>Wooden requisites</u>		
1 white wool rug _____	2		1 painted corner cupboard, with		
1 red wool rug _____	2		locks	2	16
1 red wool rug _____	2		1 cupboard _____	2	
1 rug, not so good _____		16	1 chest, with iron locks _____	2	
1 rug, not so good _____	1		1 chest, with iron hoops _____		16
1 skin rug, with coverlet	2	16	1 chest, not so good _____		8
1 rug		24	1 chest, with hinges and locks		20
3 hair coverlets	1	16	1 box, with locks and hinges		16
3 hair coverlets, not so good	1	4	1 box, with locks and hinges		6
1 new bed tick _____	2		15 vats, of different sizes _____	5	11
1 bed curtain _____		16	2 barrels _____	1	12
1 bed curtain _____		12	1 bucket _____		4
1 striped bed curtain _____		10	1 pail _____		2
<u>Tablecloths</u>			2 firkins, with lids _____		8
1 tablecloth _____	2		1 tub, with lid _____		4
1 tablecloth, not so good	1		1 firkin, for spirits _____		10
1 tablecloth, not so good		16	1 firkin, for spirits _____		8
1 bench cushion	1	16	1 firkin, for spirits _____		6
2 cushions with Flemish cases	1		1 jug _____		5
2 cushions with Flemish cases, not		16	2 stoop _____		8
so good _____			2 bottles _____		16
<u>Linen cloths</u>			1 stoneware jar (Dutch jar)		16
1 damask cloth	2		1 glass, for spirits		4
1 damask cloth, not so good	1		2 dozen red drinking cups		?
1 small piece of smooth fabric		16	4 dozen plates _____		?
1 linen bed sheet with pillow-		18	1 dozen wooden bowls _____		?
made lace			2 riddles _____		?
1 linen bed sheet with pillow-		18	2 finder riddles _____		?
made lace			1 large sieve _____		
1 nettle-cloth sheet		12	8 stone ware receptacles _____	1	
1 nettle-cloth sheet, not so good		8	3 spinning-wheels _____		?
1 nettle-cloth sheet, not so good		6	1 warp _____		?
2 pillow cases		16	1 weaver's reed _____		?
1 pillow case, not so good		4	2 tables _____		?
1 towel _____		6	3 chairs _____		?
1 towel _____		1			
2 chamois buckskins	4				
1 hairy goat skin		20			?
Brought Forward _____	95	4	Brought Forward _____	118	23

5.3.2. Estate Records for Daniel Olofsson

Brought Forward _____	118	23	Brought Forward _____	240	29
1 crowned (controlled) dry measure, 1/2 bucket ¹⁵⁴	1		6 sheep at 1 daler each _____	6	
1 steelyard _____		16	5 lambs at 16 öre each _____	2	16
1 pair carding-combs _____		12	<u>Goats</u> ¹⁵⁵		
1 comb, for linen _____		2	2 goats at 1 daler 16 öre each _____	3	
1 hackle _____		8	1 young buck _____	1	8
<u>Livestock</u>			1 kid _____		16
1 black horse, 1 year old _____	12		1 one year old boar _____	1	
1 redrawn mare, in her 5 th year ____	24		1 sow _____	1	
1 brown foal, born last winter ____	10		1 pig _____		16
1 pair of oxen _____	22		1 leather saddle _____	1	8
1 redheaded cow _____	7		1 pack-saddle _____	1	
1 white-spotted cow _____	7		1 mill-saddle _____		20
1 cow, with a red spot on its forehead _____	7		1 leather bridle _____	1	
1 redheaded cow _____	6		1 leather bridle _____		24
1 roan cow _____	6		1 leather harness _____		10
1 red heifer _____	5		1 leather harness, not so good ____		8
1 bullock, with a red spot on its forehead _____	3		1 reigns _____		6
1 roan heifer _____	3		1 reins, not so good _____		3
2 calves _____	2				
Brought Forward _____	240	29	Grand Total _____	261	24

¹⁵⁴ Spann = older dry measure = (eng. bucket). 1 spann ≈ 73,3 liters

¹⁵⁵ This category is not only for goats, but also for pigs and equipment

Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter

Name	Bengt Månsson Engdahl	Name	Beata Urbansdotter
Born	c. 1670	Born	c. 1677
Parish	Barkeryd	Parish	Unknown
Died	c. 1712	Died	April, 1759
Parish	In Europe during war	Parish	Barkeryd
Occupation	Second-Lieutenant	Occupation	Madam

Children of Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Bengt	February 5, 1698	Barkeryd	July 28, 1782	Barkeryd
Maria	October 23, 1704	Barkeryd	1751	Nässjö
Britta	April 27, 1709	Barkeryd	August, 1773	Barkeryd

Children of Per Bergsten and Beata Urbansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Elisabeth	June 8, 1716	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown

Early Years (1670-1699)

Bengt Månsson Engdahl was probably born at the farm Äng in Barkeryd Parish around 1670.¹⁵⁶ His father was Måns Persson¹⁵⁷ and his mother was named Elizabeth Månsdotter¹⁵⁸. He was originally named Bengt Månsson, and he didn't receive the surname "Engdahl" until he was an adult in the military. In all likelihood, Bengt was baptized at Barkeryd Church within a few days after his birth. At this time, the vicar at Barkeryd Church was Johannes Barck, and he was the one that baptized Bengt.



Äng, Barkeryd – Where Bengt Månsson Engdahl grew up in the late 17th century

¹⁵⁶ Information provided by Gunnar Tonquist, 5th great-grandson of Bengt Månsson Engdahl

¹⁵⁷ Bengt is listed on the court records for Måns Persson's estate in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. 85 (1700-1700), Image 440

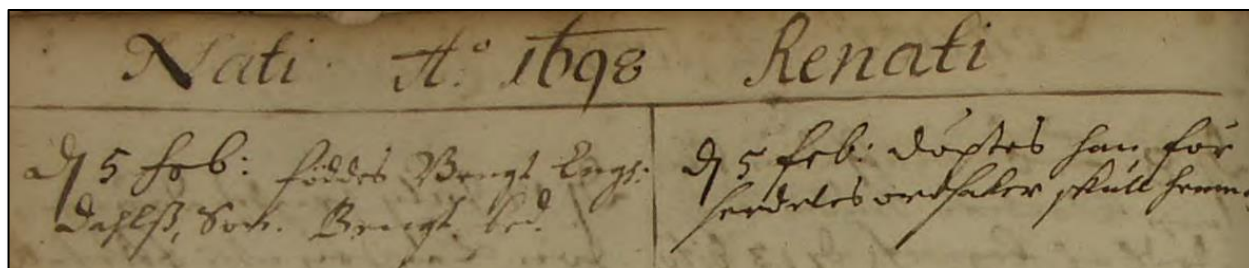
¹⁵⁸ Elisabeth married Bengt's father Måns around 1655 (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Vol. 1655, Image 27) and she lived until 1710 (Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 175) so she must have been Bengt's mother.

Beata Urbansdotter was born sometime in 1677¹⁶¹ in Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish. Her father was Urban Jagendyvel¹⁶² and her mother was Maria Olofsdotter.¹⁶³ Like Bengt, Beata was probably baptized at Barkeryd Church by the vicar Johannes Barck. Beata's father, Urban Jagendyvel, was a surgeon for the Jönköping Regiment of the Swedish Army. Beata had a brother named Otto and a sister named Anna. Because of her father's position in the military, Beata probably came from one of the most respected families in Barkeryd Parish.



Gransäng, Barkeryd – Where Beata Urbansdotter was born in 1677 and spent most of her life

Bengt Månsson Engdahl moved to Gransäng sometime in the late 1690s. Bengt's union with Beata Urbansdotter may have been arranged, as both Bengt and Beata's father Urban Jagendyvel were in the Swedish Army. On February 5th, 1698, Beata gave birth to Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl, the two's eldest child. Little Bengt was baptized at Gransäng the same day.¹⁶⁴



Birth and baptism record of Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl – February 5th, 1698

Transcription:

den 5 feb föddes Bengt Engdahl's son, Bengt

d(en) 5 feb(ruari) döptes han, för serdeles ordsaker skull hemma

Translation:

the 5th of Feb. born Bengt Engdahl's son Bengt.

On February 5th he was baptized at home, for special reasons.

¹⁶¹ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 226

¹⁶² Beata is listed as Urban's daughter in Mantalslängder 1642-1820- Jönköping County, Year 1699, Image 27.

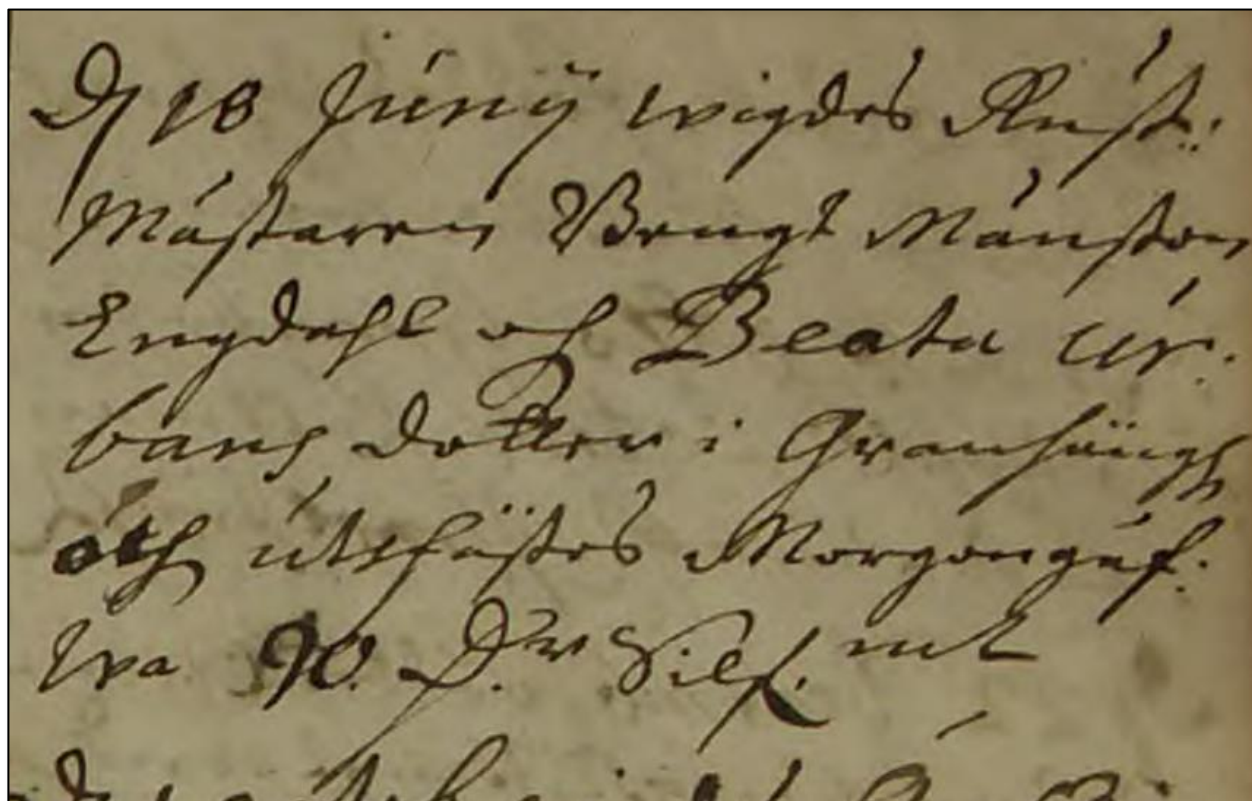
Although Urban isn't listed by name in this record (he is merely referred to by his military rank as a fältskar), he is listed by name in Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1705, Image 49.

¹⁶³ Maria Olofsdotter is indirectly listed as Beata's mother (she is listed as the mother-in-law of Bengt Månsson Engdahl in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAABA:274 (1709-1709), Image 2160.

¹⁶⁴ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 102

Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter didn't get married until over a year after the birth of their son Bengt. It's likely that the reason for this was that Engdahl was away for military service, and unable to marry Beata until he returned home from his assignment.

On June 18th, 1699, Bengt and Beata were probably married at the old church in Barkeryd Parish. The two were married by Pastor Johannes Barck. Bengt promised a lofty morning gift of 90 silver daler to Beata at the wedding.¹⁶⁵ At this time, Bengt was around 29 and Beata was around 22 years old. Bengt was an armourer during this time.



Marriage record of Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter – June 18th, 1699

Transcription:

den 18th Juni wigdes Rust.
Mästaren Bengt Månsson
Engdahl och Beata Ur-
bansdotter i Gränsäng
och uthfädes. Morgongåf-
wa 90 D(ale)r Silf(ver)m(yn)t

Translation:

On June 18th the armourer Bengt
Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter
in Gränsäng were married, and a Morning
gift of 90 "Daler Silvermynt" (Daler
silvercoins) was promised.

¹⁶⁵ Barkeryd Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 111

Raising a Family at Gransäng (1699-1715)

After Bengt and Beata were married, the two continued to reside at Gransäng, where they raised their family. Bengt eventually inherited their home at Gransäng Kronogård from his father-in-law Urban Jagendyvel. They attended Barkeryd Church, where their children were baptized and confirmed.



How Barkeryd Church looked when Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter attended there

Bengt and Beata – Popular Baptism Witnesses in Barkeryd

Because of Bengt and Beata's high social ranking within Barkeryd Parish, the two were highly respected and often invited to serve as witnesses for the children of several of their friends throughout the parish. From 1704 to 1715, the two served as witnesses at the following baptisms:

- **January 17, 1704** - Baptism of Sven Johansson from Äsperyd.¹
- **July 12, 1708**, - Baptism of Petter Jönsson Lindbom and Kerstin Nilsdotter of Boarp's son, Andreas Pettersson Lindbom.²
- **November 8, 1708** - Baptism of Israel Nilsson and Maria Mattiasdotter from Äng's daughter, Kirstin Israelsdotter.³
- **October 21, 1710** - Baptism of Lars Andersson and Maria Johansdotter from Alarp's son, Jonas Larsson.⁴
- **August 28, 1715** – Baptism of Jonas and Malin from Äng's son, Olof Jonasson.⁵

¹ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 138

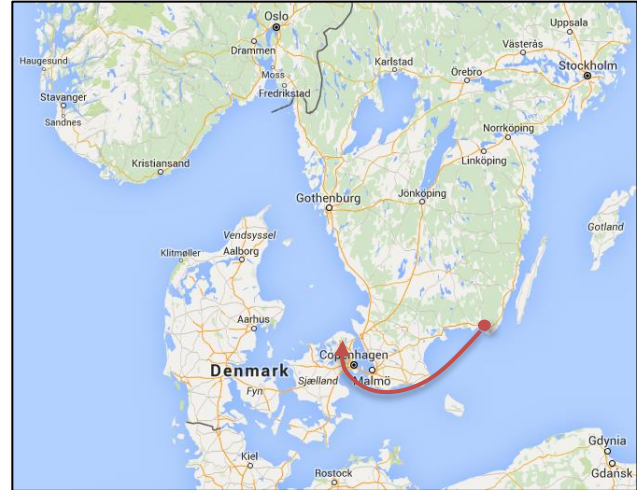
² Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 162

³ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 164

⁴ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 178

⁵ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 224

Bengt and Beta weren't married long before his regiment was called into military service. By the end of the 17th century, tensions were building between Sweden and several of its rival countries, Russia, Denmark-Norway, and Poland-Lithuania. These tensions ultimately culminated in the Great Northern War. In the autumn of 1699, the Jönköping Regiment sailed from Karlstad, Sweden to the region of Holstein, Denmark. In 1700, the Great Northern War began. From March to August of that year, the Jönköping Regiment occupied a fortress called Tönning, and were besieged by Danish forces.



The route that the Jönköping Regiment travelled from Karlstad, Sweden to Holstein, Denmark in 1699

The Siege of Tönning



Map of the defences at Tönning in 1700

In 1700, the Great Northern War began when Russia, Denmark-Norway, and Poland-Lithuania attacked Sweden on three fronts. During this time, several of the Swedish forces were stationed at the fortress Tönning in northern Denmark. In March of 1700, Danish forces moved into Holstein-Gottorp and laid siege to Tönning. The siege lasted five months. Eventually, King Karl XII of Sweden deployed an army in front of Copenhagen. On August 18, 1700, the Treaty of Travendal was signed, forcing Denmark-Norway out of the war until 1709, when it rejoined the war.

Do Bengt Månsson Engdahl's Military Records Exist?

Unfortunately, none of Bengt Månsson Engdahl's records can be found. Surprisingly, he cannot be found in any of the Jönköping Regiment's General Muster Rolls from 1692, 1694, and 1697. No General Muster Rolls for the Jönköping Regiment exist from 1698 to 1716. The Military Archives in Stockholm also cannot find any military records for Bengt Månsson Engdahl.

The Jönköping Regiment stayed at Holstien until 1702. That summer, they traveled to Poland. In August of that year, the Jönköping Regiment met up with the army that was led by King Karl XII at Kraków. From Kraków, the Swedish army marched north to the town of Putlusk. On April 21, 1703 the regiment was involved in the Battle of Putlusk, where they fought against the forces of Saxony and repelled them from invading. Throughout that day, Saxon forces attacked Putlusk on two sides. By dusk, Swedish dragoons were able to repel the Saxon army, and the Swedes won the battle.



The routes that the Jönköping Regiment travelled and battles that they fought in 1702 and 1703

After the Battle of Putlusk, the Jönköping Regiment traveled a short distance northwest. On October 14, 1703, they invaded the Polish town of Torún.

The Siege of Thorn (1703)

On October 14, 1703, an army of 26,000 Swedish soldiers, led by King Karl XII, laid siege to the town of Torún in Poland. At this time, Torún was occupied by an army of 6,000 Saxon soldiers, led by General von Kanitz. Vastly outnumbered, the Saxon garrison eventually surrounded to the Swedes. 1000 Saxons were killed during this siege, and 4,800 were taken prisoner. Only 50 Swedish soldiers were killed.

Source: Hoburg Karl. "Die Belagerungen der Stadt und Festung Thorn seit dem 17^{ten} Jahrhundert,"



Painting of the Siege of Thorn



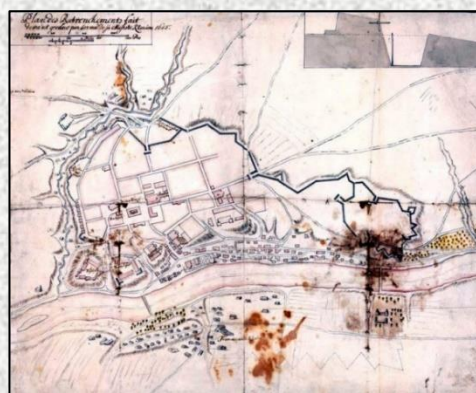
The battles that the Jönköping Regiment fought in during 1704 -1706

Sometime in late 1703, Bengt Månsson Engdahl returned to Gransång for a short period of time. Beata was mostly likely happy to see him again, and within a matter of months, she was pregnant. Beata gave birth to Maria Engdahl, her and Bengt's eldest daughter, on October 23, 1704, Maria was baptized five days later at Barkeryd Church.¹⁶⁶ Bengt probably missed Maria's baptism, as he was mostly likely back in Poland with his comrades in the Jönköping Regiment and the main Swedish army.

On October 28, 1704, the Swedish army defeated a Saxon army led by Johann Matthias von Schulenburg at the Battle of Poniec. Bengt was probably also present at the Battle of Grodno in the winter of 1706, when the Swedish army set up a blockade outside of the town of Grodno, in modern-day Belarus. Beata's father Urban Jagendyvel also served in the Great Northern War. Around 1706, Urban died while serving in Poland.¹⁶⁷

Battle of Grodno (1706)

On January 15, 1706, an army of 20,000 Swedish soldiers, led by Karl XII, launched a blockade outside of the city of Grodno (also known as Hrodna), where at the time, 23,000 Russian troops were stationed. Two days earlier, the Swedish army had driven several Russian cavalry units out of the city of Menshikov, cutting off connections between Russia and the troops at Grodno. To make matters worse, King Augustus II of Poland-Lithuania had also deserted Grodno, taking four Russian dragoon regiments with him.



Grodno and its fortifications on a 1655 plan

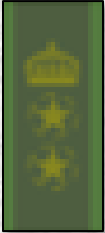
The Swedish blockade outside of Grodno lasted until March. During this time, the Russian garrison's food and supplies continued to dwindle, and over 8,000 Russian soldiers starved to death. After the blockade of Grodno, there were only 12,000 Russian soldiers left in Belarus.

¹⁶⁶ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 144

¹⁶⁷ Urban is no longer listed at Gransång in 1707 in Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1707, Image 19.

Sometime in the 1700s, Bengt Månsson Engdahl was promoted to the rank of *fänrik*, or Second Lieutenant, in the Västra Härad Company of the Royal Jönköping Regiment. As a *fänrik*, Bengt would have played an important role in battle, using his flag to help coordinate the movements of his battalion.

Fänriken - Second Lieutenants



Fänriken, or Second Lieutenants, were officers who were responsible for bearing a company's flag in battle. The *fänrik*'s role was to use the flag to align his company. This was a highly prestigious duty only bestowed upon trusted officers. *Fänriks* had assistants called *föraren* who held the flag just before the battle began, before handing it to the *fänrik*. The *fänrik* and *förare* were also responsible for their company's medical care.

Swedish Battalions in the 18th Century

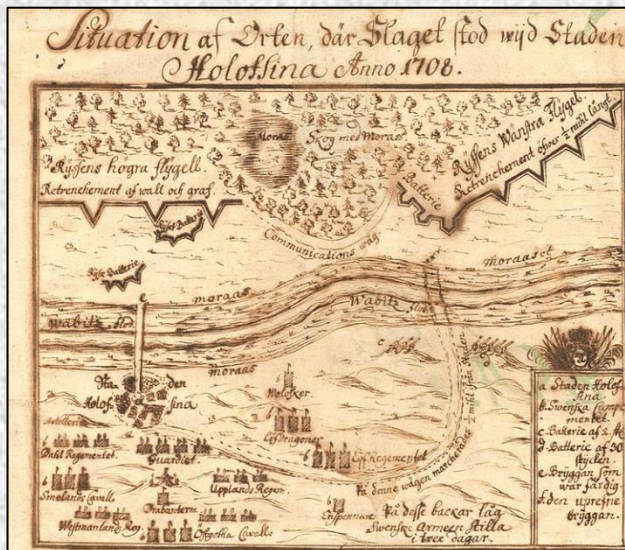
During the mid-17th to mid-18th centuries, battalions were the smallest tactical unit in combat in the Swedish Army. Battalions had 600 men and were formed by four foot companies (companies had 150 men) from a foot regiment of eight companies. The first battalion was led by an *Överste* (Colonel), who was the leader of a regiment. The second battalion was led by an *Överstelöjtnant* (Lieutenant Colonel). The battalion commanders and all other commission officers marched behind the *Överste* and *Överstelöjtnant*, while the non-commissioned officers marched beside and behind the formation to prevent any soldiers from deserting. Each senior officer also commanded a company. Each officer, except *fänrik* (Second Lieutenant), was in charge of a portion of his company. In battle, the sound of drums accompanied a battalion as it marched toward the enemy within range (100 meters) of the opposing musketeers and 50 meters from the enemy's front line. At this, point, the formation halted for the third and fourth rows of musketeers to aim and open fire upon the enemy. Such tactics were used to inflict major casualties on the enemy by firing at them within such a close range.



Above is the only existing uniform used during the Great Northern War. It was worn by a Swedish soldier from the Södermanland Regiment.

In 1708, Bengt must have been allowed to spend some time with his family at Gransäng. That summer, his wife Beata became pregnant with their youngest child, Britta. The same summer, the Jönköping Regiment fought in the Battle of Holowczyn in modern day Belarus.

Battle of Holowczyn

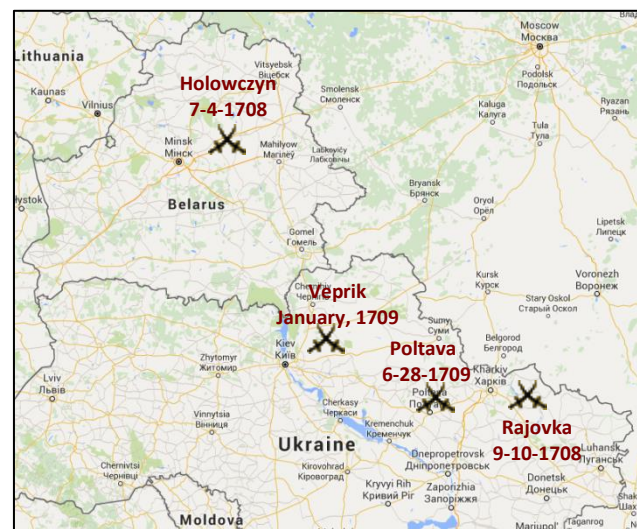


Swedish plan of the Battle of Holowczyn

On July 4, 1708, the Swedish army, led by Karl XII, clashed against the Russian Army, led by Field Marshal Boris Sheremetyev at Holowczyn, a city in Poland-Lithuania. At midnight, Swedish forces crossed over the Vabich River and launched a surprise attack on the Russians that were stationed at Holowczyn. After advancing through the marsh and being fired upon by heavy artillery, Swedish soldiers eventually overtook the city and the Russian forces retreated. The Battle of Holowczyn was reportedly Karl XII's favorite victory of the Great Northern War.

On September 10, 1708, the Jönköping Regiment fought in the Battle of Rajovka in eastern Ukraine. In this battle, a Swedish army of about 2,400 men under the command of Karl XII defeated a Russian army of 10,000 men.

Bengt appears to have remained in Gransäng throughout the remainder of 1708. In November of that year, he served as a witness at the baptism of Israel Nilsson and Maria Mattiasdotter from Äng's daughter, Kirstin.¹⁶⁸ The Jönköping Regiment was still in Ukraine during this time.



The battles that the Jönköping Regiment fought in during 1708 -1709

¹⁶⁸ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 164

The Jönköping Regiment continued to be a part of Karl XII's invasion of Russia into 1709. The winter of late 1708 and early 1709 was especially harsh, and thousands of soldiers from both armies died. In early January of 1709, the Swedish Army laid siege to the Russian city of Veprik.

The Siege of Veprik

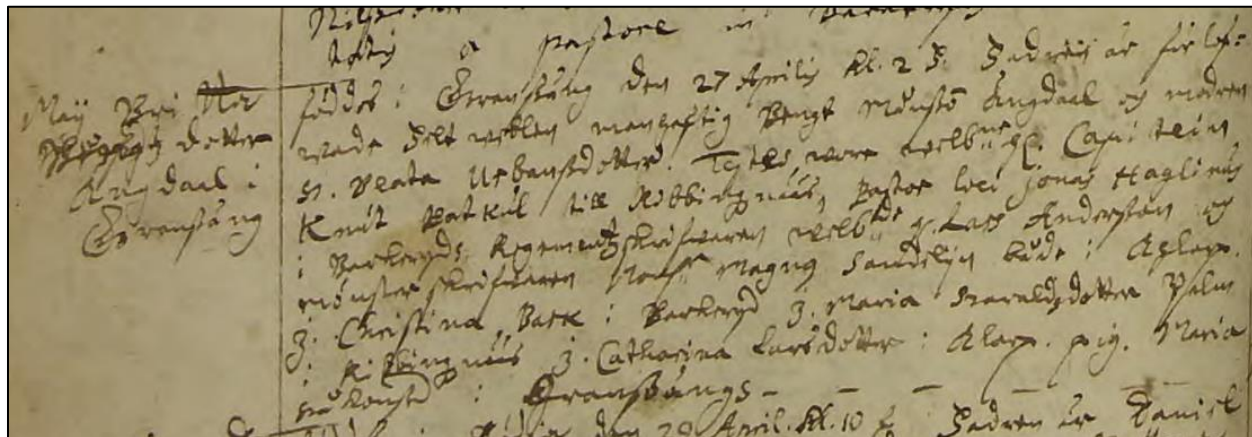
On January 3, 1709, the main Swedish army, led by Karl XII, laid siege to the Russian city of Veprik, located in modern-day northern Ukraine. At this time, Veprik was defended by a garrison of 1,500 Russian soldiers. The Russian commander present, Colonel Ferber, refused to surrender to the Swedes, prompting the Swedish military to lay siege upon the city. On January 17th, the Swedes attempted a full-on assault. After two hours of intense fighting, the Swedish soldiers pulled back, unable to successfully invade the city. The next night, however, the Russian garrison surrendered to Karl XII's forces, allowing the Swedish soldiers to peacefully march into the city. About 400 Swedish soldiers were killed during the Siege of Veprik, while another 600 were wounded. The entire Russian garrison was either killed, wounded, or imprisoned. After occupying Veprik for several days, Karl XII set fire to the town, burning it to the ground. Overall, the Siege of Veprik was a rather insignificant victory, and made no real changes to the scope of the Great Northern War.



Painting of the Swedish assault of Veprik

It's unknown if Bengt was part of the Siege of Veprik or if he was still at Gransång with his family. During this time, his wife Beata was busy looking after their two children, Bengt and Maria, and was pregnant with Britta, their youngest child.

Britta Engdahl, the youngest child of Bengt and Beata, was born on April 27th, 1709. On May 1st, Britta was baptized at Barkeryd Church. At Britta's baptism, the witnesses included Captain Knut Patkull of Ribbingsnäs, Pastor Jonas Haglinus of Barkeryd Church, Lars Andersson of Äglarp, Magnus Sandelius of Äglarp, Christina Bark in Barkeryd (the daughter of the former pastor Johannes Barck), housewife Maria Haroldsdotter, Palm in Ribbingsnäs, housewife Catharina Larsdotter in Alarp, and Maria Håkansdotter, Beata's friend from Gransäng.¹⁶⁹



Birth and baptism record of Britta Bengtsdotter Engdahl – May 1st, 1709

Transcription:

1 Maj: Britta Bengtsdotter Engdahl i Gransäng	Föddes i Gransäng den 27 Aprilis kl 2 Fadren är feltwelen manhaftig Bengt Månsson Ängdahl och modren h. Beata Urbansdotter. Testes wore welborne gamle Capitein Knut Patkul till Ribbingsnäs, pastor loci Jonas Haglinus i Barkerydh, Regementsskrifwaren welborne gamle Lars Andersson och mönsterskrifwaren Monsr Magnus Sandelius båda i Äglarp. H. Christina Bark i Barkeryd, h. Maria Haroldsdotter Palm i Ribbingsnäs, h. Catharina Larsdotter i Alarp., pig. Maria Håkansdotter i Gransängh.
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Translation:

May 1st: Britta Bengtsdotter Engdahl in Gransäng.	She was born in Gransäng on April 27th. The father is the master sergeant Bengt Månsson Ängdahl and the mother is the wife Beata Urbansdotter. The sponsors were: the honourable old Captain Knut Patkull of Ribbingsnäs, the pastor Jonas Haglinus in Barkeryd, the Regiment's secretary the honourable Lars Andersson and the Inspection secretary Mr. Magnus Sandelius both in Äglarp. The wife Christina Bark in Barkeryd, the wife Maria Haroldsdotter Palm in Ribbingsnäs, the wife Catharina Larsdotter in Alarp., the maid Maria Håkansdotter in Gransäng.
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¹⁶⁹ Barkeryd Births, Vol.C:1 (1680-1725), page 168

By 1709, Bengt's mother-in-law Maria Olofsdotter had signed over the ownership of Gransäng to him.¹⁷⁰ On June 28, 1709, the Jönköping Regiment was involved in the Battle of Poltava in the northern Ukraine. The Swedish army suffered its greatest defeat at Poltava and the Jönköping Regiment was decimated with most of its soldiers being killed or imprisoned.

The Last Time Bengt Månsson Engdahl Saw his Family

On a rainy morning in the spring of 1709, Second Lieutenant Bengt Månsson Engdahl solemnly stood outside of the entrance to his home at Gransäng Kronogård, dressed in his blue and gold long-coated uniform. Close to the door stood his wife, Beata Urbansdotter, dressed in an elegant flowing dress, holding Britta, their new-born daughter. On either side of Beata stood Bengt, their eleven-year-old son, and Maria, their four-year-old daughter. After the Second Lieutenant embraced and kissed his wife and each of his children, he got upon his dark brown horse and tipped his triangular black hat at them, knowing he may never see them again.

*By Jeffrey High

The Battle of Poltava



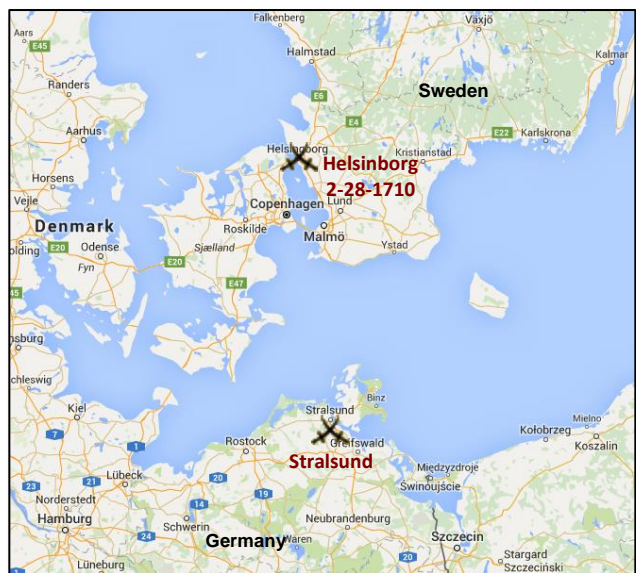
Painting of the Battle of Poltava
by Denis Martens the Younger (1726)

On June 28, 1709, the Swedish military was dealt with one of its most crushing defeats at the Battle of Poltava. The Swedes intended to launch a sneak attack against the Russian fortress north of the town of Poltava. The Swedish army was organized into four columns of infantry and six columns of cavalry. Although Karl XII was present at the battle, he handed over the command of his army to Field Marsh Carl Gustav Rehnskiöld.

Although the Swedish army initially overpowered the Russian forces, breakdowns in communication and crucial mistakes made in the timing of their attacks ultimately cost them the battle. Furthermore, the Russian army, personally led by Tsar Peter I, had 52,100 soldiers and more than doubled the size of the Swedish army, which had 24,000 soldiers. During the battle, most of the seniors officers of the Jönköping Regiment had fallen, and Captain Gustaf Mörner of the Vista Company took control of the regiment. By noon, most of the Swedish army had been decimated. Karl XII subsequently ordered his remaining soldiers to retreat to the woods.

¹⁷⁰ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAABA:274 (1709-1709), Image 2160

Since most of the Jönköping Regiment were either killed or taken prisoner after the Battle of Poltava, there's a good change that Bengt became a prisoner of war and was sent to Siberia. The Swedish prisoners faced very cruel and stark conditions there, and most of them died from disease or starvation within a few years of being imprisoned.



The battles that the Jönköping Regiment fought in during 1710 -1711

In the unlikely case that Bengt escaped with Karl XII, then he would've been part of the reformed Jönköping Regiment that was formed by mostly new recruits in 1710. After the Battle of Poltava, the forces of Denmark rejoined the Great Northern War and launched an invasion in Skåne, the southern-most part of Sweden. The Jönköping Regiment was subsequently sent to Skåne to defend against the invading Danes. On February 28, 1710, the Jönköping Regiment fought in the Battle of Helsingborg at the Ringstorp Heights northeast of city of Helsingborg in Skåne. The Swedes defeated the Danes at Helsingborg, and thereafter, Denmark never again attempted to invade Sweden.

In 1711, the Jönköping Regiment was sent to the Swedish city Stralsund in the northern part of Germany. Over the next four years, they defended Stralsund from invading forces. Around 1712, Bengt Månsson Engdahl died.¹⁷¹ It's unknown if he died in battle or from a disease. Bengt's death isn't recorded in Barkeryd Church's records. Bengt was around 42 when he died. Beata probably didn't hear about her husband's death for at least a year after he died. The same year, Beata's mother Maria passed away.¹⁷²

The Lives of Soldiers' Wives During Times of War

"...their destiny was to largely to wait - wives went about their business at home, waiting for the return of their husbands and sons serving in the Swedish armies abroad. For years, for decades, they waited.... All they could do in their loneliness - was wait."

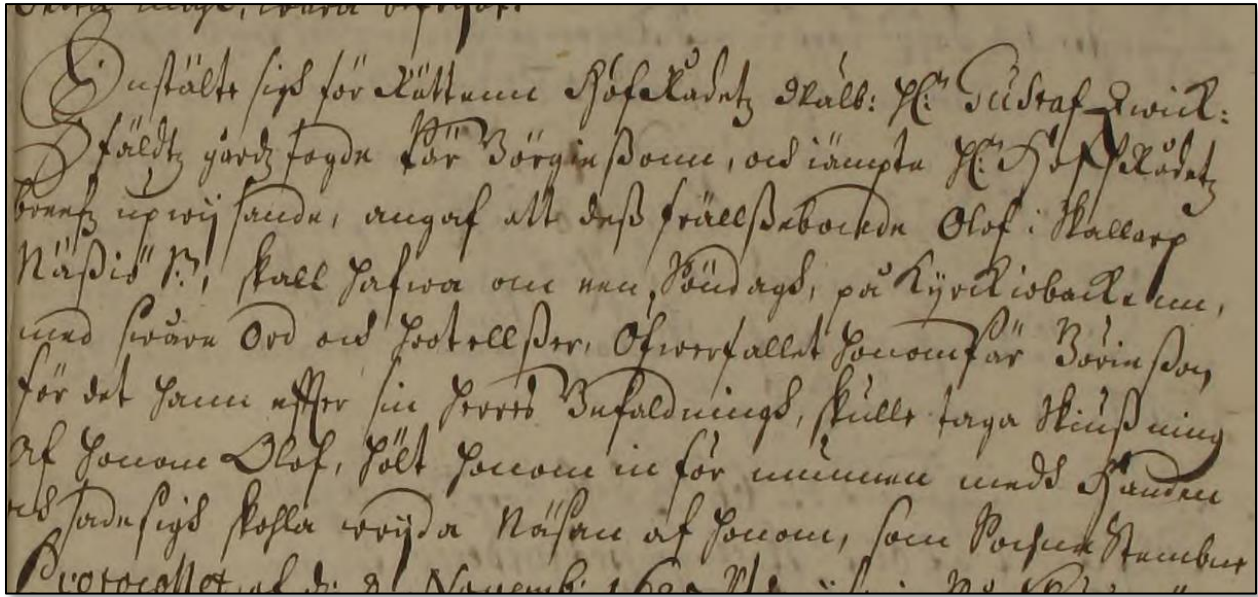
Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People*, page 210

¹⁷¹ <http://www.tonnquist.se/start-eng.htm>

¹⁷² Wilstadius, page 92

Beata Urbansdotter's Marriage to Per Bergsten (1715-1718)

Three years after the death of Bengt Månsson Engdahl, Beata Urbansdotter became engaged to Per Bergsten, a sheriff from Åker, Nässjö Parish. While Bergsten was respected by some, he was unpopular among many farmers in the area. Bergsten was born in 1658 and was 19 years older than Beata.



Court record of Per Bergsten being struck by Olof Jonsson of Skallarp – 1687

Transcription:

Inställde sig för rätten hovrådet Gustav Qvickfeldts gårdsfogde Per Börjesson, och jämte hovrådets brevs uppvisande angav att dess frälsebonde Olof i Skallarp Nässjö socken skall ha om en söndag på kyrkobacken med svåra ord och hotelser överfallit honom, Per Börjesson för det han efter sin herres befallning skulle ta skjutsning av honom. Olof höll honom in för munnen med handen och sade sig skola vrida näsan av honom.

Translation:

The Hovråd* Gustav Qvickfeldt appeared with farm bailiff Per Börjesson, the hovråd's presentation letter indicated that his tenant farmer Olof (Jonsson) in Skallarp, Nassjo Parish was with Per Börjesson on a Sunday at the back of the church and attacked him with harsh words and intimidation. After his master's command to take him riding with him, Olof hit him in the mouth with his hand and said he would twist his nose.

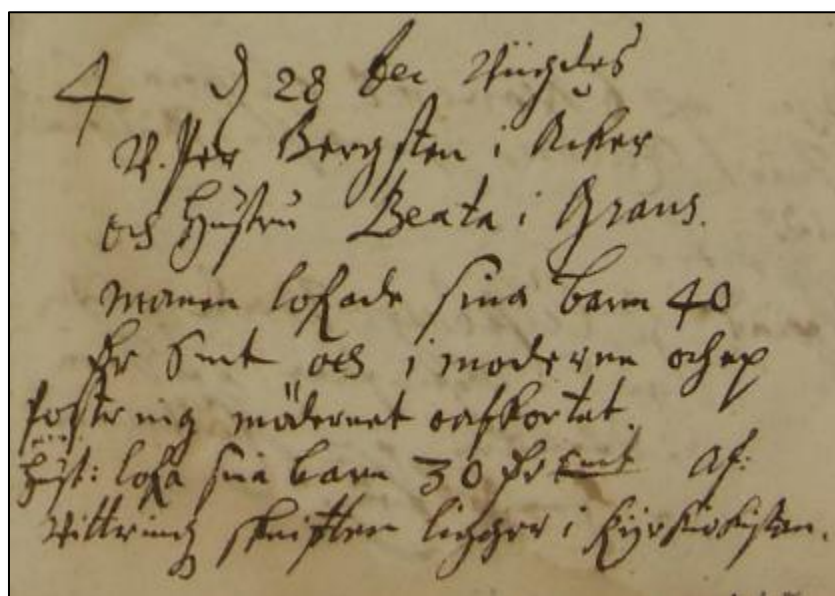
* Hovråd is a title that in earlier times used for people who are active in a royal or imperial court . The title was more common in foreign courts than in Sweden.

Olof Jonsson of Skallarp's Assault on Per Bergsten in 1687

One Sunday morning in 1687, Sherriff Per Bergsten was involved in a heated argument with a tenant farmer named Olof Jonsson of Skallarp, Nässjö Parish. While the two were in the back of Old Nässjö Church, Olof started yelling at Bergsten. Olof insulted the sheriff, and even threatened to attack Bergsten. After Bergen demanded that Olof go willingly with him on his horse, Jonsson punched Bergsten in the mouth and said the he would twist Bergsten's nose.

Source: Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping län EVIIAAAC:65 (1681-1686), page 22

Beata was married to Per Bergsten at Old Nässjö Church on December 28, 1715. Since Bergsten was a widower, he promised his children 40 silver dalers at the wedding to go towards their education. Likewise, Beata promised her three children 30 silver dalers.¹⁷³ Pastor Magnus Tegnclius married the two.



Marriage record of Per Bergsten and Beata Urbansdotter December 28th, 1715

Transcription:

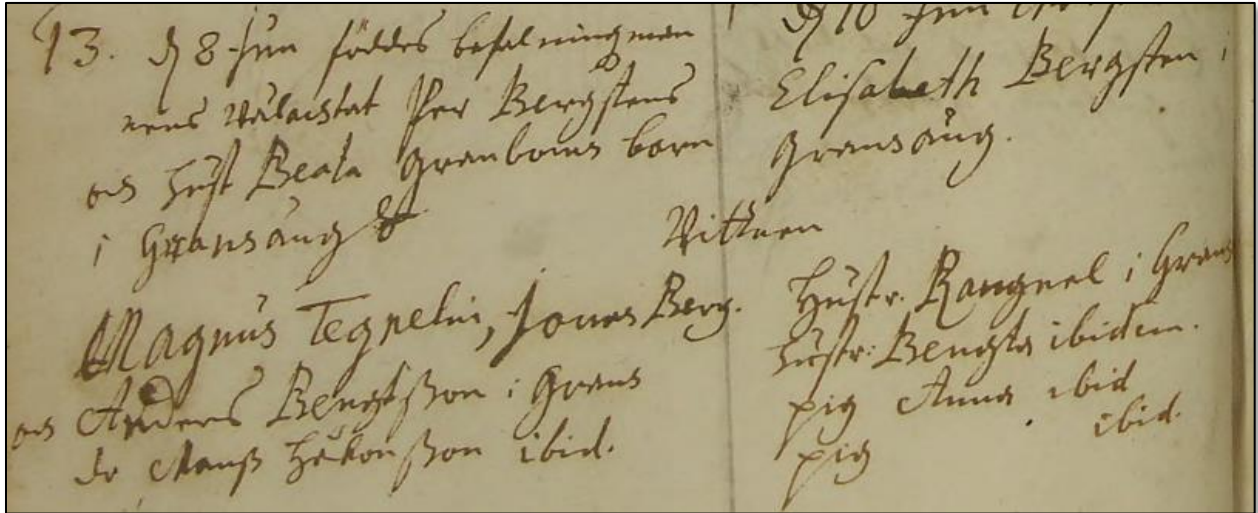
d. 28 dec Wiigdes
W(älbetrodde) Per Bergsten i Åker
och hustru Beata i Grans(äng).
Man(n)en lofvade sina barn 40
daler silvermynt och i moderen och up-
fostring mödernet oafkortat.
Hustrun lofva sina barn 30 daler silvermynt. Af-
wittringsskriften ligger i kyrkiokistan.

Translation:

On December 28th
Per Bergsten from Åker
and wife Beata from Gransäng were married.
The man promised his children 40 dalers in Silver
as their maternal inheritance for their education.
The wife promised her children 30 dalers in Silver.
The contract is kept in the Church locker.

¹⁷³ Nässjö Marriages, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 115

From 1715 to 1718, Per and Beata lived at their residences of Gransäng and Åker. By this time, Beata's surname was changed to "Granbom." On June 8, 1716, Beata gave birth to a daughter named Elisabeth Bergsten who was baptized on June 10th at Barkeryd Church. The sponsors at the baptism were Pastor Magnus Tegnелиus, Jonas Berg, Anders Bengtsson, farmhand Måns Håkansson, housewife Ragnal, Bengt's wife, and housewife Anna, all of whom were from Gransäng, except Magnus Tegnелиus.¹⁷⁴ It's currently unknown whatever happened to Elisabeth Bergsten.



Birth and baptism record of Elisabeth Bergsten – June 10th, 1716

Transcription:

93. D(en) 8 Jun(i) föddes befallningsman-
nens Wälachtat Per Bergstens
och hust(ru) Beata Granboms barn
i Gransäng.

Magnus Tegnелиus, Jonas Berg,
och Anders Bengtsson i Grans(äng)
dr(ängen) Manss Håkonsson ibid(em)

D(en) 10 Jun(i) Christnades
Elisabeth Bergsten i
Gransäng.

Wittnen:

hustru Ragnal i Gransäng
hustru Bengt idibem.
pig Anna idibem

Transcription:

93. On June 8th the child of the well-
respected sheriff Per Bergsten
and his wife Beata Granbom
in Gransäng was born.

Magnus Tegnелиus, Jonas Berg,
and Anders Bengtsson in Grans(äng)
farmhand Manss Håkonsson of the same place

On June 10th Elisabeth Bergsten
in Gransäng was christened.

Wittnen:

housewife Ragnal in Gransäng.
Bengt's wife of the same place
maid Anna of the same place

¹⁷⁴ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 236

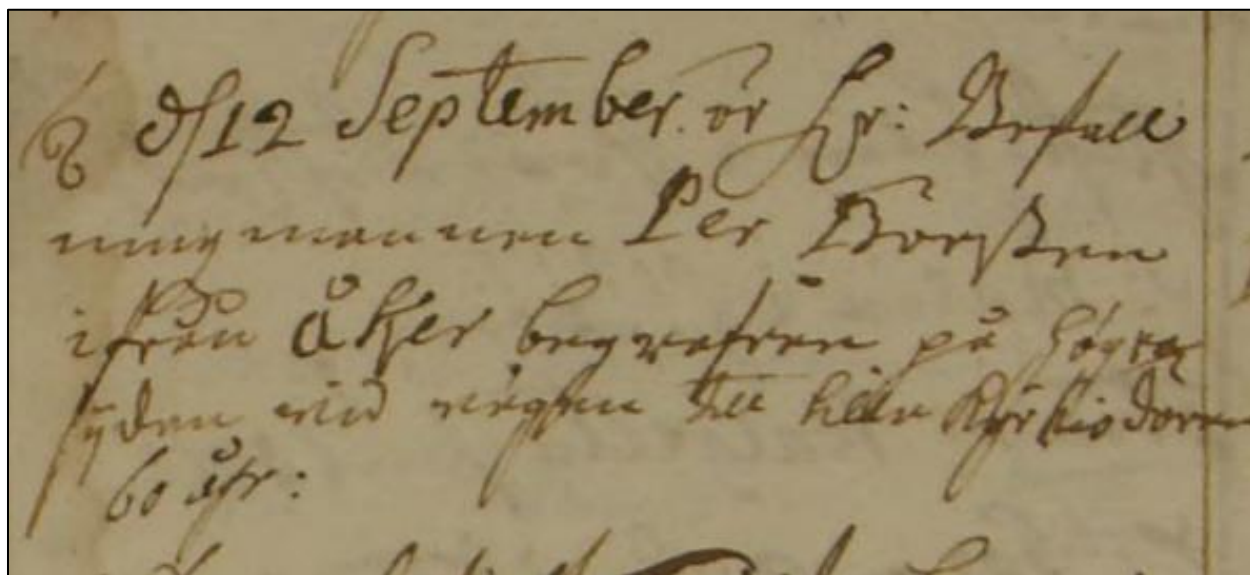
Befallningsman - Sheriffs

Befallningsman was a Swedish title that was used to denote a government official, who was usually a bailiff or a sheriff. He was assigned to watch over a *fogati*, or a certain area of land and maintain order. A befallningsman collected taxes from the parish, which went to the Crown. Because of this, befallningsmen were largely unpopular, and often involved in disputes with angry parishioners.



Åker – Where Per Bergsten lived

Per Bergsten died in 1718. The cause of his death is unknown. On September 12, 1718, he was buried on the right side of the church door in Old Nässjö Church. He was 60 years old at the time of his death.¹⁷⁵



Burial record of Per Bergsten – September 12th, 1718

Transcription:

d. 12 September är Herr Befallningsmannen Per Börjesson ifrån Åker begravnen på högra sidan vid vägen till lilla kyrkiodörre. 60 år.

Translation:

On the 12th of September Mr. Sheriff Per Bergsten from Åker was buried on the right side of the church door. 60 years old.

¹⁷⁵ Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 139

The Fate of Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl

Timeline of Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl's Military Service

1717	Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl enlists in the Västra Härad Company of the Royal Jönköping Regiment. The same year, he is promoted to Corporal at the General's inspection.
1718	Bengt is part at the siege of Fredrikshald in Norway, the battle where King Karl XII was killed.
1719	Bengt is part of the campaign at Uddevalla, against the Danes.
1720	Bengt is part of the campaigns at Stockholm.
1735	On January 6 th , Bengt is promoted to armorer of the Company.
1739	Bengt is assigned to the garrison in Malmö.
1741	Bengt is assigned to the galley-squadron in Finland.
1743	Bengt is assigned to Stockholm and to the Norwegian boarder.
1746	On February 21st, Bengt is formally discharged from the military due to infirmity.

Source: Krigsarkivet Biografica Collection Mikrofilmade Dossiér, Vol. 10 (K071216)

In 1717, Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl volunteered to join the Västra Härad Company of the Royal Jönköping Regiment. Bengt's career in the military spanned nearly 30 years. Bengt served in two Swedish wars: the Great Northern War and Hats' Russian War. Like his father, Bengt impressed his military superiors, and rose the ranks in the military. He eventually obtained the rank of *fältväbel*, or Master Sergeant.

Fältväbel – Master Sergeant



Fältväbel Uniform

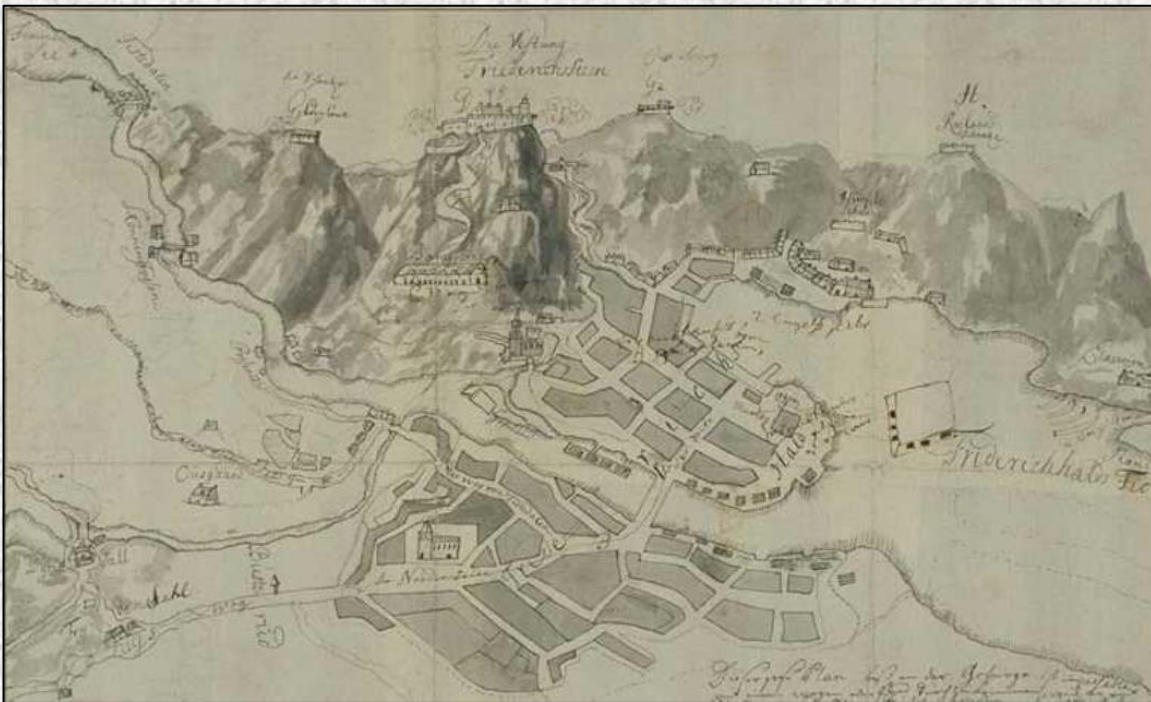
Fältväbel, or Master Sergeant, is a former rank in the Swedish military. The rank derives from the German rank *Feldwebel*. Before 1700, *fältväbel* was the highest rank a non-commissioned officer could obtain in the Swedish military.

The Siege of Fredrikshald

One of Bengt's most notable experiences in the military was when he fought at the Siege of Fredrikshald in Norway. Karl XII, the King of Sweden, had previously tried to invade Fredrikshald in July of 1716. In December of 1718 Karl XII made a final attempt to take Fredrikshald. On November 28th of the Swedish calendar, the Swedish forces stormed the mighty fortress of Fort Gyldenløve, which was defended by a garrison of 1,400 Norwegian soldiers. After a hard fought battle, Fort Gyldenløve fell. Encouraged by their victory, the Swedish army intended to fortify Gyldenløve, and dug several trenches in front of the fort.

The Swedish Army's invasion of Norway was halted on the evening of December 11, 1718, when King Karl XII was killed by a bullet while inspecting the trenches his army had dug. It's unknown who shot Karl XII. While some believe that he was shot by enemy forces, others believe that he was murdered by some of his own soldiers. By this point, the Great Northern War had waged for 18 years, and many Swedish soldiers must have longed for it to finally end. Some scholars even believe that Karl XII's death was part of a conspiracy.

Karl's death marked the end of the attack on Fredrikshald, and signalled the beginning of the end of the Great Northern War.



Old map which shows Gyldenløve, the castle at Fredrikshald, Norway. On November 27, 1718, Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl was part of the Swedish Army's raid of the castle.

An Eyewitness Account on the Death of King Karl XII

"The place from which this unhappy shot came, whether it was from farther away or from nearby, none of us who stood down on the bottom within the breastwork could, [...] with right certainty indicate".

"There could no doubt be a few things more to remark in connection with this most lamentable death, that happened this unfortunate night, but I have chosen to tell nothing but that, to which I, to my regret, myself have been an eyewitness."

- Eyewitness account from Fortification Engineer Bengt Vilhelm Carlberg



"Funeral Procession of King Karl XII" by Gustav Cedestrom

On May 15, 1732, Bengt married Maria Jonsdotter of Nässjö Parish.¹⁷⁶ Bengt and Maria had at least two children together, Maria¹⁷⁷ and Beata Lisa.¹⁷⁸ In 1746, Bengt received a discharge from the military at the age of 48. Sometime before 1751, Maria died. Shortly after her death, Bengt was remarried to a woman named Helena Mellberg. Bengt and Helena had one son, Otto Lorentz.¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁶ Nässjö Marriages, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 6

¹⁷⁷ Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 7

¹⁷⁸ Barkeryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1771-1782), page 14

¹⁷⁹ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 170

Various Possessions that Bengt Bentsson Engdahl Owned*

Books

- 1 Swedish Bible
- 6 hymn books
- 2 hemp yarns
- 1 wool yarn



Bronze Items

- 1 pot
- 2 brass bedroom candlesticks
- 1 flat-iron
- 1 pair of snuffers
- 1 grater



China

- 1 tankard and 2 balls
- 1 soup bowl
- 6 new serving spades
- 8 new serving spoons
- 3 saltcellars



Clothing and Personal Items

- 1 old blue coat
- 1 blue long coat
- 1 fur coat
- 3 blue coats and waistcoats
- 3 old bodices
- 1 pair of old leather trousers
- 1 pair of old gray trousers
- 6½ ells of gray frieze
- 1 hairy sheepskin cap
- 1 pair of gaiters
- 1 pair of old boots
- 2 pairs of old socks
- 1 old hat
- 3 linen shirts
- 2 walking stick
- 1 shotgun



Copper Items

- 5 cauldrons
- 1 small pot
- 1 funnel, 1 canteen
- 1 old bowl



Driving Tools

- 2 carts with iron axles
- 1 cart
- 1 hay cart
- 1 dung cart
- 1 wooden plough with a small share
- 1 woman's saddle
- 2 pack saddles
- 3 harnesses
- 1 leather saddle
- 2 sledges with iron fitted runners
- 4 runners with ridges
- 1 old firewood dray
- 2 old bridles
- 4 reins



Livestock

- 1 brown spotted bullock
- 1 black cow
- 1 white flowered cow
- 1 red spotted cow
- 1 red cow
- 2 one year old calves
- 7 old sheep
- 5 lambs
- 1 brown horse
- 1 sow
- 2 pigs



Silver

- 2 spoons

Tin

- 1 large and 2 smaller basin
- 5 dishes
- 5 plates
- 1 serving spoon
- 1 tankard
- 2 candle sticks



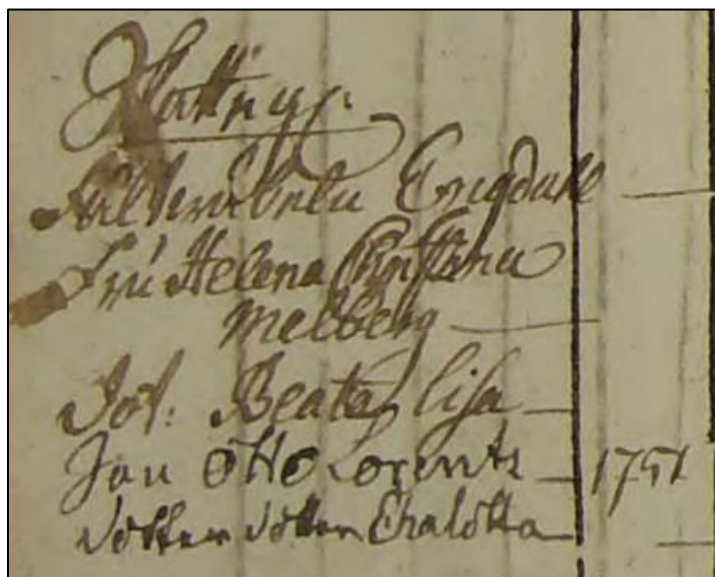
* Source: Tveta häradsrätt, Vol. FII:9(1781-1785), pages 499-504

Children of Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl and Maria Jonsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Catharina	November 21, 1748	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Beata Lisa	Unknown	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown

Children of Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl and Helena Mellberg

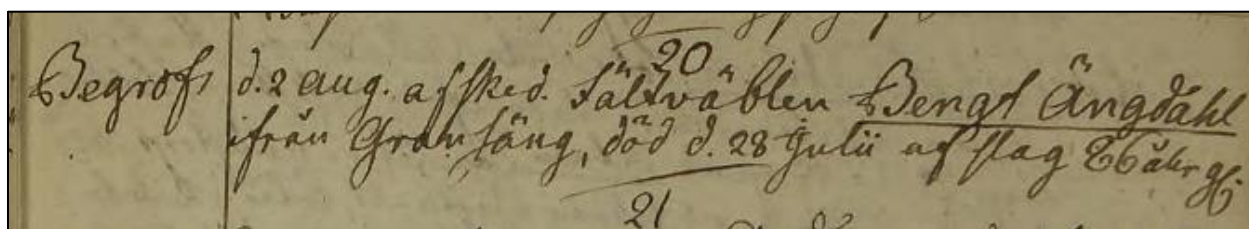
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Otto Lorentz	February 30, 1751	Barkeryd	September 6, 1818	Barkeryd



Household Examination of Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl's family at Gransäng, Barkeryd - 1776

Bengt's family lived in a house at Gransäng Skättergård. One of his granddaughters, Charlotta, also lived with them for a brief time.

On July 28, 1782, Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl died from a stroke. He was buried in the cemetery of Barkeryd Church on August 2nd. Although his burial record states that he was 86 years old at the time of his death¹⁸⁰, he was really 84.



Death and burial record of Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl – August 2nd, 1782

Transcription:

*Begravd d. 2 aug afsked. fältväblen Bengt Ängdahl
ifrån Gransäng, död d. 28 Julii af slag 86 år gl.*

Translation:

*Buried Aug 2, the deceased Master Sergeant Bengt Ängdahl
from Gransäng, died Jul 28 of stroke, 86 years old.*

¹⁸⁰ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1773-1809), page 79

The Fate of Britta Engdahl

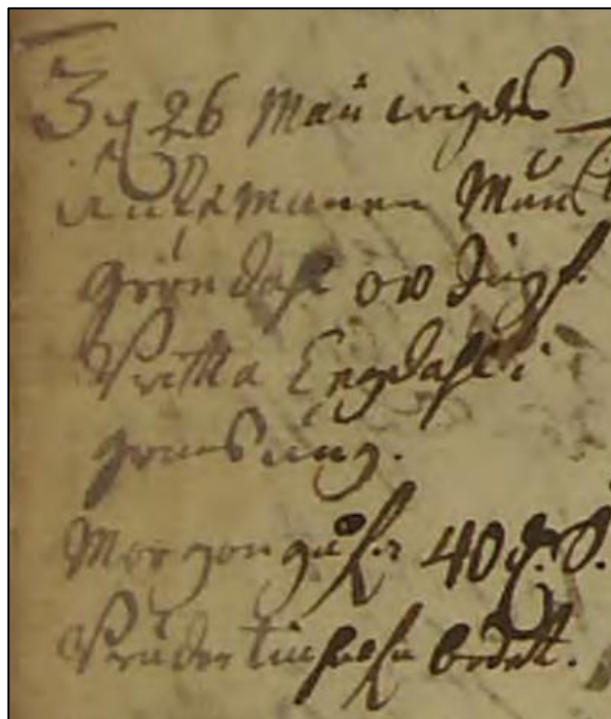
Britta Engdahl, the youngest daughter of Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter, was married to Måns Gröndahl on May 26, 1729 at Barkeryd Church. Gröndahl paid a morning gift of 40 silver dalers at the wedding.¹⁸¹ Britta was 20 years old when she was married.

Transcription:

*d. 26 Maii wigdes
änkemannen Måns
Gröndahl och jungf.
Britta Engdahl i
Gransäng.
Morgongåfva 40 d(ale)r s(ilfvermynt).
Bruden till halfva bodett.*

Translation:

*On May 26th the
widower Måns
Gröndahl and the maiden
Britta Engdahl
in Gransäng were married. Morning gift
was 40 "Daler Silvermynt"
The bride is entitled to half of the property.*



Marriage record of Måns Gröndahl and
Britta Bengtsdotter Engdahl – May 26th, 1729

Did Måns Grondal and Britta Engdahl Have Children?

It's unknown if Måns Gröndal and Britta Engdahl ever had any children. Since household examinations didn't exist in Barkeryd Parish until 1771, it makes it very difficult to find the answer to this. Furthermore, none of the birth and baptism records in Barkeryd list Britta Engdahl's name on them as the mother. However, the name of the mother was often omitted from old baptism records, and only the father's name was given.

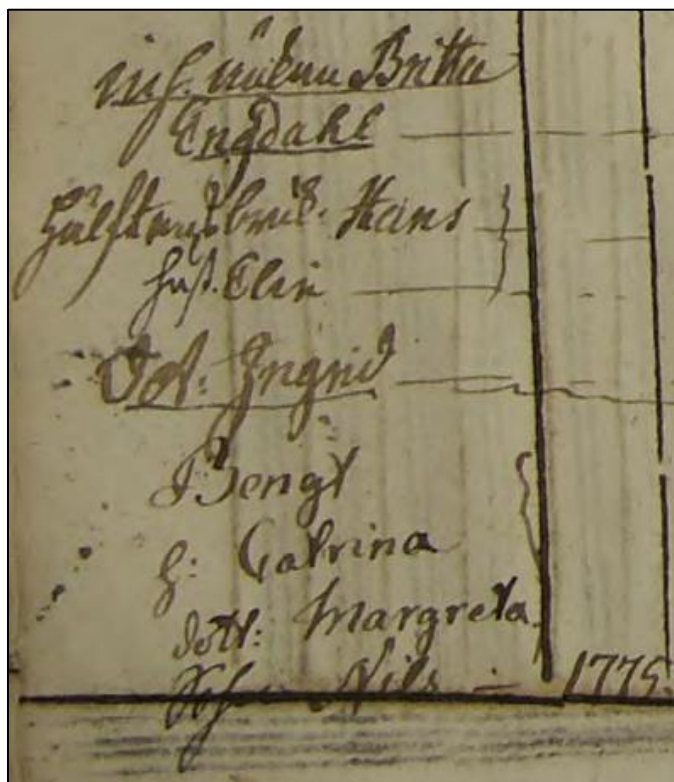
There are a couple baptism records from Gransäng which list a "Måns" as the father in the late 1720s and early 1730s. Perhaps these could be the children of Måns and Britta:

- Bengt – Born June 6, 1729 ¹
- Hakån July 22, 1731 ²

¹ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 35

² Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 47

¹⁸¹ Barkeryd Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 32



Household Examination showing Britta Engdahl at Gransäng, Barkeryd - 1773

Most of Britta Engdahl's life is a mystery. In Barkeryd's household examinations in 1773, she is listed as living at Gransäng as an "inh. änka," or a poor widow. During this time, she was living with a man named Hans, his wife Elin, and their daughter Ingrid, as well as a man named Bengt, his wife Catrina, and their children, Margareta and Nils.¹⁸² It's unknown if Hans or Bengt were her children.

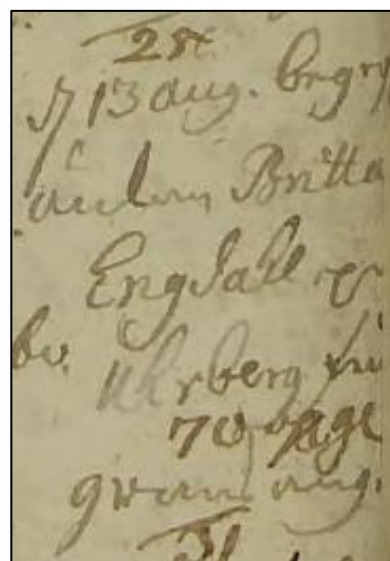
Britta Engdahl died sometime in August of 1773. She is listed as "Britta Engdahl Uhrberg" on her burial record. This suggests that Måns Gröndal died and Britta later married a man with the surname "Uhrberg," whom she also survived. Britta was buried on August 13th, 1773 at the cemetery of Barkeryd Church. Although her burial record states that she was 70 years old¹⁸³, she was only 64 at the time of her death.

Transcription:

*d 13 aug begravs
änkan Britta
Engdahl
Uhrberg från
gransäng.
70 år gl.*

Translation:

*Buried Aug 13,
the widow Britta
Engdahl
Uhrberg from
Gransäng
70 years old.*



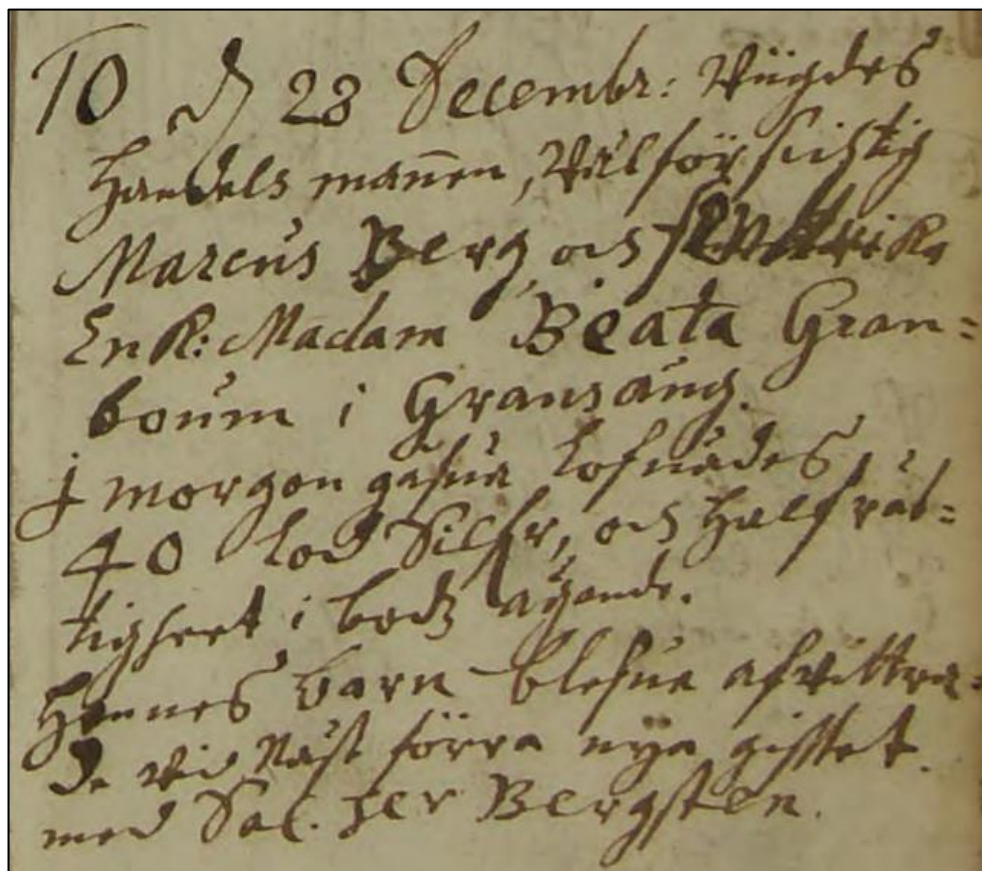
Burial record of Britta Engdahl August 13th, 1773

¹⁸² Barkeryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1771-1782), page 18

¹⁸³ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:3, (1773-1809), page 6

Beata Urbansdotter's Latter Years at Gransäng (1718 -1759)

A year after the death of her second husband Per Bergsten, Beata Granbom was married a third time to Marcus Berg, a merchant who lived at Gransäng. Beata and Marcus were married on December 28, 1719 at Barkeryd Church. Berg paid a morning gift of 40 lod of silver at the wedding.¹⁸⁴



Marriage record of Marcus Berg and Beata Urbansdotter Granbom
December 28th, 1719

Transcription:

d. 28 Decembr: Wigdes
handelsmannen, wälförsichtig
Marcus Berg och fendrike
Enk. Madam Beata Gran-
bom i Gransäng.
I morgon gåfua lofuades
40 lod silfver och halfrät-
tigheet i boets ägande.
Hennes barn blefue afwittrade
vid näst förra nya giftet
med Sal. Her Bergsten

Translation:

On December the 28th, the
tradesman Marcus Berg and the
second lieutenant's widow
Madame Beata Granbom in
Gransäng were married.
A morning gift of 40 lod silver was
promised, and the right to half of
the property. Her children were
compensated at her wedding
before last to the late Mr.
Bergsten.

¹⁸⁴Barkeryd Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 281

After the wedding, Marcus Berg inherited Gransäng. He spent his time traveling around Barkeryd and the neighboring parishes, selling his goods and purchasing new ones. Marcus was probably a fairly wealthy merchant.

Handelsmannen - Merchants

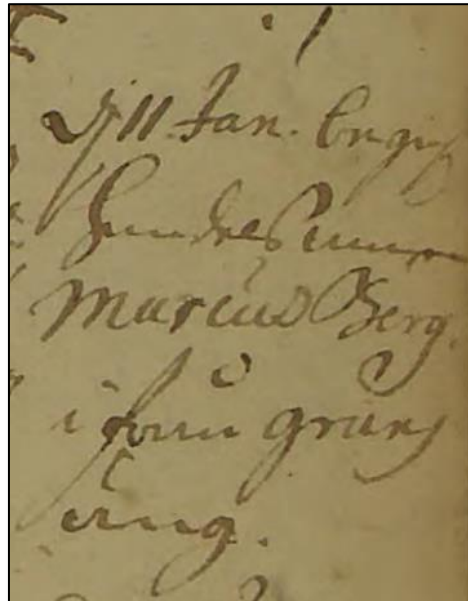
A *handelsman* was a merchant who bought and sold goods, both within the parish and to other parishes. They frequently worked with various craftsmen, such as furriers, belt-makers, jewelers, brass smiths, gunsmiths, and bought goods from them. They would subsequently travel throughout the parish, as well as villages outside of the parish, to sell their goods. A handelsman frequently sold his goods at local markets.

Marcus Berg's Hourglass

In 1734, Marcus Berg donated an hourglass to Barkeryd Church. On it was the inscription *'To God be the glory of the church, for decoration this hourglass was donated by Marcus Berg 1734.'* The hourglass has since been sold and is no longer at Barkeryd Church.

On November 12, 1732, Beata's eldest daughter Maria was married to Måns Olofsson of Gissarp, Nässjö Parish.¹⁸⁵ Maria subsequently moved to Gissarp, where she gave birth to a daughter named Anna Månsdotter in 1734. Although it's unknown how many grandchildren Beata had, her eldest grandchildren were probably Britta Engdahl's children.

Beata was married to Marcus Berg for over 25 years, longer than any of her three marriages. Sometime in January of 1745, Marcus died. The cause of Berg's death is unknown. He was buried on January 11th in the cemetery of Barkeryd Church.¹⁸⁶ Beata, who was now around 67 years old, had outlived three husbands. In 1746, Beata's son Bengt was formally discharged from the military and spent the rest of his days at Gransäng.



Burial record of Marcus Berg
January 11th, 1745

Transcription:

*d. 11 Jan begr
handelsmannen
Marcus Berg
ifrån Gran-
säng.*

Translation:

*Jan 11 buried
tradesman
Marcus Berg in
Gransäng*

¹⁸⁵ Barkeryd Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 52

¹⁸⁶ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 125

Beata Urbansdotter Granbom – The Madam of Gransäng

Of all of the High family's known Swedish 18th century female ancestors, Beata Urbansdotter Granbom ranked the highest socially. She was undoubtedly one of the most respected women in Barkeryd Parish in her time. Beata was listed as a witness at several baptisms and she was in good favor with Barkeryd Church. While the circumstances of her three marriages are unclear, they were probably arranged, as the estate of Gransäng came with her hand in marriage. After the death of Beata's third husband Marcus Berg, Beata assumed the ownership of Gransäng, exercising a tremendous amount of sovereignty for a Swedish woman in the 18th century. Beata was an endearing mother, illustrated by the fact that her son Bengt named one of his daughters after her. Likewise, the fact that two of Beata's grandchildren, Olof Månsson Löfberg and Anna Månsdotter, had daughters named after her shows that she was well-loved by her grandchildren.

After the death of Marcus Berg, Beata owned the homestead at Gransäng for a short period of time. Around 1747, her son Bengt inherited it from her.¹⁸⁷ Around 1749, Beata's eldest daughter Maria Engdahl died at the age of 45.¹⁸⁸ Maria's death must have been heart-breaking for Beata. Beata had several grandchildren who she probably saw frequently. Even in her old age, Beata probably kept a sharp mind and kept active within the parish.

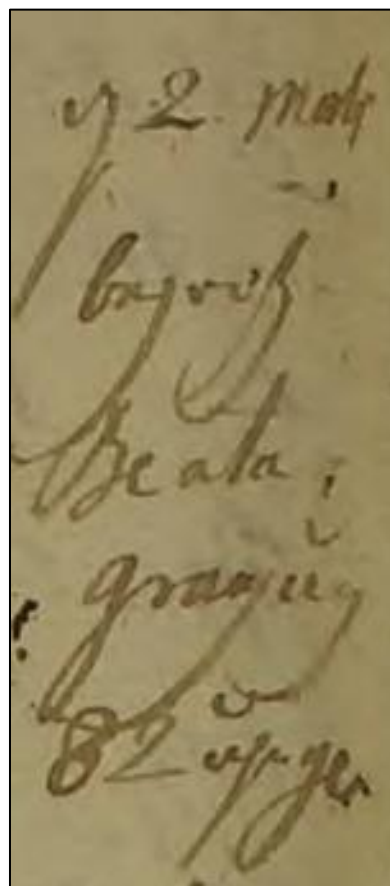
Sometime in late April of 1759, Beata Urbansdotter Granbom died at the age of 82. She was buried on May 2nd at the cemetery of Barkeryd Church.¹⁸⁹ Pastor Sven Fovelin presided over her funeral.

Transcription:

*d. 2 Maii
begraf
Beata i
Gransäng
82 åhg gl.*

Translation:

*May 2
buried
Beata in
Gransäng
82 years old.*



Burial record of Beata
Urbansdotter Granbom
May 2nd, 1759

¹⁸⁷ Mantalslängder 1642-1820, Jönköping County, (1747), Image 107

¹⁸⁸ Nässjö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1748-1770), page 40

¹⁸⁹ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 226

Quiz on Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter

1. What parish did Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter live in?
 - a. Norra Solberga
 - b. Barkeryd
 - c. Flisby
 - d. Nässjö

2. What farm did Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter live at?
 - a. Åker
 - b. Äng
 - c. Gransäng
 - d. Rödja

3. What was the name of Beata Urbansdotter's father?

4. How many children did Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter have together?
 - a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. Four

5. What rank did Bengt Månsson Engdahl obtain in the military?

6. What was the occupation of Per Bergsten, Beata's second husband?
 - a. Farmer
 - b. Second Lieutenant
 - c. Sherriff
 - d. Merchant

7. True or False: Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl was present at the Battle of Fredrikssten?

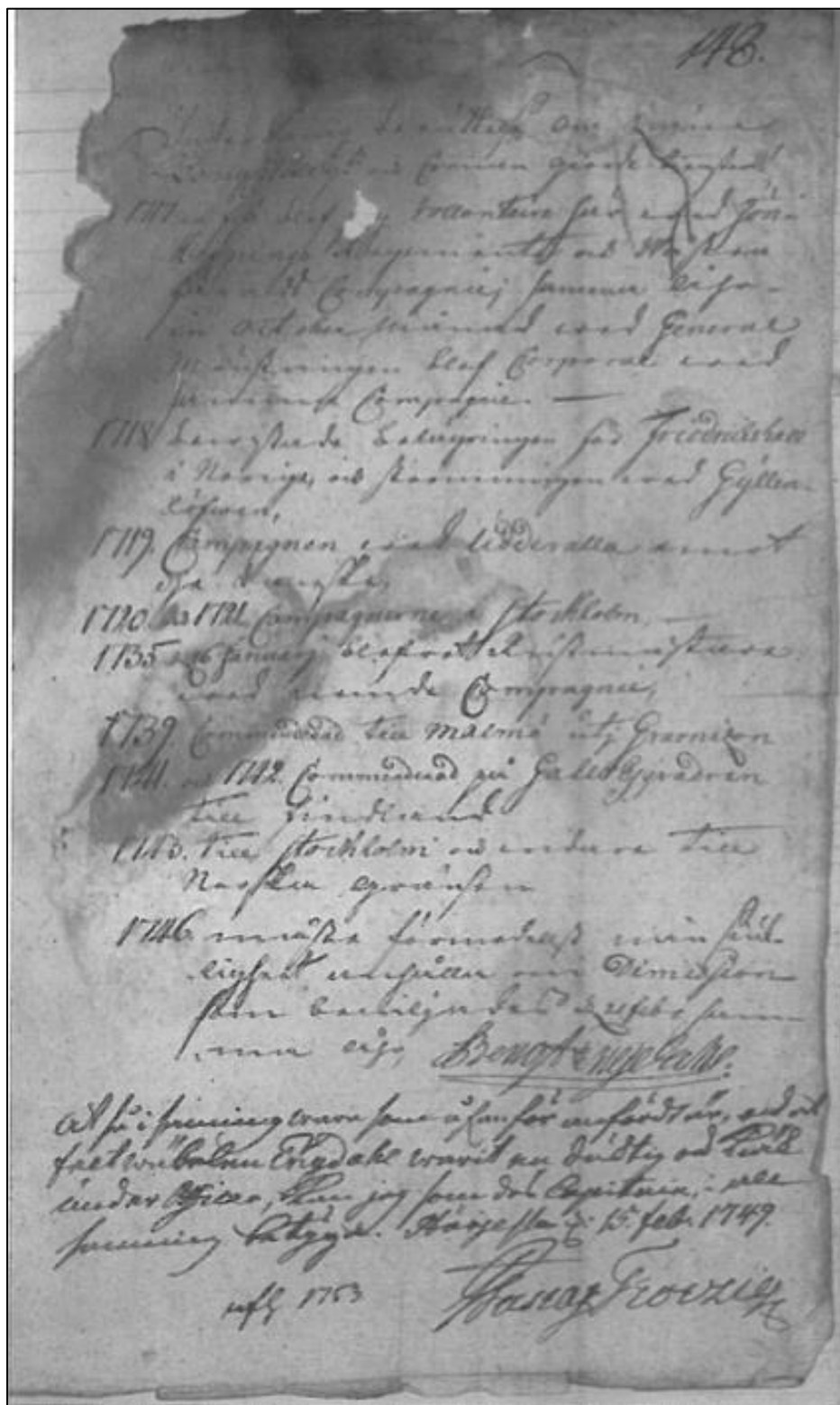
8. What rank did Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl obtain in the military?

9. What was the name of Per Bergsten and Beat Urbansdotter's daughter?

10. What was the name of Beata Urbansdotter third husband?

Answers: 1. b 2. c 3. Urban Jagendyvel 4. c 5. Fänrick (Second Lieutenant) 6. c 7. True 8. Fältväbel (Master Sergeant)
9. Elisabeth Bergsten 10. Marcus Berg

Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl's Military Profile¹⁹⁰



¹⁹⁰ Krigsarkivet Biografica Collection Mikrofilmade Dossiér, Vol. 10 (KO71216). Translated by Magnus Homquist.

Transcription:

Underdånig berättelse om mina
Kongl(ig) Maj(estä)t och Cronan giorda tienster!

1717, in febr(uari) blef jag vollontaire här wid Jön-
köpings Regemente och Wästra
Härads Compagnie, samma år
in October månad wid General
Mönstringen blef (jag) Corporal wid
samma Compagnie.

1718, bewistade belägringen för Friedrichshall
i Norrige, och stormningen wid Gyllen-
löfwen.

1719, Campagnen wid Uddevalla emot
dhe danske.

1720 och 1721, Campagnerne i Stockholm.

1735, d(en) 6 Januarj blevet Rustmästare
wid nämnda Compagnie.

1739, Commenderad till Malmö utj Garnizon.

1741 och 1732, Commenderad på Galer Esqadren
till Findland.

1743, till Stockholm och vidare till
Norska gränsen.

1746, måste förmedellst min siuk-
lighet anhålla om Dimission
som bewiljades d(en) 21 febr(uari) sam-
ma år.

Bengt Engdahl

Att så i sanning ware som åfvanför anfördt är, och at
Fältwäbelen Engdahl warit en duktig och käck
Under Officer, kan jag som des Capitain, i all
sanning betyga. Härjesta d(en) 15 feb(ruari) 1749

Gustaf Trotzig

af 1753

5.4.1. Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl's Military Profile

Translation:

A humble summary of my services to their
Royal Majesties and to the Crown!

1717, in February I became a volunteer of the Wästra Härad
Company of the Royal Jönköping Regiment; at the General's
Inspection in October the same year I became a Corporal
of this Company.

1718, I took part at the siege of Fredrikshald
in Norway, and the assault of the redoubt
Gyldenlöwe.

1719, I took part at the campaign at Uddevalla,
against the Danes.

1720 and 1721, I took part at the campaigns in Stockholm.

1735, on January 6th I was promoted to armourer
of the Company.

1739, I was assigned to the garrison in Malmö.

1741 and 1742, I was assigned to the galley-squadron
in Finland.

1743, I was assigned to Stockholm and to the
Norwegian boarder.

1746, due to my infirmity
I had to apply for my discharge,
this was granted on February 21st that year.

Bengt Engdahl

That was is said above is true, and that
the Master Sergeant Engdahl is a
capable and courageous warrant officer, can I as his Captain truly
testify. Härjesta, February 15th 1749.

Gustaf Trotzig

Estate Records for Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl¹⁹¹

[illegible]

¹⁹¹ Tveta häradsrätt, Vol. FII:9(1781-1785), pages 499-504

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

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2. Hauptplan	6	1. Hauptplan	2 16
1. Hauptplan	1	1. Hauptplan	32
2. Hauptplan	12	1. Hauptplan	32
3. Hauptplan	12	1. Hauptplan	8
4. Hauptplan	12	1. Hauptplan	3
5. Hauptplan	16	1. Hauptplan	2
6. Hauptplan	4	1. Hauptplan	12
7. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	3
8. Hauptplan	12	1. Hauptplan	16
9. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	8
10. Hauptplan	4	1. Hauptplan	10
11. Hauptplan	24	1. Hauptplan	16
12. Hauptplan	4	1. Hauptplan	1
13. Hauptplan	2	1. Hauptplan	4
14. Hauptplan	2	1. Hauptplan	6
15. Hauptplan	12	1. Hauptplan	6
16. Hauptplan	4	1. Hauptplan	
17. Hauptplan	30	1. Hauptplan	
18. Hauptplan	14	1. Hauptplan	
19. Hauptplan	4	1. Hauptplan	
20. Hauptplan	4	1. Hauptplan	
21. Hauptplan	2	1. Hauptplan	
22. Hauptplan	4	1. Hauptplan	
23. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
24. Hauptplan	16	1. Hauptplan	
25. Hauptplan	16	1. Hauptplan	
26. Hauptplan	2	1. Hauptplan	
27. Hauptplan	4	1. Hauptplan	
28. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
29. Hauptplan	5	1. Hauptplan	
30. Hauptplan	4	1. Hauptplan	
31. Hauptplan	2	1. Hauptplan	
32. Hauptplan	4	1. Hauptplan	
33. Hauptplan	2	1. Hauptplan	
34. Hauptplan	4	1. Hauptplan	
35. Hauptplan	2	1. Hauptplan	
36. Hauptplan	24	1. Hauptplan	
37. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
38. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
39. Hauptplan	6	1. Hauptplan	
40. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
41. Hauptplan	30	1. Hauptplan	
42. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
43. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
44. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
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50. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
51. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
52. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
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65. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
66. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
67. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
68. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
69. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
70. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
71. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
72. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
73. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
74. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
75. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
76. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
77. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
78. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
79. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
80. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
81. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
82. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
83. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
84. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
85. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
86. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
87. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
88. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
89. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
90. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
91. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
92. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
93. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
94. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
95. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
96. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
97. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
98. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
99. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	
100. Hauptplan	3	1. Hauptplan	

Transport - 37/89. 6		Transport	
2 färsk fyller med		13 färsk fyller	
liten	24	1 färsk fyller	
4 färsk	16	1 färsk fyller	
1 dito fyller	6	1 färsk fyller	
5 färsk fyller	32	1 färsk fyller	
1 färsk fyller	12	1 färsk fyller	
1 färsk fyller	3	1 färsk fyller	
Liten fyller		glad fyller	
1. Ditt af fyller	12	1 färsk fyller	
1. Dito af fyller	12	1 färsk fyller	
1. Dito fyller	12	1 färsk fyller	
2 färsk fyller	14	1 färsk fyller	
2 Dito af fyller	18	1 färsk fyller	
2 färsk	18	1 färsk fyller	
2 Dito fyller	16	1 färsk fyller	
2 Dito fyller	16	1 färsk fyller	
1. Dito färsk fyller	4	1 färsk fyller	
1. Dito fyller	2	1 färsk fyller	
2 Dito fyller	4	1 färsk fyller	
1. färsk fyller	18	1 färsk fyller	
1. Dito fyller	10	1 färsk fyller	
1. Dito fyller	2	1 färsk fyller	
2 färsk fyller	16	1 färsk fyller	
2 Dito fyller	12	1 färsk fyller	
1. Dito fyller	8	1 färsk fyller	
1. Dito fyller	8	1 färsk fyller	
2 Dito fyller	12	1 färsk fyller	
2 Dito fyller	8	1 färsk fyller	
2 Dito fyller	12	1 färsk fyller	
1. färsk fyller	6	1 färsk fyller	
2 Dito fyller	4	1 färsk fyller	
Transport - 38/21		Transport	

[illegible]

Transport	4/30.29
2. <u>Weg</u> <u>Weg</u> <u>Weg</u>	52
2. <u>Weg</u> <u>Weg</u> <u>Weg</u>	52
7. <u>Weg</u> <u>Weg</u> <u>Weg</u>	4
5. <u>Weg</u> <u>Weg</u> <u>Weg</u>	16
1. <u>Weg</u> <u>Weg</u> <u>Weg</u>	4
1. <u>Weg</u> <u>Weg</u> <u>Weg</u>	40
2. <u>Weg</u> <u>Weg</u> <u>Weg</u>	52

Limnaea 14461011
2646

Garden very full of
 great white flowers
 after the rain

Bill Journal Orundat
som i Botta bös för
Botten berättat ut
för Journalen till Rul för
samman lön ut m. m.
1777 g. som obligation 6.32
Hörsjund
Dito 2. B. af vänta 10.
Dito 24

Still earlier unworked
in 1875
Ditto winter 24

In fulligub undul of
ingefinturji sterna 50
etlöpar vid den
Köglan återinföras 50

Sil Bingswinge
seemant voochde
~~en~~ eiden en wisten
men otte Soane Engelsk
att Oicemente ugh. 6.
Soon. 1799. Seus intima
dat uplaeser fobert te
ut Poonam 5 80 32 p.
Speciel vy obijt dat ipe
latte

504

Timmer
 i en firdags reise
 fraa den i de
 Dron af 6. Sept. 1764
 fraa i. d. af
 enen firdags reise
 at Timmer lunde
 i firdags i de
 firdags i de
 fraa Raver i de
 at til den firdags
 firdags af i de
 firdags i de
 firdags i de

Indem ich dich
begrüße und dich
begrüße und dich

Carmona

Jul i andra rummet
samt i samtliga
församlingar
i samfundet

Worming

06 H. B. Melberg
En budskapsman
atto f. lund & Söb.
Pau J. Gubat

Erst Herrin
in der Grotte
des am Juridischen
Lehrstuhls, an der
in der Stadt
Joh. Fovelin.

Transcription:

den 30 Octobr 1782

äfwen anmarkes, att en dotter, benämd Anna Britta Engdahl för mer än 20 år sedan rest af till sin morbror guldsmeden Lars Isberg i Riga och liflan och nu på, och ingen under- rättelse blifwit ärhållen om hon lefwer eller ej, lika- ledes, en dotter Maja Engdal efterlemnad sig en dotter Lotta Linilia? som för ungefär 7 år sedan komtill Stockholm och blef gift med en gardis karl wid
.....

Åhr 1782 den 19 September, blef i an- ledning af wederbörande arfwingars begäran laga Bouppteckning förrättad, uti sterbhuset efter Sali afledne Felt- weblen Högackta Herr Bengt Engdahl i gransäng, Hwilken Hädankallades från denna werden den 28Julij sistledne, och efter sig lämnat en bedröfwad Enka Matronan Helena Christina Mellberg, samt 2^{ne} wid förra giftet aflade Barn, en Son Otto Lorents Engdahl och en dotter Beata Elisabeth Engdahl, Sonen myndig och närwarande men dottren omyndig och frånwarande, i des ställe såsom om- bud infant sig dannemannen Erich Swens- son i stuntamålen, och Enkan förmantes redeligen upgifwa ägendomen wid den förbindelse lag förmår, och befans som fölier €

Fast ägendom	Specie			Specie		
.. Mantahl skatteCrono				Transport_____	336	21
gransäng skattegård				<u>Silfwer</u>		
som sal. afledne man-				2 ^{ne} skeder 6 lo a 16 sk_____	2	--
nen efter sin moder				<u>Koppar</u>		
ärft, är nu tillbyg-				1 kiättel 16 mkr a 6 sk_____	2	
nad i swagt tillstånd				1 dito 7 mkr med Jernöron		
kan anses till_____	333	16		5 mkr – werderas till 6 sk_____	---	30 --
Contant enligt af				1 dito med JernJord 5mkr-		
Sonen Otto Lorens upgif				4 mkr -. – werderas till 5 sk_____	---	20 --
wen räkning_____	3	5		1 tratt, 1 fältflaska_____	---	3
				1 gl skåhl_____		8 ¹⁹²
Transport_____	336	21		Transport_____	341	43

¹⁹² This should be 15 skillingar instead of 8

5.4.2. Estate Records for Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl

Transport_____	341	43	Transport_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Malm</u>			1 mehaka 1 torfhaka_____			
1 gryta 13 mkr a 2sk_____		34 ¹⁹³	1 Jernwigge_____			
2 mässings Jusplåtar_____		8	1 twaröx_____			
1 strykjern_____		16	1 mede_____			
1 Jusasax_____		2	1 stor wenafwer 3 mindre_____			
1 refjern_____		2	1 hålhaka_____			
<u>Ten</u>			1 persjern? 2 skafware_____			
1 stort och 2 ^{ne} mindre sopp- fat 10 mkr – a 5 sk_____	1	2	1 murslef_____			
2 ^{ne} dito flata 8 mkr- a 4 sk 6_	_____	36	3 löfhaka 1 räkspade_____			
3 dito smärre 5 mkr 4 sk_____	_____	20	1 bill_____			
5 st talriker_____	_____	20	4 skäror_____			
1 förlags sked_____	_____	5	1 hokrok (hökrok)_____			
1 stop_____	_____	16	1 gl odugl. wäkareur_____			
2 Jusastakar_____	_____	10	1 hotstång_____			
<u>Jernsorter</u>			1 hamar och en tång_____			
En stor gryta med grepe_____	_____	40	1 kiöttgaffel_____			
1 liten aflång med grepe_____	_____	12	1 kåhlöx_____			
1 liten stålgröta_____	_____	2	1 tålgöx_____			
1 dito gl Jerngryta och grepe_	_____	8	4 st wedöx, en gaml_____			
3 fotapanner gl_____	_____	2	1 stutssax och en sisare_____			
2 grytlök_____	_____	2	1 gl spade_____			
3 st. Bråpanner_____	_____	3	2 bor och 3 gl skoft_____			
1 fotaring_____	_____	12	1 häkla_____			
1 guten potta_____	_____	2	2 ulsaxer_____			
1 liten guten fotaring_____	_____	1	4 par karder_____			
1 dito mortel med stöt_____	_____	6	1 tålgknif_____			
1 eldgaffel_____	_____	3	6 bordknifwar 3 gaflar_____			
Eldtång, eldskyfel swediern_	_____	2	1 skrifluda med sigill_____			
1 Kahlås?_____	_____	1	1 rakeknif gl_____			
1 linrepa_____	_____	2	Gamal syring, två trag_____			
3 gl lier_____	_____	3	1 ask med spik_____			
2 skälla 4 klafwar_____	_____	4	1 par wafleiern_____			
13 Jernbinsle_____	_____	12	1 par gorådsiern_____			
2 quarnhakor_____	_____	2	<u>Träsor</u>			
			1 matskåp med lås gl_____			
			1 dito sämbre_____			
			1 hörnsåp_____			
			1 kista gl, med gl lås_____			
			1 gl skrin_____			
			1 dito wäl beslaget_____			
			1 dito med skutlok_____			
Transport_____	348	40	Transport_____	351	18	6

¹⁹³ This could be a compensation for the previous error

Transport_____	352	18	6	Transport_____	358	28	6
st styrstolar_____	_____	6		Kiörredskap			
bordskifwa_____	_____	1		1 Jernaxlewang_____	2	16	
lår med lok_____	_____	12		1 dito gamal_____	_____	32	
dito med lok_____	_____	12		1 Kiärra_____	_____	32	
dito_____	_____	12		1 höwang_____	_____	8	
kar N ^o 1_____	_____	16		1 giödslewang_____	_____	8	
dito 2_____	_____	4		1 ärgkrok med liten bill_____	_____	2	
dito 3_____	_____	3		1 qvinssadel_____	_____	12	
dito 4_____	_____	12		2 Klöfsadlar_____	_____	8	
dito 5_____	_____	8		3 selar_____	_____	16	
dito 6_____	_____	4		1 lädersadel_____	_____	8	
st smare med lok_____	_____	24		2 Kiälkar med skenor_____	_____	10	
dito_____	_____	4		4 slädskenor med åsar_____	_____	16	
dito gamla utan lok_____	_____	2		1 gl weddrög_____	_____	1	
iktbalg_____	_____	2		2 betsel gl_____	_____	4	
halfpan med med kappe_____	_____	12		4 tömar_____	_____	6	
små baljor_____	_____	4		2 st hårs..?_____	_____	6	
låkabötter stör och finare_____	_____	12					
st såar_____	_____	14					
baktråg_____	_____	4					
stakbötter_____	_____	2					
Kanner 3 stop_____	_____	4					
Bränw. fierdingar 1 flaska_____	_____	3		Sängkläder			
wäfstohlar gl och 12 skieder_____	_____	16		1 bulster N ^o 1. 2 llt ?_____	1	32	
dito (unreadable)_____	_____			1 dito N. 2. 1 llt 15._____	1	16	
...agare?_____	_____	16		do N ^o 3. 1 llt 5 mkr_____	1		
gl skiäppor_____	_____	2		do N. 4 1½ llt_____	1	32	
reskel?_____	_____	4		do N. 5. 1½ llt_____	1		
skinsåll_____	_____	8		1 dyna N. 1. ½ llt_____	_____	16	
grynesåll_____	_____	5		dito N. 2. 3 mkr_____	_____	15	
Knoppsåll 1 tagelsåll_____	_____	4		dito N. 3. 3 mkr_____	_____	8	
florsikt_____	_____	2		dito N. 4. 4½ mkr_____	_____	10	
spinråkar_____	_____	4		dito N. 5 12 mkr_____	_____	16	
limkar_____	_____	2		N. 7. 4 mkr_____	_____	12	
dito i Källarstukan_____	_____	2		N. 8. 3. mkr_____	_____	16	
6 träskålar_____	_____	24		N. 9 3 mkr_____	_____	8	
9 st Korgar_____	_____	8		N. 10 3 mkr_____	_____	16	
3 talriker_____	_____	8		N. 11 ¾ mkr_____	_____	4	
2 tråg_____	_____	6		N. 12 3 mkr_____	_____	6	
3 träskeder_____	_____	8		2 st filtär_____	_____	40	
Transport_____	358	28	6	Transport_____	376	9	6

5.4.2. Estate Records for Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl

Transport_____	376	9	6	Transport_____	382	21	--
2 fårskins fallar med				13 st serwetter_____			
täken_____		24		1 stor gl duk_____			
4 st ryor_____	1	16		9 af grof wäf_____			
1 dito sämbre_____		6		½ llt ull och läder_____			
5 st hårtäke_____		32		der af 5 mkr ull_____			
1 förlot med kappa_____		12		5 mkr läder_____			
1 sämbre sängkappa_____		3		<u>Glas Kiärl</u>			
<u>Linkläder</u>				9 st större och			
1 duk af firskaft_____		12	—	mindre Bortälger_____			
1 Dito af dräll_____		12	—	2 ^{ne} hwita flasker_____			
1 Dito firskaft_____		12	—	2 Dito bruna_____			
2 st gl lakan af lärvt_____		14	—	1 Reseflaska_____			
2 Dito af vasshäkla_____		18	—	2 ölglas_____			
2 st Dito_____		18	—	<u>Stenkiarl</u>			
2 Dito grofva_____		16	—	6 st fat_____			
2 Dito grofva_____		16	—	3 st talriker_____			
1 Dito gl af nästhäklar_____		4	—	1 Krus_____			
1 Dito groft gl_____		2	—	<u>Postelin</u>			
2 Dito gl_____		4	—	1 stop? ock 2 bollar_____			
1 grof dräll duk_____		18	—	1 soppeskåll_____			
1 Dito sämre_____		10	—	6 nya skoflar_____			
1 Dito liten söndrig_____		2	—	8 nya grytskieder_____			
2 örnagotswahr_____		16	—	3 st sa(lt)kar_____			
2 Dito sämre_____		12	—	1 gl frax_____			
1 Dito bättre_____		8	—	1 matwätska_____			
2 Dito grofware_____		8	—	1 slipesten_____			
2 Dito grofware_____		12	—	Salig fältwäbelens			
2 Dito grofware_____		8	—	gångkläder			
2 Dito grofwa nya_____		12	—	1 gl blå kappa_____			
1 ny handuk_____		6	—	1 blå kappe råk_____		1	
2 Dito mindre_____		4	—	1 pälsa råk_____			
Transport_____	382	21	--	Transport_____	387

Transport_____	387	29	—	Transport_____	393	33	6
1 blå råk och wäst_____	—	40	—	2 ^{ne} lin bråter_____	—	2	—
1 Dito blåråk och wäst	—	—	—	4 st Dito klöfter_____	—	4	—
gl och försleten_____	—	16	—	2 små holkar	—	—	—
3 gl lifstyk och	—	—	—	Med litet hum	—	—	—
wardags tröja_____	—	6	—	le utj_____	—	4	—
1 par gl skin byxer	—	—	—	Böker	—	—	—
som äro försåld_____	—	1	—	1 swänsk Bibel_____	1	16	—
1 par gl grå byxer_____	—	3	—	1 stor salmbok_____	—	16	—
6½ alnar gråt walmar_____	—	28	—	3 Dito gl_____	—	12	—
1 luden fårskins	—	—	—	3 st andra gl_____	—	4	—
möbba_____	—	8	—	2 mkr hampegarn_____	—	8	—
1 par snösåkar_____	—	1	—	1 Dito ullgarn_____	—	8	—
1 par gl stöflar_____	—	4	—	Jnnewarande	—	—	—
2 par gl strumper	—	—	—	åhrs gröda på ½	—	—	—
1 gl hatt_____	—	2	—	hemman gransång	—	—	—
1 lärvtsskiorta_____	—	12	—	som är brukat	—	—	—
2 Dito sämre_____	—	8	—	til hälften	—	—	—
1 gl spanskt ror_____	—	8	—	40 stakar höö som	—	—	—
1 Dito med swart på_____	—	8	—	är största delen	—	—	—
1 hagel böbba_____	—	8	—	mad höö hwar	—	—	—
Lädersorter	—	—	—	af starr delen af	—	—	—
1 Barkad hud_____	—	40	—	... är skadad	—	—	—
1 Dito mindre_____	—	32	—	så at den för des	—	—	—
1 st barkadt läder_____	—	16	—	swaghet anses til_____	5	—	—
några små barkade	—	—	—	Råg 29. 12 ... trafwa	—	—	—
skin_____	—	6	—	swag_____	9	32	—
1 ludet kalfskin_____	—	4	—	hafre 23 tratwa_____	3	16	—
1 litet hanskaskin_____	—	4	—	Dito Råg blansäd	—	—	—
1 ludberedt Fuhsskin_____	—	4	—	4 trafwar_____	—	40	—
1 gl frax_____	—	12	—	6½ trafwer korn_____	1	—	—
1 gl wätska_____	—	2	—	Kreatur	—	—	—
Än mera träsorter	—	—	—	1 brun broket	—	—	—
2 ^{ne} små skrin på winn_____	—	16	—	drag stut_____	6	24	—
3 små loka Kar på winn_____	—	6	—	1 swart koo_____	3	—	—
	—	—	—	1 wit blomstrig_____	3	—	—
	—	—	—	1 Dito röd broket _____	4	—	—
	—	—	—	1 Dito röd broket_____	2	32	—
	—	—	—	1 Dito röd ig _____	2	32	—
Transport_____	393	33	—	Transport_____	430	29	6

5.4.2. Estate Records for Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl

Transport_____	430	29	6	
2 ^{ne} åhrs kalfwar_____	—	32	—	
2 gl basa anwän				än vidare upwiste
des til sterfhuset för				Enkan en Dispoci
nödenhet				tion af d; 6 Sept. 1764.
7 st gamla fåhr och				hwar uti des afl.
5 st lamb_____	4	16	—	man förordnat
1 Brun häst 17 åhr_____	4			ett tunne land
1 sugga_____	—	40	—	utsäde i bägge gierden
2 ^{ne} griser_____	—	32	—	hälften och half
Summa _____	446	10	11	ten korn med fod
2646				er til två och fyre
Sedan angafs sterf				fåhr och nödige
Husethäfte för efter				husa... med
Efter skrefne giäll				det mera
Till Samel Anders				Sedan giäll och sku(ld)
Son i brita boo som				berhörigen af d....
Enkan berättar at				blifwet
för hennas tid skal för				Summa 3...
wara länt men				Sålunda woro i(n)
1777 genom obligation				wänterat efter be(sta)
förnådad_____	66	32		förstånd och
Dito 3 åhrs ränta_____	10	—		de omständigheter
Dito_____	—	24		<i>Utsu(pra)</i>
Till Enkan Margrete				Såsom kallade v(är)
i Västhult_____	3	16		deringsmän
Dito ränta_____	—	24		<i>G. Sjöland(er)?</i>
de fattigas andel af				<i>H: C: Mellbergh</i>
inwäntarji Suma_____	30	6		En bedröfwad Enka
utlösen wid dom				<i>Otto L: Engdahl</i>
stohlen åtminstone_____	—	32		Son j huset
Til Boupteknings				<i>Erik Swänsson</i>
mänens arwode-				såsom Corator å
ade vidare upwiste				de omyndiges wäg(nar)
same Otto Lohens Engdahl				De fattigas andel hära(f)
ett Ducementt af d. 6				är betalt qui Heran
Decm. 1779 hwar utinan				<i>Joh, Fovelin</i>
afledne fader till				
agt honom 5 R:s 32 s.				
Specie af obýtt del i hu				
sett.				

Translation:

Also to be noted: that a daughter called Anna Britta Engdahl, who for more than 20 years left for her maternal uncle, the goldsmith Lars Isberg in Riga in Livland (today's Latvia) and since then there has been no information if she is alive or not. Another daughter, Maja Engdahl, left a daughter called Lotta Linlika?, who for about 7 years ago came to Stockholm and married a guardsman at ...
... ..

(Presented to the Court), October 30th, 1782
On September 19th 1782,
legal legal estate inventory
proceedings were held upon the
request of the heirs for the
late Sergeant Major, the
respected Mr. Bengt Engdahl
in Gransäng, He departed this
life on last July 28th and left a
distressed widow, the matron
Helena Christina Mellberg
and two children from
his previous marriage,a
son Otto Lorents Engdahl and a daughter
Beata Elisabeth Engdahl, The son is of age
and present, the daughter is underage
and absent. In her absence,
the farmer Erich Swenssson in Stuntamålen
appeared as her deputy. The widow
was exhorted to present
the inventory under oath, and was as follows:

Real property	Value ¹⁹⁴			Value	
.. Mantal skatteCrono ¹⁹⁵ Gransäng which the deceased had inherited from his mother. The estate offices are in a poor condition and can be valued to _____	333	16	Brought Forward _____ Silver 2-spoons 6 lod ¹⁹⁶ at 16 sk ¹⁹⁷ _____ Copper 1 cauldron 16 mkr ¹⁹⁸ à 6 sk____ 1 Ditto 7 mkr with iron handles 5 mkr à 6 sk _____ 1 Ditto, with iron girdle, 5 mkr____ 4 mkr à 5 sk _____ 1 small pot _____ 1 funnel, 1 canteen _____ 1 old bowl _____ Brought Forward _____	336	21
Cash, according to a list presented by the son Otto Lorentz was _____	3	5		2	--
Brought Forward _____	336	21		2	
				---	30 --
					20
					3
				---	8 --
					2
				341	43

¹⁹⁴ Actual currency: 1 Riksdaler = 48 skillingar; 1 skilling = 12 rundstycken.

¹⁹⁵ A mantal was a unit of taxation for farms. "Skatte" was land owned by taxed farmers. "Crono" was land owned by the Crown.

¹⁹⁶ lod ≈ 13, 17 grams.

¹⁹⁷ Sk = skilling

¹⁹⁸ mkr = mark(er). 1 mark ≈ 340 grams.

5.4.2. Estate Records for Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl

Brought Forward _____	341	43	Brought Forward _____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Bronze</u>			1 billhook, 1 peat hoe _____			
1 pot, 13 mkr à 2sk _____		34 ¹⁹⁹	1 iron wedge _____			
2 brass bedroom candlesticks _____		8	1 cross axe _____			
1 flat-iron _____		16	1 runner _____			
1 pair of snuffers _____		2	1 timber auger, 3 smaller _____			
1 grater _____		2	1 timber dog _____			
<u>Tin</u>			1 pressure iron, 2 draw knives _____			
1 large and 2 smaller basin _____			1 trowel _____			
10 mkr à 5 sk _____	1	2	3 bill hooks, 1 hide scraper _____			
2 dishes 8 mkr- à 4 sk 6 _____	_____	36	1 plough share _____			
3 Ditton smaller 5 mkr à 4 sk _____	_____	20	4 sickles _____			
5 plates _____	_____	20	1 hay hook _____			
1 serving spoon _____	_____	5	1 old unusable alarm clock _____			
1 tankard _____	_____	16	1 iron-bar lever _____			
2 candle sticks _____	_____	10	1 hammer and pincers _____			
<u>Iron Objects</u>			1 meat fork _____			
1 cauldron, with handles _____	_____	40	1 ?axe _____			
1 small oval, with handles _____	_____	12	1 cutting axe _____			
1 small steel pot _____	_____	2	4 fire wood axes, 1 old _____			
1 Ditto old iron pot, with handle _____	_____	8	1 pair of hair scissors and _____			
3 old pots with legs _____	_____	2	1 pair of _____			
2 pot lids _____	_____	18	smaller scissors _____			
3 frying pans _____	_____	18	2 bits and 3 old braces _____			
1 trivet _____	_____	12	1 heckle _____			
1 casted pot _____	_____	2	2 sheep shears _____			
1 small casted trivet _____	_____	1	4 pairs of carding combs _____			
1 Ditto mortar and pestle _____	_____	6	1 old spade _____			
1 poker _____	_____	3	6 table knives, 3 forks _____			
Fire tongs and shovel, branding iron _____	_____	2	1 writing box, with a seal _____			
1 Kahlås? _____	_____	1	1 old razor knife _____			
1 linseed comb _____	_____	2	an old sewing ring, 2 trays _____			
3old scythes _____	_____	3	1 box with nails _____			
2 bells, 4 iron rings _____	_____	4	1 pair of waffle irons _____			
13 iron fastenings _____	_____	12	1 pair of wafer irons _____			
2 pickaxes ²⁰⁰ _____	_____	2	<u>Wooden Objects</u>			
			1 old food cupboard with lock _____			
			1 Ditto not so good _____			
			1 corner cupboard _____			
			1 old chest with an old lock _____			
			1 old box _____			
			1 Ditto well fitted _____			
			1 Ditto with slide lid _____			
Brought Forward _____	348	40	Brought Forward _____	351	18	6

¹⁹⁹ This could be a compensation for the previous error

²⁰⁰ Used to "sharpen" mill stones

Brought Forward _____	352	18	6	Brought Forward _____	358	28	6
Simple chairs _____	—	6		<u>Driving Tools</u>			
Table leaf _____	—	1		1 cart with iron axles _____	2	16	
Large box with lid _____	—	12		1 Ditto old _____	—	32	
Ditto with lid _____	—	12		1 cart _____	—	32	
Ditto _____	—	12		1 hay cart _____	—	8	
Vat nr 1 _____	—	16		1 dung cart _____	—	8	
Ditto 2 _____	—	4		1 wooden plough with a small share	—	2	
Ditto 3 _____	—	3		1 woman's saddle _____	—	12	
Ditto 4 _____	—	12		2 pack saddles _____	—	8	
Ditto 5 _____	—	8		3 harnesses _____	—	16	
Ditto 6 _____	—	4		1 leather saddle _____	—	8	
Smaller with lids _____	—	24		2 sledges with iron fitted runners_	—	10	
Ditto _____	—	4		4 runners with ridges _____	—	16	
Ditto old without lids _____	—	2		1 old firewood dray _____	—	1	
.. ?tub _____	—	2		2 old bridles _____	—	4	
Half bucket with Sw. "kagge"	—	12		4 reins _____	—	6	
Small tubs _____	—	4		2 hair....? _____	—	6	
Casks with lids, larger and finer_	—	12		<u>Bedding</u>			
Tubs _____	—	14		1 feather bed, nr 1, 2 Lt ? _____	1	32	
Baking tray _____	—	4		1 Ditto, nr 2, 1 Lt 15. _____	1	16	
Oak skeels _____	—	2		Ditto, nr 3, 1 Lt 5 mkr _____	1		
Jugs and 3 tankards _____	—	4		Ditto, nr 4, 1½ Lt _____	1	32	
Liquor quarters, 1 bottle _____	—	3		Ditto, nr 5, 1½ Lt _____	1	16	
Old looms and 12 reeds _____	—	16		Ditto, nr 6, 1½ Lt _____	1		
Ditto old (unreadable)	—			1 cushion, nr 1, ½ Lt _____	—	16	
H....are? _____	—	16		Ditto, nr 2, 3 mkr _____	—	15	
Old bushels _____	—	2		Ditto, nr 3, 3 mkr _____	—	8	
reskel? _____	—	4		Ditto, nr 4, 4½ mkr _____	—	10	
Sieve-shaped cask with calf skin	—	8		Ditto, nr 5, 12 mkr _____	—	16	
Grain sieve _____	—	5		Ditto, nr 6, 3 mkr _____	—	16	
Linseed sieve, 1 sieve _____	—	4		Ditto, nr 7, 4 mkr _____	—	12	
Strainer _____	—	2		Ditto, nr 8, 3 mkr _____	—	16	
Spinning wheels _____	—	4		Ditto, nr 9, 3 mkr _____	—	8	
Gluepot _____	—	2		Ditto, nr 10, 3 mkr _____	—	16	
Ditto In the cellar _____	—	2		Ditto, nr 11, ¾ mkr _____	—	4	
6 wooden bowls _____	—	24		Ditto, nr 12, 3 mkr _____	—	6	
9 baskets _____	—	8		2 blankets _____	—	40	
3 plates _____	—	8					
2 troughs _____	—	6					
3 wooden spoons _____	—	8					
Brought Forward _____	358	28	6	Brought Forward _____	376	9	6

5.4.2. Estate Records for Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl

Brought Forward _____	376	9	6	Brought Forward _____	382	21	--
2 sheepskin rugs _____				13 napkins _____			
rugs _____		24		1 large old table cloth _____			
4 long-pile rugs _____	1	16		9 from coarse fabric _____			
1 Ditto not so good _____		6		½ Lt Wool and leather of _____			
5 hair rugs _____		32		which 5 mkr wool _____			
1 veil with flounce _____		12		5 mkr leather _____			
1 bed flounce not so good _____		3		<u>Glass Ware</u>			
<u>Linens</u>				9 larger and _____			
1 tablecloth, 4-shaft ²⁰¹ _____		12	–	smaller bottles _____			
1 Ditto, linen _____		12	–	2 white bottles _____			
1 Ditto, 4-shaft _____		12	–	2 brown Dittos _____			
2 old linen sheets _____		14	–	1 hip flask _____			
2 Dittos from hackled reed _____		18	–	2 beer glasses _____			
2 Dittos _____		18	–	<u>Stone Ware</u>			
2 coarse Dittos _____		16	–	6 dishes _____			
2 coarse Dittos _____		16	–	3 plates _____			
1 Ditto old from medium quality hackle _____		4	–	1 mug _____			
1 coarse old Ditto _____		2	–	<u>China</u>			
2 old Dittos _____		4	–	1 tankard and 2 balls _____			
1 coarse linen cloth _____		18	–	1 soup bowl _____			
1 Ditto not so good _____		10	–	6 new serving spades _____			
1 Dito liten söndrig _____		2	–	8 new serving spoons _____			
2 pillow cases _____		16	–	3 saltcellars _____			
2 Dittos not so good _____		12	–	1 old bag _____			
1 Ditto better _____		8	–	1 food bag _____			
2 coarser Dittos _____		8	–	1 grindstone _____			
2 coarser Dittos _____		12	–	<u>The late Sergeant Major's</u>			
2 coarser Dittos _____		8	–	<u>clothes</u>			
2 coarse new Dittos _____		12	–	1 old blue coat _____			
1 new towel _____		6	–	1 blue long coat _____		1	
2 smaller Dittos _____		4	–	1 fur coat _____			
Brought Forward _____	382	21	--	Brought Forward _____	387

²⁰¹ 4-skaft: a weaving technique.

Brought Forward _____	387	29	—	Brought Forward _____	393	33	6
1 blue coat and waistcoat _____	—	40	—	2 bundles of linen _____	—	2	—
1 Ditto old and worn out _____	—	—	—	4 Dittos _____	—	4	—
out blue coat and waistcoat _____	—	16	—	2 small tubs _____	—	—	—
3 old bodices and _____	—	—	—	with some hops _____	—	—	—
everyday shirt _____	—	6	—	in them _____	—	4	—
1 pair of old leather trousers _____	—	—	—	<u>Books</u>	—	—	—
which have been sold _____	—	1	—	1 Swedish Bible _____	1	16	—
1 pair of old gray trousers _____	—	3	—	1 large hymn book _____	—	16	—
6½ ells of gray frieze _____	—	28	—	3 old Dittos _____	—	12	—
1 hairy sheepskin _____	—	—	—	3 old others _____	—	4	—
cap _____	—	8	—	2 mkr hemp yarn _____	—	8	—
1 pair of gaiters _____	—	1	—	1 Ditto wool yarn _____	—	8	—
1 pair of old boots _____	—	4	—	<u>Standing</u>	—	—	—
2 pairs of old socks _____	—	—	—	crops on ½	—	—	—
1 old hat _____	—	2	—	homestead Gransäng	—	—	—
1 linen shirt _____	—	12	—	of which ½	—	—	—
2 Dittos not so good _____	—	8	—	is cultivated	—	—	—
1 old walking stick ²⁰² _____	—	8	—	40 hay stacks, of _____	—	—	—
1 Ditto with black on _____	—	8	—	the major part is _____	—	—	—
1 shotgun _____	—	8	—	marsh-meadow hay _____	—	—	—
<u>Leather Objects</u>	—	—	—	of which a large _____	—	—	—
1 bark tanned hide _____	—	40	—	share has been _____	—	—	—
1 Ditto smaller _____	—	32	—	damaged. For its _____	—	—	—
1 piece of bark tanned leather _____	—	16	—	weakness it's only worth _____	5	—	—
Some small bark tanned _____	—	—	—	Rye 29. 12 "bundle piles" _____	—	—	—
skins _____	—	6	—	week _____	9	32	—
1 hairy calf skin _____	—	4	—	Oats 23 piles _____	3	16	—
1 small glove skin _____	—	4	—	Mixed crops, rye and oats _____	—	—	—
1 prepared horse skin _____	—	4	—	4 piles _____	—	40	—
1 old bag _____	—	12	—	Barley, 6½ piles _____	1	—	—
1 old suitcase _____	—	2	—	<u>Livestock</u>	—	—	—
<u>More Wooden Objects</u>	—	—	—	1 brown spotted _____	—	—	—
2 small boxes, in the attic _____	—	16	—	bullock _____	6	24	—
3 small tubs with lids, in the attic _____	—	6	—	1 black cow _____	3	—	—
				1 white flowered _____	3	—	—
				1 Ditto red spotted _____	4	—	—
				1 Ditto red spotted _____	2	32	—
				1 Ditto reddish _____	2	32	—
Brought Forward _____	393	33	—	Brought Forward _____	430	29	6

²⁰² Spanskt ror = spanskror = Spanish cane.

5.4.2. Estate Records for Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl

Brought Forward _____	430	29	6	<p>a disposal of September 6th, 1764 where her deceased husband had provided seed for 1 acre of both fields, half of it rye, and half of it barley, and fodder for 2 and 4 sheep, and necessary house, etc.</p>
2 one year old calves _____	—	32	—	
2 old ..., used as supplies for the surviving relatives	—	—	—	
7 old sheep and 5 lambs _____	4	16	—	
1 brown horse, 17 years old _____	4	—	—	
1 sow _____	—	40	—	
2 pigs _____	—	32	—	
Total _____	446	10	11	
<p><u>The estate debts</u> To Samuel Andersson in Britabo, the widow told that the loan was taken for her time but that it was renewed in 1777 by a bond. _____</p>				<p>Grand Total²⁰³ 3...</p> <p>Thus the inventory was made with our best intentions <i>Utsu(pra)</i> as above.</p> <p>Official valuers <i>G. Sjöland(er)?</i></p> <p><i>H: C: Mellbergh</i> A distressed widow</p> <p><i>Otto L: Engdahl</i> Son of the house</p> <p><i>Erik Swänsson</i> As representative of the infant</p> <p>The pauper's share of estate records is paid, praised the Lord, <i>Joh, Fovelin</i></p>
	66	32	—	
Ditto 3 years interest _____	10	—	—	
Ditto _____	—	24	—	
To the widow Margrete in Västthult _____	3	16	—	
Ditto interest _____	—	24	—	
The pauper's share of Inventory sum _____	30	6	—	
Court stamp fee at least _____	—	32	—	
The son Otto Lorentz Engdahl showed the official valuers a document dated December 6 th , 1779 in which the deceased father promised him a share in the undivided house of 5 R:s 32 s.	5	32	—	
The widow showed a	—	—	—	

²⁰³ After the debts have been deducted

Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth

Name	Samuel Andersson	Name	Elisabeth
Born	c. 1671	Born	c. 1671
Parish	Unknown	Parish	Unknown
Died	December, 1739	Died	March, 1739
Parish	Bälaryd	Parish	Bälaryd
Occupation	Master mason and churchwarden	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sara	April, 1700	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Maria	Unknown	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Christer	1707	Bälaryd	July 17, 1727	Bälaryd
Anders	1709	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	May, 1711	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Annika	September, 1713	Bälaryd	December 17, 1783	Bälaryd

Early Years (1671-1700)

Samuel Andersson was born around 1671.²⁰⁴ His father's name was Anders and his mother's name is unknown. It's unknown where Samuel was born. It's also unknown how many siblings he had.

In 1671...

- The King of Sweden was Karl XI, the King of France was Louis XIV, and the King of England was Charles XII.
- Scottish hero Rob Roy was born.
- Sweden signed an alliance with France.
- The first Seventh Day Baptist church in America is founded at Newport, Rhode Island.

The Name "Samuel"

The name "Samuel" derives from the Hebrew name *Schemuel*, which means "God hears prayer." In the Old Testament, Samuel was the prophet who anointed King David. The name day for Samuel in Sweden is September 1st.

²⁰⁴ Lommaryd Household Examinations, Vol. LIa:3 (1847-1849), page 185

According to Samuel's burial record, he was a master brick-layer.²⁰⁵ Thus, when he was a teenager, he may have been the apprentice of a master brick-layer. During this time, Samuel would have lived with the master brick-layer he was being trained by. Samuel most likely trained for a few years under this person until he was qualified to become a journeyman.

Läring – Apprentices

When a person in Old Sweden started their career as a craftsman, he first started as a *läring*, or apprentice and learned from a *mästare*, or master craftsman. The terms of an apprentice's training (such as how old they had to be or how many years that had to train) was regulated by the Guild enactment and varied between different crafts. Only boys who were born in wedlock were eligible to be apprentices. According to the 1720 Guild enactments, an apprentice had to be 14 years old and train for three to five years. Apprentices lived with their masters and were responsible for carrying out various household duties. In addition, apprentices also had to assist the journeymen with different tasks. Apprentices received little to no payment for their work and were also charged for the training they received from their masters.

At the end of an apprentice's training, they had to complete a *gesällprov*, or qualifying piece of work to complete their training and become a journeyman. This piece had to be a product within their craft, such as a piece of furniture, and was evaluated by different masters that had to approve it in order for the apprentice to become a journeyman. In many ways, this qualifying work was like an exam. Once the work was approved, the apprentice underwent a ritual initiation ceremony to be recognized as a journeyman.

After Samuel had finished his training as an apprentice, he would have become a journeyman and continued to train to become a master brick-layer. It's likely that Samuel travelled all over the countryside during his time as a journeyman, and trained with a number of different master brick-layers. He may even have spent some time training in the city of Jönköping. After training as a journeyman for a few years, Samuel completed his training and was recognized as a master brick-layer.

Gesäller – Journeymen

After their apprenticeship ended, apprentices in Old Sweden went on to become *gesäller*, or journeymen. It was common for journeymen to wander the countryside and work with different master craftsmen for a few years. This stage of their training was called *gesällvandringar*. By working with different master craftsmen, journeymen acquired the valuable skills for their craft. In order to become a master craftsman, a journeyman had to pass an examination and receive his *mästarprov*, or master craftsman's certificate.

²⁰⁵ Bälaryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 84

By 1697²⁰⁶, Samuel was living at Hillerstorp, a farm in northeast Bälaryd Parish, where he worked as a farmhand. Around this time, he married a woman named Elisabeth. Unfortunately, their marriage record can't be found. It's unknown what Elisabeth's surname was and who were parents were. Elisabeth was also born around 1671.²⁰⁷ During this time, a number of other farmers also lived at Hillerstorp with their families, including farmers named Sven²⁰⁸, Jons²⁰⁹, and Pehr²¹⁰.

Baptisms in which Samuel Anderson was a Witnesses

- **April 4, 1697** - Baptism of Sven of Hillerstorp's daughter, Anna.¹
- **October 4, 1697** - Baptism of Jons of Hillerstorp's son, Erland.²
- **January 2, 1698** - Baptism Pehr of Hillerstorp's daughter, Elisabeth.³
- **March 22, 1699** - Baptism of Nils Månsson of Skärsjö's daughter, Elisabeth.⁴
- **August 26, 1713** - Baptism of Anders Andersson of Hultsbäck's son, Anders.⁵
- **February 20, 1715** - Baptism of Zachris Johansson of Skärsjö's son, Måns.⁶
- **November 1, 1717** - Baptism of Anders Andersson of Skärsjö's daughter, Anna.⁷
- **March 12, 1722** - Baptism of Jöns Olufsson of Björka's daughter, Annika.⁸
- **March 23, 1722** - Baptism of Lars Danielsson of Skärsjö's son, Daniel.⁹
- **March 31, 1722** - Baptism of Anders Andersson of Hultsbäck's daughter, Kerstin.¹⁰
- **September 7, 1722** - Baptism of Jon Hultner of Haddarp's son, Frindrik.¹¹
- **October 22, 1722** - Baptism of Måns Nilsson of Skärsjö's daughter, Maria.¹²
- **December 3, 1728** - Baptism of Gåsta Johansson and Elin Nielsdotter in Östra Kojan's son, Måns.¹³
- **January 10, 1729** - Baptism of Johan Jönsson and Kerstin Germundsdotter in Östra Kojan's son, Anders.¹⁴
- **December 7, 1734** - Baptism of Anders Andersson of Hultsbäck's daughter, Ingebor.¹⁵

¹ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1688-1701), page 112

² Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1688-1701), page 112

³ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1688-1701), page 113

⁴ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1688-1701), page 114

⁵ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 7

⁶ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 10

⁷ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 19

⁸ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 34

⁹ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 34

¹⁰ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 34

¹¹ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 36

¹² Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 37

¹³ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 147

¹⁴ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 147

¹⁵ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 165

²⁰⁶ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1688-1701), page 112

²⁰⁷ Lommaryd Household Examinations, Vol. LIIa:3 (1847-1849), page 185

²⁰⁸ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1688-1701), page 112

²⁰⁹ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1688-1701), page 112

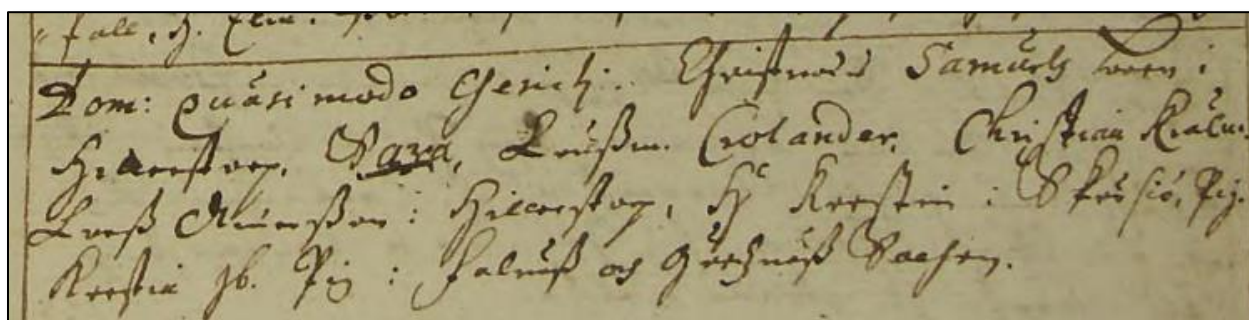
²¹⁰ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1688-1701), page 113

Raising a Family at Hillerstorp (1700-1733)

After they were married Samuel and Elisabeth lived together in a cottage in Hillerstorp, where they lived for the remainder of their lives. In early April of 1700, Elisabeth gave birth to Sara, their eldest daughter. Sara was baptized at Bälaryd Church on April 8th. The witnesses at the baptism were Sheriff Crolander, Christian Kiälman, Lars Andersson in Hillerstorp, housewife Kerstin in Skärsjö, maid Kerstin in Skärsjö, and a maid in Falanäs, Järnsnäs Parish.²¹¹



Hillerstorp, Bälaryd - Where the family of Samuel Anderson and Elisabeth lived



Baptism record of Sara Samuelsdotter – April 8th, 1700

Transcription:

Dom: quasimodo Geniti, christnandes Samuels barn i Hillerstorp, Sara, Länsm. Crolander, Christian Kiälman, Lars Andersson i Hillerstorp, h. Kerstin i Skärsjö, pig. Kerstin j.b., pig. i Falanäs i Gärsnäs socken

Translation:

On the first Sunday after Easter Sunday (April 8th), christened Samuel's child Sara in Hillerstorp. Witnesses: The sheriff Crolander, Christian Kiälman, Lars Andersson in Hillerstorp, wife Kerstin in Skärsjö, maid Kerstin from the same place, maid in Falanäs in Järnsnäs Parish

²¹¹ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1688-1701) page 114

Sometime in the 1690s or 1700s, Samuel finished his training as a journeyman and was recognized as a master-bricklayer.

Mästaren – Master Craftsmen

Mästaren, or master craftsman, was the term for a craftsman who had achieved the highest level of craftsmanship in their field. A master craftsman could independently practice their profession and employ apprentices and journeymen. All craftsmen belonged to a guild which regulated their craft. The guild could regulate the type of tools a craftsman used, as well as limit the amount of competition within a trade. In order to practice his craft, a master craftsman needed to be granted a *burskap*, or franchise, by the city he lived in. Master craftsmen that practiced their craft outside of their guild were known as *frimästare*, or free masters. Free master craftsmen existed as early as the 17th century and representations of them were issued in 1719 and 1724. However, they were frequently ridiculed by craftsmen who were members of guilds and they were usually mediocre at their craft. In 1846, the requirement for a master craftsman's diploma was abolished.

Sometime in the 1700s, Elisabeth gave birth to a daughter named Maria. However, since the baptism records from Bälaryd Parish are missing from 1702 to 1710, it's unknown when she was born.²¹² Around 1707, Elisabeth gave birth to a son named Christer.²¹³ However, Christer's baptism also wasn't documented, so it's unknown when he was born.

Gaps in Swedish Records

Sometimes in Swedish churchbooks from the 17th and 18th centuries, there is a gap or years in which no records were recorded. This could've happened for a variety of reasons. Sometimes, churches went without a fulltime vicar for a number of years, and thus records weren't kept during this time. Records may have also been lost or destroyed in a fire.

Baptisms in which Elisabeth was a Witness

- **March 13, 1695** - Baptism of Per Ehrlandsson in Karstorp's daughter, Kerstin.¹
- **March 13, 1715** - Baptism of Anders Andersson of Hultsbäck's son, Johan.²
- **January 24, 1720** - Baptism of Lars Svensson in Skärsjö's daughter, Kirstin.³
- **August 30, 1722** - Baptism of Sven of Tolarp's son, Johan.⁴

¹ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1688-1701), page 110

² Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 10

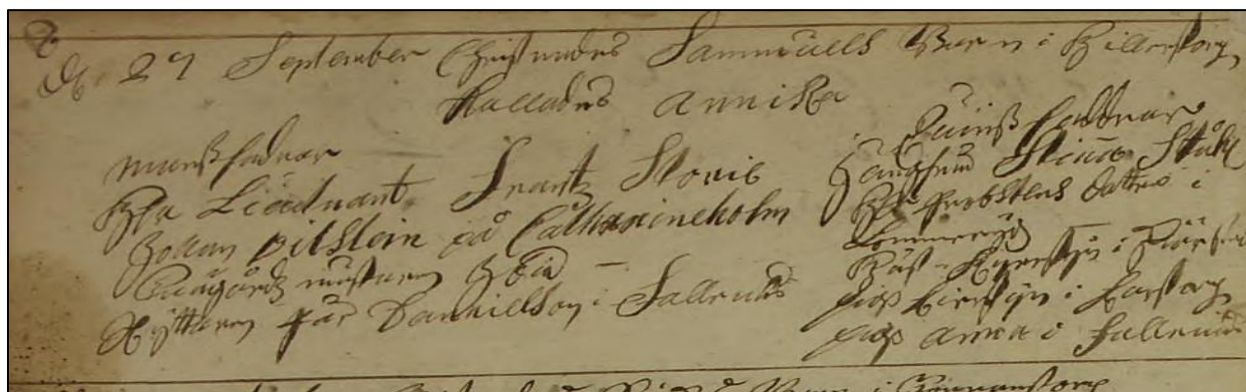
³ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 26

⁴ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 36

²¹² Bälaryd Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 119

²¹³ Bälaryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 71

Sometime in 1709, Elisabeth gave birth to a son named Anders.²¹⁴ Unfortunately, Anders's baptism wasn't recorded. In May of 1711, Elisabeth gave birth to a son named Sven. Sven was baptized at Bälaryd Church on May 15th.²¹⁵ In late September of 1713, Elisabeth gave birth to a daughter named Annika. Annika was baptized at Bälaryd Church on September 27th. The witnesses at her baptism were Lieutenant Frantz Storil, Miss Stina Ståhl (the pastor of Lommaryd Parish's daughter), Johan Bilstein of Catharineholm, a master gardener, cavalryman Pär Danielsson in Sallrud, housewife Kierstin in Skärsjö, maid Kirstin, and maiden Anna in Sallerud.²¹⁶



Baptism record of Annika Samuelsdotter – September 27th, 1713

Transcription:

d. 27 September Christnades Samuels barn i Hillerstorp
kallades Annika.

Mansfaddrar

Hr Lieutnant Frantz Storil?
Johan Bilstein på Catharineholm,
Trägårdsmästaren hvid – “ -
Ryttaren Pär Danielsson i Sallrud.

Quinsfaddrar

Jungfru Stina Ståhl
Hr probstens dotter i
Lommarydh
hust Kierstijn i Skärsjö
pig Kierstijn i ?stary
pig. Anna i Sallerud

Translation:

September 27, Samuel's child in Hillerstorp was christened
and called Annika.

Male witnesses:

Mr. Lieutenant Frantz Storil?
Johan Bilstein at Catharineholm
Master gardener at – “ -
The rider Pär Danielsson in Sallrud

Female witnesses:

Miss Stina Ståhl
The pastor's daughter i
Lommaryd
wife Kirstin in Skärsjö
maid Kirstin in ?stary
maid Anna in Sallerud

²¹⁴ Lommaryd Household Examinations, Vol. LIa:3 (1728-1742), page 185

²¹⁵ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 3

²¹⁶ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 8



Interior of Bälaryd Church

Samuel and Elisabeth's family attended church at Bälaryd Church. According to Samuel's burial record, he served as a *kyrkovärd*, or deacon for that church.²¹⁷ Thus, he must have been a deeply religious man. As a deacon, Samuel was responsible for assisting with church services and worked closely with the pastor of Bälaryd Church. From 1697 to 1720, the pastor was Zacharias Johannis Ståhl. From 1720 to 1739, the pastor was Samuel Clementis Flodin.

Kyrkovärd – Churchwardens

In the Swedish Church, the position of *kyrkovärd* (which translates to "church warden") is similar to the office of a church deacon. Kyrkvärdar were responsible for assisting with church services and performed various duties, such as welcoming guests, handing out hymn books, helping facilitate communion, and collecting offerings from the church members. In 1883, the position of kyrkvärd was significantly demoted, and kyrkvärdar subsequently were primarily responsible for the care of the church's furniture.

Easter Sunday at Bälaryd Church in 1716

Easter Sunday, April 1st, was a troubled day for many. The Great Northern War had now been waged for 16 years and Sweden's economy was in bad shape. As the Easter service commenced at Bälaryd Church, many of the parishioners' minds were on the war. As a churchwarden, however, Samuel Andersson's attentions were completely focused on ensuring that the service went smoothly. Samuel sat in a chair in front of the church, close to where Zacharias Johannis Ståhl, the vicar of Bälaryd Church, preached from the pulpit. Elisabeth, Samuel's wife, sat on the right side of the church with their his daughters, Sara, Maria, and Annika, while his three sons, Christer, Anders, and Sven sat on the left side. As the service stretched on, Samuel attentively watched the parishioners, making sure that none of them were sleeping. If he caught someone sleeping, he would make their way over to where they sat and hit them with a beadle. Finally, around noon, the service commenced and the parishioners returned to their homes to solemnly spend Easter with their families and reflect on the wonder of Christ's resurrection.

*By Jeffrey High and Elisabeth Tonquist

²¹⁷ Bälaryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 84

As a churchwarden, Samuel was one of the most influential people in Bälaryd Parish and was second-in-command to the parish vicar. He must have worked closely with Zacharias Johannis Ståhl and Samuel Clementis Flodin to ensure that order was kept throughout the parish and that various parish issues were resolved. Samuel was responsible for carrying out discipline throughout Bälaryd and likely enforced fines and punishments for behavior that was frowned on by the Church, such as public drunkenness, not attending church services or pregnancies out of wedlock. Samuel also regularly attended parish council meetings in Bälaryd, in which all matters of parish matters were discussed, such as church finances, assisting the parish's poor, and approving marriages of various parishioners.

Bylag - Village Councils in Old Sweden

For centuries, all types of local matters were discussed at parish meetings. In ancient times, a village council, known as a *bylag*, regularly met to discuss all parish matters, ranging from land disputes to church repairs. The *byrätt*, the parish's court, settled all types of disputes between men in the parish. After the Christianization of Sweden, parish matters were predominately decided by the Church. Priests thus had the heavy responsibility of resolving all types of issues throughout the parish. Second in office to the priest (or vicar after the Protestant Reformation of Sweden in the 16th century) was the churchwarden, who helped the priest oversee various church matters. The churchwarden was also responsible for maintaining order and discipline throughout the parish. In the Middle Ages, the office of sexton was created, which was responsible for maintaining the church and the rectory, as well as the church's farmland. The church's pastor served as the chairman at parish meetings, and tried his best to keep order in the meetings.

Various Other Types of Records in Swedish Churchbooks

In addition to birth and baptisms, marriages, and deaths and burials, a number of other records are sometimes found in old Swedish churchbooks, including:

Räkenskaper för kyrka: Church accounting records

Räkenskaper för fattigvård: Church accounting for the poor

Prost vid prostning: List of parish priests

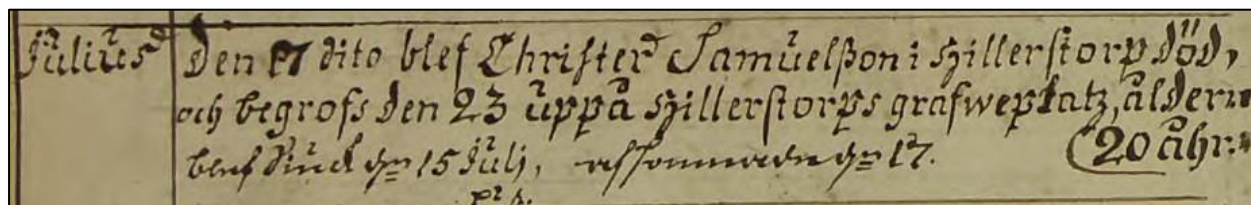
Flyttningslängd: Moving records

Kyrko Inventering: Church inventory



Bälaryd church records - 1686

On November 4th, 1716, Sara, Samuel and Elisabeth's eldest daughter, was married to a man named Jon Rafwelsson.²¹⁸ On October 13th, 1723 their daughter Maria was married to a man named Anders Joensson.²¹⁹ Anders, their fourth eldest child, was married to a woman named Annika Nilsdotter on October 9th, 1726. On July 17, 1727, Christer, Samuel and Elisabeth's third eldest child died. He was buried in the graveyard at Hillerstorp on July 23rd.²²⁰



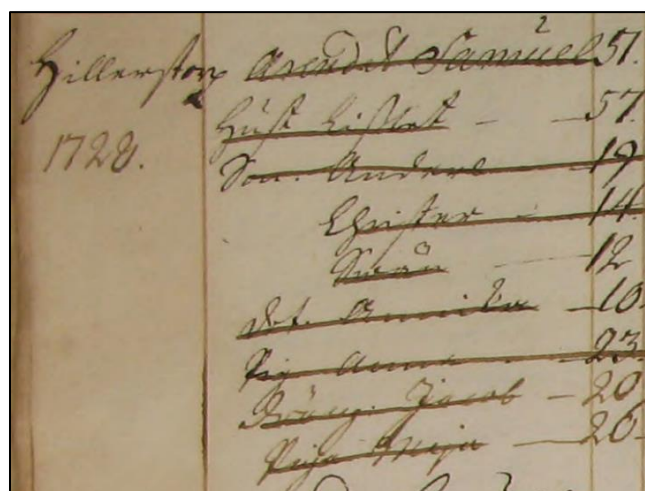
Death and burial record of Christer Samuelsson – July 23rd, 1727

Transcription:

*Julius Den 17 dito blef Christer Samuelsson i Hillerstorp död,
och begravs den 23 uppå Hillerstorps grafweplat, ålder
Blef siuk den 15 Juli, avsmnade d. 17. 20 åhr.*

Translation:

*July The 17th of the same month, Christer Samuelsson died
and was buried the 23rd in Hillerstorp's graveyard,
He became sick on the 15th and passed away on the 17th. 20 years old.*



Household Examination showing Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth's family at Hillerstorp, Bälaryd Parish in 1728

Lommaryd Household Examinations, Vol Lla:3

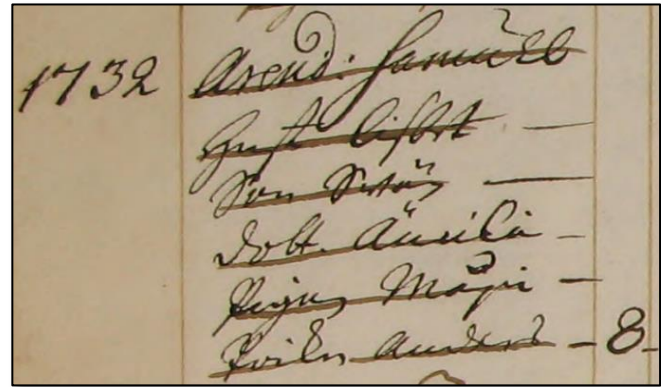
The earliest household examinations for Bälaryd Parish can be found in Lommaryd Household Examinations, Vol Lla:3, which covers the years 1728 to 1742. The family of Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth are listed as living at Hillerstorp on page 185 of this book. These are the earliest household examinations that any of the High family's Swedish ancestors can be found in.

²¹⁸ Bälaryd Marriages, Vol.C:2 C:2 (1711-1789), page 71

²¹⁹ Bälaryd Marriages, Vol.C:2 (1711-1789), page 119

²²⁰ Bälaryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 71

During the late 1720s and early 1730s, maids named Anna and Maja, a farmhand named Jacob, and a young boy named Anders lived with Samuel and Elisabeth's family at Hillerstorp.²²¹ Annika, Samuel and Elisabeth's youngest daughter, was married to a man named Erick Siggesson on October 22nd, 1732.²²² Less than a year later, Sven, their youngest son, was married to a woman named Elisabeth Arvidsdotter on October 19, 1733.²²³



Household Examination showing Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth's family at Hillerstorp, Bälaryd Parish - 1732

Spring in Old Sweden



Painting of Spring in Old Sweden from Marbäck's Old schoolhouse

Spring brought the start of the farming season in Old Sweden. One the snow had melted and the fields had dried, farmers started to plow their fields. After they had plowed their fields, they sowed the seeds for their crops. Later, they dug ditches and ploughed their fields that were fallow for the season. Spring was a time of renewal on farms, and calves, chicks, ducklings, and piglets were born.

Village Law in Old Sweden

"Communal life obeyed an order of things which the village folk had themselves designed and established. Although known in Sweden since the 17th century, this autonomous village law is certainly of considerably older date. Some of its regulations could be harsh and sometimes it intervened in private matters which should have been no concern of the village as a whole. Evidence exists, for instance, that a village could arrogate to itself the right to forbid anyone living in it to marry outside its confines. Baskemölla village council in Österlen, Skåne, required a fine from any man marrying outside the village"

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

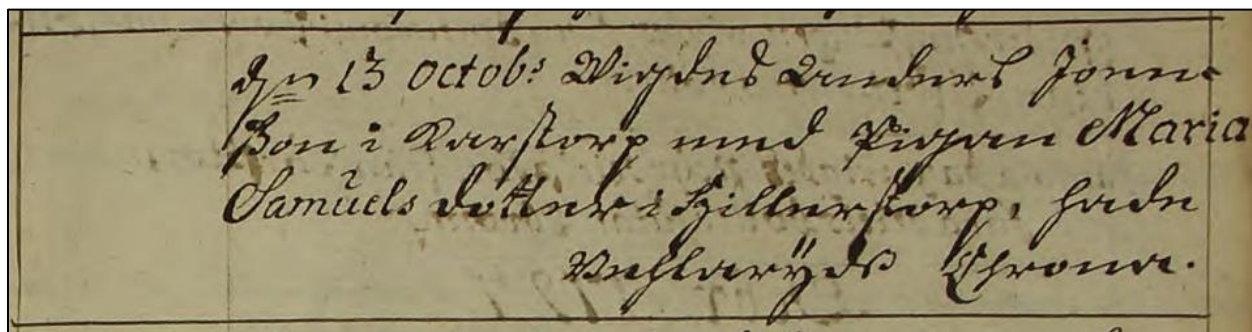
²²¹ Lommaryd Household Examinations, Vol. LIIa:3 (1728-1742), page 185

²²² Bälaryd Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 121

²²³ Flisby Marriages, Vol.C:2 (1700-1765), page 527

The Fate of Maria Samuelsdotter

Maria, Samuel and Elisabeth's second eldest daughter, was married to a man named Anders Joensson from Karstorp on October 13th, 1723. At the wedding, Maria wore the bridal crown, which was reserved for virgins.²²⁴



Marriage record of Anders Joensson and Maria Samuelsdotter – October 13th, 1723

Transcription:

Dn 13 Octobs wigdes Anders Jonnsson i Karstorp med pigan Maria Samuelsdotter i Hillerstorp och hade Bälaryds krona.

Translation:

The 13th of October, Anders Jonsson in Karstorp married maiden Maria Samuelsdotter in Hillerstorp and had Bälaryd's crown.

After the two were married, Maria moved to Karstorp to live with Anders.

Children of Anders Joensson and Maria Samuelsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Anders	March 22, 1724	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Samuel	December 28, 1725	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown

Maria and Anders had at least two sons. Anders, their first-born son, was born on March 22, 1724.²²⁵ Samuel, their second eldest son, was born on December 28, 1725.²²⁶ No further records can be found which mention Maria after the birth of her son Samuel, and it's unknown when she died.

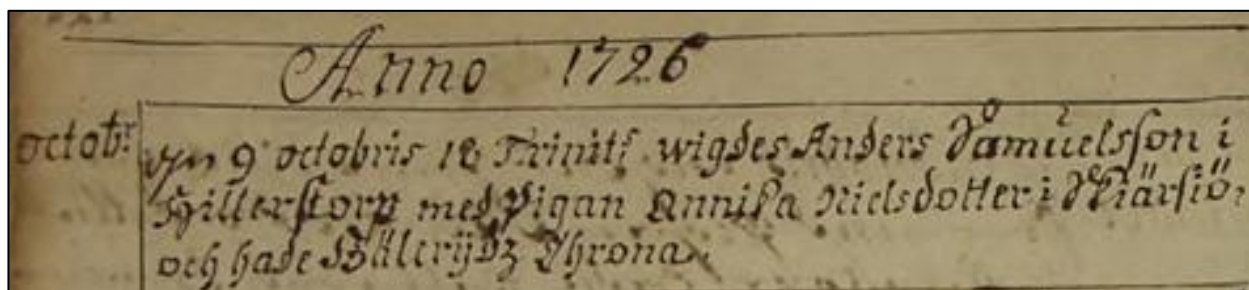
²²⁴ Bälaryd Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 119

²²⁵ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2, page 43

²²⁶ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2, page 139

The Fate of Anders Samuelsson

Anders, Samuel and Elisabeth's eldest son, was married to a woman named Annika Nilsdotter from the Skärsjö on October 9, 1726. At the wedding, Annika wore the bridal crown.²²⁷



Marriage record of Anders Samuelsson and Annika Nilsdotter – October 9th, 1726

Transcription:

Octob^r den 9 Octobris 18 Trinitis wigdes Anders Samuelsson i Hillerstorp med pigan Annika Nilsdotter i Skärsjö och hade Bäleryds Krona.

Translation:

October 9th, 18th of Trinity, Anders Samuelsson in Hillerstorp married maiden Annika Nilsdotter in Skärsjö and had Bälaryd's crown.

After the wedding, Anders moved to Skärsjö to live with Annika.

Children of Anders Samuelsson and Annika Nilsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Kierstin	June 25, 1727	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Christer	February 10, 1729	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Ingeborg	September 17, 1732	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown

Anders and Annika had at least three children together. On June 25, 1727, Annika gave birth to their eldest child, a daughter named Kierstin.²²⁸ This may have been the maid who was living with Samuel and Elisabeth's family in the late 1720s. On February 10, Annika gave birth to a son named Christer.²²⁹ Annika gave birth to a daughter named Ingeborg on September 17, 1732.²³⁰ It's unknown when Anders Samuelsson died.

²²⁷ Bälaryd Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 120

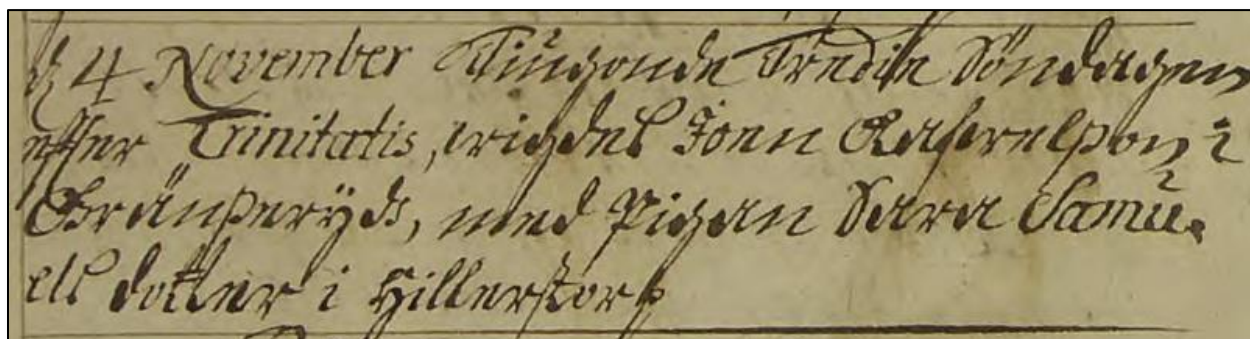
²²⁸ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2, page 143

²²⁹ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2, page 148

²³⁰ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2, page 157

The Fate of Sara Samuelsdotter

Sara, Samuel and Elisabeth's eldest daughter, was married to a man named Jon Rafwelsson from Gränseryd on November 4th, 1716. At the wedding, Sara wore the bridal crown. At this time, Sara was only 16 years old.²³¹



Marriage record of Jon Rafwelsson and Sara Samuelsdotter – November 4th, 1716

Transcription:

d. 4 November tjugonde tredje Söndagen
efter Trinitatis, wigdes Jonn Rafwelsson i
Gränseryd, med pigan Sara Samu-
elsdotter i Hillerstorp.

Translation:

The 4th of November, the 23rd Sunday
after Trinity, Jonn Rafwelsson in
Gränseryd married maiden Sara
Samuelsdotter in Hillerstorp.

After they were married, Sara and Jon moved to the farm Lönholmen Sörgård in Bälaryd.²³²



Household Examination showing Jon Rafwelsson and Sara Samuelsdotter's family at
Lönholmen Sörgård, Bälaryd Parish - 1741

²³¹ Bälaryd Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 1`5

²³² Lommaryd Household Examinations, Vol. Lia:3, page 239

Sara and Jon had at least eight children together: Lars (b. 1717), Annika (b. 1720), Maria (b. 1723), Elisabeth (b. 1729), Ingeborg (b. 1730), Swen (b. 1732), Lisbet (b. 1735), and Chierstin (b. 1741).

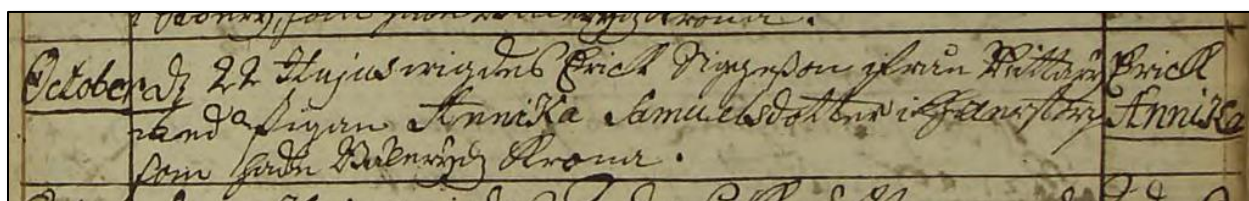
Children of Jon Rafwelsson and Sara Samuelsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Lars	c. 1717	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Annika	December 21, 1720	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Maria	1723	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Elisabeth	January 21, 1729	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Ingeborg	September 21, 1730	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Swen	December 19, 1732	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Lisbet	January 13, 1735	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Chierstin	May 22, 1741	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown

It's unknown when Sara Samuelsdotter died.

The Fate of Annika Samuelsdotter

Annika, Samuel and Elisabeth's eldest daughter, was married to a man named Erick Siggesson from Karstorp on October 22nd, 1732. At the wedding, Annika wore the bridal crown.²³³



Marriage record of Erick Siggesson and Annika Samuelsdotter – October 22nd, 1732

Transcription:

*October- dn 22 hujus wigdes Erick Siggesson ifrån Hvittaryd Erick
med pigan Annika Samuelsdotter i Karstorp Annika
som hade Bälaryds krona.*

Translation:

*October- the 22nd married, Erick Samuelsson from Vittaryd Erick
and maid Annika Samuelsdotter in Karstorp Annika
who had the Bälaryd crown.*

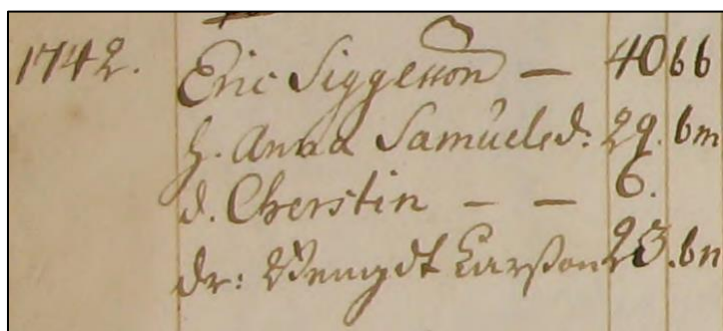
²³³ Bälaryd Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 121

After they were married, Erick moved to Hillerstorp to live with Annika.

Children of Eric Siggesson and Annika Samuelsdotter

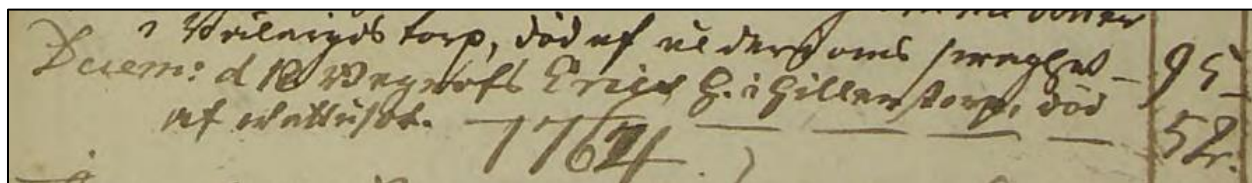
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Per	October 9, 1733	Bälaryd	September 17, 1740	Bälaryd
Unnamed child	Jul 2, 1735	Bälaryd	Before 1742	Bälaryd
Cherstin	1736	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown

Annika and Erick had at least three children: Per (b. 1733), an unnamed child that was born in 1735, and Cherstin (b. 1736).



Household Examination showing Eric Siggesson and Annika Samuelsdotter's family at Hillerstorp, Bälaryd Parish - 1732

Annika lived her entire life at Hillerstorp. She died from dropsy on December 18, 1763.²³⁴



Death record of Annika Samuelsdotter –December 18th, 1763

Transcription:

*Decem: d 18 begrafs Erics h. i Hillerstorp, död
af vattusot _____. 52*

Translation:

*December the 18th, Eric in Hillerstorp's wife died
of dropsy _____. 52 years old*

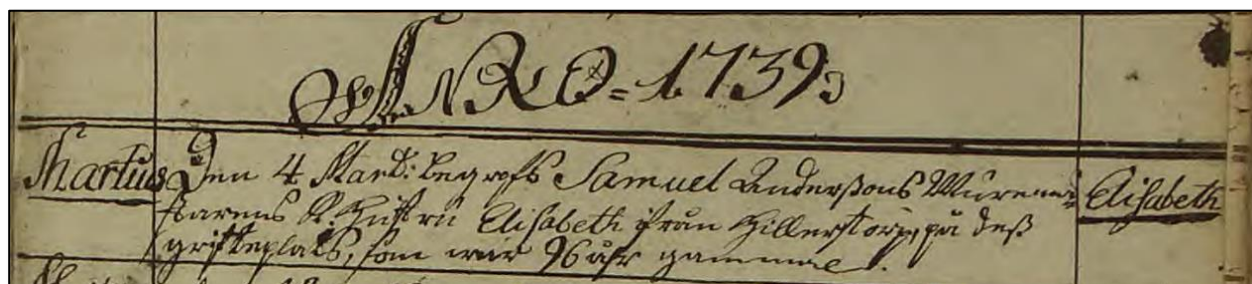
²³⁴ Bälaryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 103

The Final Days of Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth (1733-1739)

Samuel and Elisabeth spent the remainder of their days at Hillerstorp. After Sven, their youngest son, was married, he moved to Tällö, a farm just a half a kilometer north of Bälaryd Church, leaving them with an empty nest. Sometime in early March of 1739, Elisabeth passed away. She was buried in the cemetery at Hillerstorp on March 4th.²³⁵

An Error on Elisabeth's Burial Record

According to Elisabeth's burial record, she was 96 years old at the time of her death, suggesting that she was born around 1743. However, this would mean that she was 70 years old when she gave birth to Annika, her youngest child, in 1713, and cannot be correct.



Burial record of Elisabeth – March 4th, 1739

Transcription:

Anno 1739

Martius- den 4 Mart: begrofs Samuel Anderssons murmästarens hustru Elisabeth ifrån Hillerstorp, på dess grifteplats, som war 96 åhr gammal.

Elisabeth

Translation:

Year 1739

March- the 4th of March, Samuel Andersson's the master bricklayer's wife Elisabeth from Hillerstorp was buried in her tomb, she was 96 years old.

Elisabeth

Samuel Andersson - A Skilled Craftsman and Respected Churchwarden

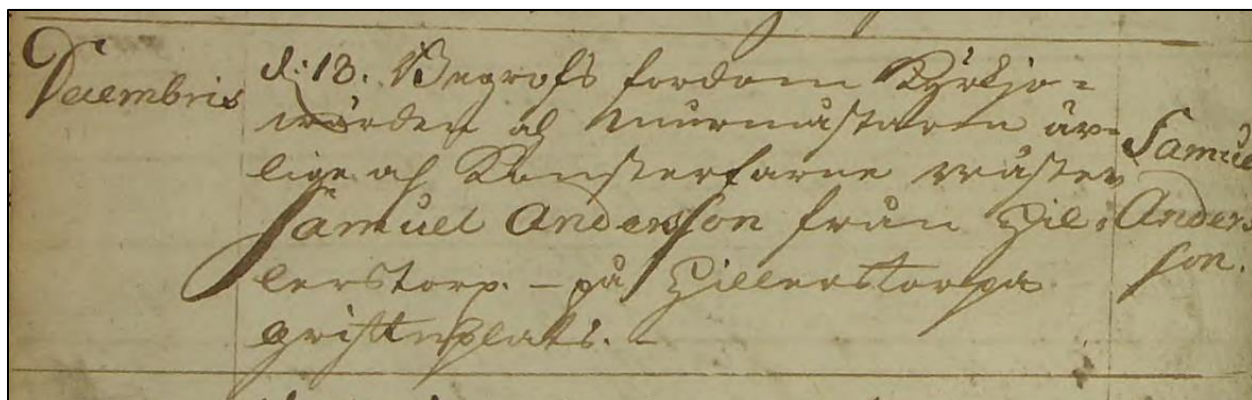
Samuel Andersson appears to have been a very respected figure in Bälaryd. On his burial record, he is described as “honest” and “skilled.” He must have been quite skilled at his craft to be a master-bricklaying. As a churchwarden of Bälaryd Church, he was probably one of the most respected people in Bälaryd. The numerous baptisms Samuel served as a witness at supports this notion.

²³⁵ Bälaryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 83

Samuel didn't survive Elisabeth for very long. Just over nine months after Elisabeth's death, Samuel passed away in mid-December of 1739. He was buried in Hillerstorp's section in the cemetery of Bälaryd Church on December 18th.²³⁶



The cemetery of Bälaryd Church - The final resting place of Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth



Burial record of Samuel Andersson – December 18th, 1739

Transcription:

*Decembris d. 18. Begräfs fordom Kyrko-
värden och murmästaren, ärliga och Konsterfarne master
Samuel Andersson från Hillerstorp- på Hillerstorp
griftaplats.*

*Samuel
Anders-
son*

Translation:

*December the 18th, buried former churchwarden
and master bricklayer, honest
and craft-skilled master
Samuel Andersson from
Hillerstorp, in Hillerstorp
graveyard.*

*Samuel
Andersson*

²³⁶ Bälaryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 83

Quiz on Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth

1. Around what year were Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth born?
 - a. 1700
 - b. 1701
 - c. 1702
 - d. 1703
2. What parish did Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth live in?
 - a. Bälaryd
 - b. Barkeryd
 - c. Flisby
 - d. Marbäck
3. What farm did Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth raise their family at?
 - a. Hareryd
 - b. Skäsjö
 - c. Hillerstorp
 - d. Tällö
4. Samuel Andersson was a master _____.
5. How many children did Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth have together?
 - a. Three
 - b. Four
 - c. Five
 - d. Six
6. What was the name of Samuel and Elisabeth's eldest daughter?
7. What was the name of Samuel and Elisabeth's eldest son?
8. What position did Samuel Andersson serve at his church?
9. What was the name of Samuel and Elisabeth's son that died when he was 20?
10. What year did Samuel and Elisabeth die?

Answers: 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. bricklayer 5. d 6. Sara 7. Christer 8. churchwarden 9. Christer 10. 1739

Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter

Name	Arvid Ebbesson	Name	Elin Bengtsdotter
Born	c. 1670	Born	February or March, 1677
Parish	Unknown	Parish	Flisby
Died	February 26, 1758	Died	September 2, 1739
Parish	Flisby	Parish	Flisby
Occupation	Unknown (probably a farmer)	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Samuel Andersson and Elizabeth

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Ebbe	August, 1701	Flisby	Before November, 1703	Flisby
Ebbe	November 18, 1703	Flisby	December 15, 1769	Norra Solberga
Elizabeth	January, 1706	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Karin	February 19, 1710	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Maria	March 17, 1715	Flisby	April 9, 1750	Flisby

Early Years (1670-1701)

Arvid Ebbesson was born around 1670²³⁷. His father was Ebbe Arvidsson²³⁸ and his mother was probably Marit Bengtsdotter.²³⁹ Arvid had at least four brothers: Bengt (b. 1674), Per (b. 1677), Gustaf (b. 1681), and Johannes (b. 1686). Although it's unknown where Arvid was born, he may have been born at Brånstorp, a farm in southeast Flisby Parish, since his family was living there in 1674.²⁴⁰ By 1677, Arvid's family was living at Hareryd, a village in northeast Flisby.²⁴¹

The Name "Arvid"

The name "Arvid" (also spelled "Arfid" or "Arnvid") derives from the Old Norse *Arnviðr*, which is composed of the words "eagle" and "forest." The Name Day for Arvid in Sweden is August 31st.

²³⁷ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 605

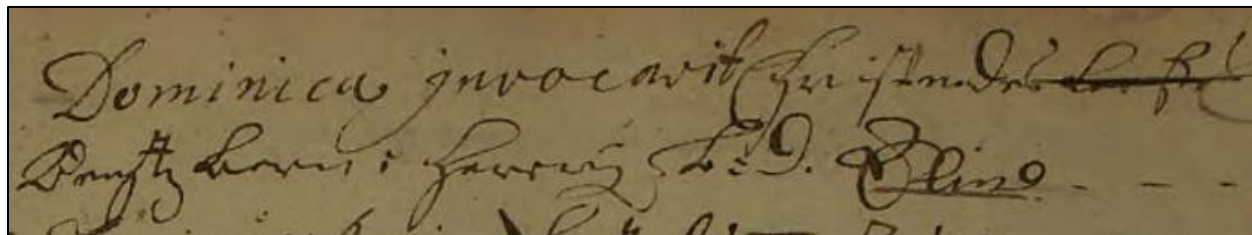
²³⁸ Although Arvid Ebbesson's birth and baptism record doesn't appear to exist, a man named Ebbe Arvidsson lived at Hareryd, the same farm the Arvid lived at, in the 17th century, and the patronymic tradition informs us that he was Arvid's father, particularly since Ebbe was an uncommon name.

²³⁹ On her burial record, (Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 26) Marit was listed as Ebbe Arvidsson's widow, so she was probably Arvid's mother.

²⁴⁰ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 41

²⁴¹ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 43

Elin Bengtsdotter was born in late February or early March of 1677 at Hareryd. Her father was Bengt Nilsson and her mother was probably Ingeborg Joensdotter.²⁴² On March 4th, she was baptized at Flisby Church.²⁴³ She was probably baptized by Lars Carlsson Wallenius, the vicar of Flisby Church at the time. It's unknown who the witnesses at her baptism were.



Baptism record of Elin Bengtsdotter - March 4th, 1677

Transcription:

*Dominica Invocavit christnades
Bengts barn i Hareryd K*D** Elin*

*K = *kallades* (called)
**D= *döpets* (baptized)

Translation:

*Invocavit Sunday christened
Bengt's child in Hareryd. Called and baptized Elin.*

The Name "Elin"

The name "Elin" is a Swedish variation of the name *Helena*, which is Greek for "light" or "brilliant." This name is very old and Saint Elin of Skövde lived in Sweden in the mid-12th century. The Name Day for Elin in Sweden is July 31st.

Elin lived at Hareryd for her entire life. She had at least two brothers, Nils (b. 1674) and Joen (b. 1683), and one sister, Karin (b. 1686). Elin knew Arvid Ebbesson for her entire life since both of them grew up at Hareryd. Their families lived close to one another and their parents were probably friends. During the late 17th century, there were four farms at Hareryd: Hareryd Norrgård, Hareryd Södergård, Hareryd Mellengård, and Hareryd Västergård. Around three or four families lived at each of these farms. Elin and Arvid lived at Hareryd Mellengård.²⁴⁴

²⁴² On her burial record (Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 259) Ingeborg is listed as Bengt Nilsson's widow, so she was probably Elin's mother.

²⁴³ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 43

²⁴⁴ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 45

By the 1690s, Arvid and Elin were both young adults. Arvid was probably a farmhand at Hareryd, and worked in the fields with his brothers. Elin probably worked as a maid at Hareryd. Ebbe Arvidsson, Arvid Ebbesson's father, passed away in April of 1695.²⁴⁵ Sometime before 1701, Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter were married. Unfortunately, their marriage record can't be found, so it's unknown when they were married.



Hareryd, Flisby - Where Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter's family lived

Baptisms in which Arvid Ebbesson was a Witnesses

- **April 30, 1693** - Baptism of Sven of Hareryd's son, Lars.¹
- **May 2, 1695**, - Baptism Feltwebelin's daughter, Ingrid ²
- **April 26, 1703** - Baptism Pehr Ebbesson and Anna Nilsdotter of Lilla Tofta's son, Nils.³
- **December 8, 1707** - Baptism of Swän Larsson and Kirstin Hällvardsdotter's daughter, Anna. ⁴
- **January 24, 1709** – Baptism of Nils Torestensson and Kirstin Nilsdotter's daughter, Kirstin.⁵
- **February 7, 1714** – Baptism of Nils Bengtsson and Anna Persdotter in Gifvarp's daughter, Anna.⁶
- **August 1, 1714** – Baptism of Gustaf Ebbesson and Elin Larsdotter of Hareryd's son, Johannes.⁷
- **March 30, 1718** – Baptism Bengt Håkansson and Ingrid Joensdotter in Hareryd's son, Nils. ⁸
- **June 2, 1718** – Baptism of Nils Bengtsson and Anna Persdotter in Hareryd's son, Peder.⁹
- **March 13, 1720** – Baptism of Swän Jonsson and Kirstin Månsdotter in Hareryd's son, Måns.⁹
- **July 10, 1720** – Baptism of Johannes Ebbesson and Sara Jönsdotter in Hareryd's daughter, Karin.¹⁰

¹ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 69

² Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 73

³ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 13

⁴ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 33

⁵ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 41

⁶ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 71

⁷ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 75

⁸ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 99

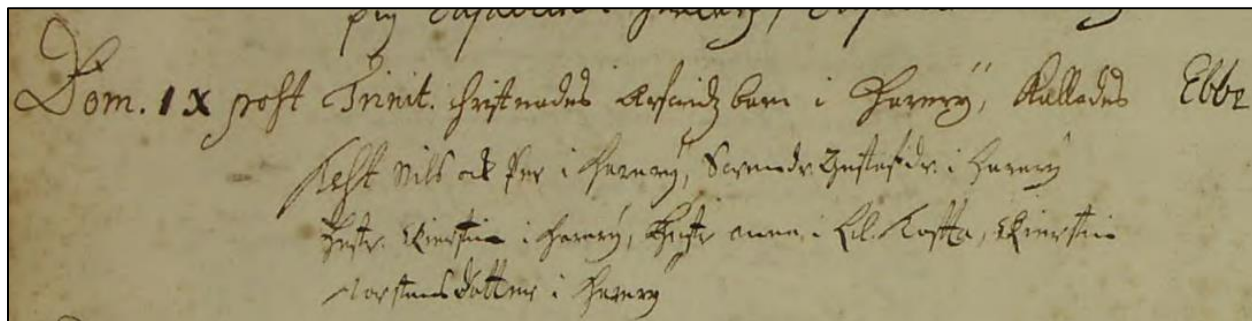
⁹ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 101

¹⁰ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 119

²⁴⁵ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 191

Raising a Family at Hareryd (1701-1742)

After they were married, Arvid and Elin lived together in a cottage at Hareryd Mellengård. Sometime in August of 1701, Elin gave birth to a son named Ebbe. Ebbe was baptized on August 19th. The witnesses at the baptism were Nils, Per, farmhand Sven, farmhand Gustaf, housewife Kerstin, and Christina Torstensdotter (all in Hareryd), and housewife Anna in Lilla Tofta.²⁴⁶ Sadly, Ebbe died sometime in his infancy.



Baptism record of Ebbe Arvidsson - August 19th, 1701

Transcription:

*Dom. IX post Trinit. christnades Arvids barn i Harery, kallades Ebbe
Test. Nils ock Per i Harery, Swen dr. Gustaf dr i Harery
hustr. Kierstin i Harery, hustr Anna i Lil. Tofta, Christina
Torstensdotter i Harery.*

Translation:

*9th Sunday after Trinity, Arvid's child in Hareryd was christened and called Ebbe.
Witnesses: Nils and Per in Hareryd, farmhand Sven, farmhand
Gustaf in Hareryd, housewife Kerstin in Hareryd, housewife Anna in
Lilla Tofta, Christina Torstensdotter in Hareryd*



The foundations of where the old building
for Flisby Church was

Every Sunday, Arvid and Elin's family attended services at Flisby Church, which was located just over a mile south of Hareryd. In the late 17th century, Lars Carlsson Wallenius served as the vicar of Flisby Church. Wallenius died in 1701 and Johannes Bruzelius served as the vicar in 1702. In 1703, Johannes Styrenius became the vicar of Flisby Church. Styrenius served as vicar for thirty years.

²⁴⁶ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 6

On November 18, 1703, Elin Bengtsdotter gave birth to another son named Ebbe. Ebbe was baptized at Flisby Church on November 22nd.²⁴⁷



Birth and baptism record of Ebbe Arvidsson - November 22nd, 1703

Transcription:

Dominica 26 christnades Arwid Ebbessons och dess hustru Elin Bangtsdotters barn i Hareryd, födt d. 18 Novemb och blef i dopet kallat — — — — Ebbe

Translation:

The 26th Sunday Arvid Ebbesson's and his wife Elin Bangtsdotter's child in Hareryd was christened, born the 18th of November and became called in baptism — — — — Ebbe.

Baptisms in which Elin Bengtsdotter was a Witnesses

- **May 2, 1695**, - Baptism Feltwebelin of Hareryd's daughter, Ingrid.¹
- **January 6, 1710** - Baptism of Nils Bengtsson and Anna Persdotter in Hareryd's daughter, Elin.²
- **September 11, 1715** - Baptism Gustaf Håkansson and Brita Jeansdotter of Hareryd's son, Johannes.³
- **March 18, 1716** - Baptism of Gustaf Ebbesson and Elin Larsdotter of Norra Sömmarstugan's daughter, Maria.⁴
- **July 13, 1718** - Baptism of Johannes Ebbesson and Sara Jonsdotter in Hareryd Mellengård's daughter, Maria.⁵
- **August 17, 1718** - Baptism of Corporal Swän Jonsson and Kirstin Månsdotter in Hareryd's twin daughters, Maria and Ingrid.⁶
- **December 3, 1721** - Baptism of Johannes Ebbesson and Sara Jönsdotter in Hareryd's son, Ebbe.⁷
- **March 3, 1723** - Baptism Bengt Håkansson and Ingrid Joensdotter in Hareryd's daughter, Karin.⁸

¹ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 73

² Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 51

³ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 83

⁴ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 85

⁵ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 101

⁶ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 103

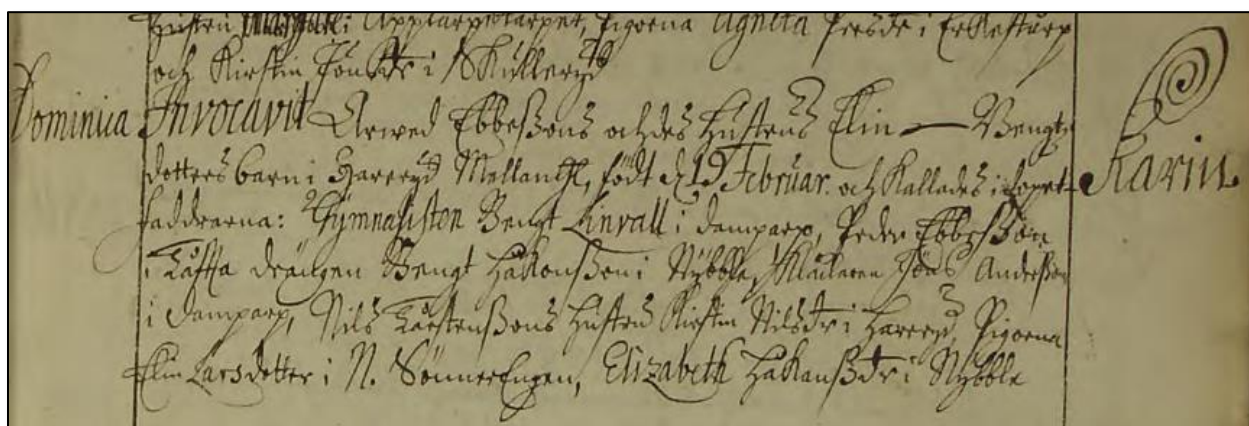
⁷ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 135

⁸ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 143

²⁴⁷ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 15

Sometime in January of 1706, Elin gave birth to a daughter named Elizabeth. Elizabeth was baptized at Flisby Church on January 13th.²⁴⁸ In December of 1709, Bengt Nilsson, Elin's father, died.²⁴⁹

Four years later, Elin gave birth to another daughter named Karin on February 19, 1710. Karin was baptized at Flisby Church on February 27th. The witnesses at the baptism were collegiate Bengt Linvall in Damparp, Peder Ebbesson in Tofta, farmhand Bengt Håkansson in Nybbla, painter Jöns Andersson in Damparp, Nils Torstensson's wife Kirstin Nilsdotter in Hareryd, maid Elin Larsdotter in Norra Sönnarstugan, and maid Elizabeth Håkansdotter in Nybbla.²⁵⁰



Birth and baptism record of Karin Arvidsdotter - February 27th, 1710

Transcription:

Dominica Invocavit Arwid Ebbessons och dess hustru Elin Bengtsdotters barn i Hareryd Mellang, födt d. 19 Februar och kallades i dopet Karin. Faddrarna: gymnasten Bengt Linvall i Damparp, Peder Ebbesson i Täfte, drängen Bengt Håkansson i Nybbla, Målaren Jöns Andersson i Damparp, Nils Tårstenssons hustru Kirstin Nilsdr i Hareryd, pigorna Elin Larsdotter i N. Sönnarstugan, Elizabeth Håkansdr i Nybbla.

Translation:

Invocavit Sunday (February 27th), Arwid Ebbesson's and his wife Elin Bengtsdotter's child in Hareryd Mellangård, born the 19th of February and called in baptism- Karin. Witnesses: collegiate Bengt Linvall in Damparp, Peder Ebbesson in Tofta, farmhand Bengt Håkansson in Nybbla, painter Jöns Andersson in Damparp, Nils Torstensson's wife Kirstin Nilsdotter in Hareryd, maids Elin Larsdotter in Norra Sönnarstugan, Elizabeth Håkansdotter in Nybbla.

²⁴⁸ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 23

²⁴⁹ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 235

²⁵⁰ Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 45

Life in early 18th century Sweden was full of economic hardship, disease, and death. In addition to the country's involvement in the disastrous Great Northern War, a lethal plague devastated the country from 1708 to 1712. In Bälaryd, the parish north of Flisby, 50 people died from the plague within a few years.²⁵¹ Arvid and Elin's family must have been deeply afraid of contracting this plague.

The Great Northern War Plague Outbreak

The bubonic plague that ravaged Sweden's population from 1708 to 1712 was part of an epidemic that spread through the Baltic and East-Central areas of Europe. This bacterial infection, which includes fever, headaches, and vomiting, is mainly spread through small animals, such as fleas, and causes the lymph nodes to swell. If untreated, the plague can be fatal within ten days. The Great Northern War plague outbreak probably originated in Central Asia, and spread throughout Europe through the frequent soldier movements that took place during the war. In June of 1710, a strain of the plague entered Stockholm, primarily affecting the women and children in the city's poorer sections. Soon, the plague spread throughout Sweden, killing hundreds of thousands of Swedes. During this time, the county of Jönköping lost nearly a third of its population.

The Importance of Flax in Old Sweden



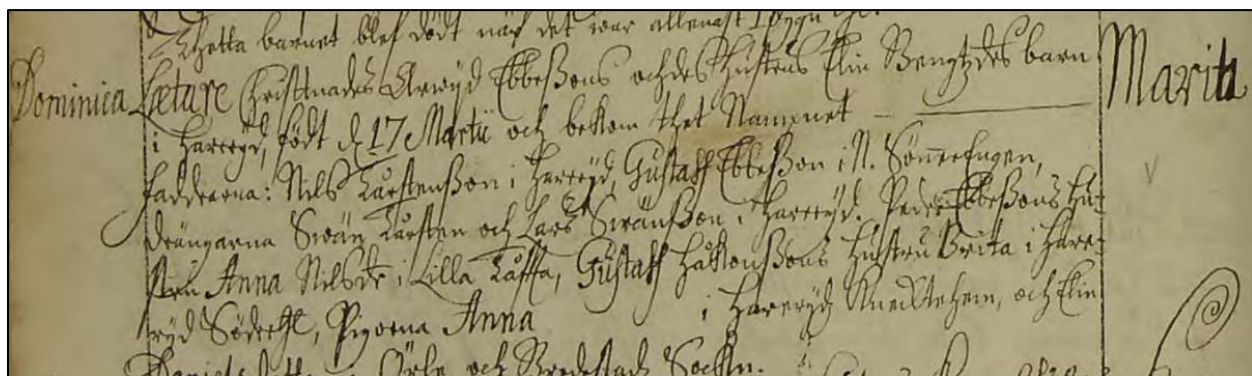
"The flax fields with their blue flowers added a dash of color to the old village lands and were a splendid sight to the eye...But to turn this new plant into cloth called for lengthy and troublesome work, not to say a great deal of patience. From the day when the flax seed was sown on the ploughed field to the day when the linen flax cloth was finally spread out on the ground for a bleaching a whole calendar year had passed."

"The process began one spring and ended the next. Before it could be turned into clothing for the body, or sheets or bolsters for a bed, the flax had to go through a long and complex process. No fewer than eleven stages were involved: 1. Sowing, 2. Reaping, 3. Drying, 4. Beating, 5. Breaking, 6. Tawing, 7. Heckling, 8. Spinning, 9. Winding, 10. Weaving, and 11. Bleaching."

Source: Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People*, page 195

²⁵¹ Lönnerholm p. 296

On March 17, 1715, Elin gave birth to a daughter named Marit. Marit was baptized at Flisby Church on March 27th. At the baptism, the witnesses were Nils Tårstensson in Hareryd, Gustaf Ebbesson (Arvid's brothers) in Norra Sönnarstugan (Arvid's brother), farmhands Swän Tårsten and Lars Swänsson in Hareryd, Anna Nilsdotter in Lilla Tofta (Arvid's sister-in-law), Gustaf Håkansson's wife Brita in Hareryd Södergård, maiden Anna in Hareryd Smedhemmet, and maid Elin Danielsdotter in Örla in Bredestad Parish.²⁵²



Birth and baptism record of Maria Arvidsdotter - March 27th, 1715

Transcription:

Dominica Laetare christnades Arwid Ebbessons och dess hustrus Elin Bengtsdrs barn i Hareryd, födt d. 17 Martii och bekom thet namnet _____ Marit Faddrarna: Nils Tårstensson i Hareryd, Gustaf Ebbesson i N. SönnarEngen drängarna Swän Tårsten och Lars Swänsson i Hareryd, Per Ebbessons hustru Anna Nilsdotter i Lilla Tåfta, Gustaf Håkanssons hustru Brita i Hareryd Södregd, Pigorna Anna i Hareryd Smedhehem? och Elin Danielsdotter i Örla och Bredestads sockn.

Translation:

Mid-Lent Sunday, Arvid Ebbesson's and his wife Elin Bengtsdotter's child in Hareryd, born 17 March and was given the name _____ Marit. Witnesses: Nils Torstensson in Hareryd, Gustaf Ebbesson in Sönderängen Norrgården, farmhands Sven Torstensson and Lars Svensson in Hareryd, Per Ebbesson's wife Anna Nilsdotter in Lilla Tofta, Gustaf Håkansson's wife Brita in Hareryd Södergård, maids Anna in Hareryd Smedhemmet? and Elin Danielsdotter in Örla in Bredestad Parish.

By 1720, Ebbe, Arvid and Elin's eldest son, was 17 years old and spent most of his time helping his father work in the fields. Elizabeth, their eldest daughter, was 14 years old and was probably busy helping her mother with various chores around their cottage. Karin, their second youngest daughter, was ten years old, while Marit, their youngest child, was five.

²⁵² Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 80

In the autumn of 1722, Ingeborg Joensdotter, Elin's mother died.²⁵³ A few years later, Marit Bengtsdotter, Arvid's mother passed away in the summer of 1725.²⁵⁴ Arvid and Elin's family worked hard to provide for themselves. While Ebbe helped Arvid plough in the fields, Elizabeth, Karin, and Marit assisted Elin with various chores, such as turning flax into useful materials, like clothing.

Working with Flax at Hareryd *

The flax fields at Hareryd brought to one's mind the colors of the Swedish flag—the hot yellow sun shining down upon the rich blue of the flax flowers. Elin Bengtsdotter was in charge of the flax fields, and enlisted the help of her three daughters to assist. Elisabeth, Karin, and Maria, along with their mother, sowed the tiny seeds in the spring, after the earth was workable. Much care went into the flax-growing, including daily weeding of the fields. When summer came, the delicate flowers faded and the pods turned brown on the stalks, and the flax was ready to harvest. Elin and her daughters pulled the stalks from the soil and bound them in sheaves, and laid them in the sun to dry for several days, turning them occasionally to ensure they were moisture-free.

The girls then hand-threshed the stalks to remove the seeds, saving them for next year's crop. Afterward, they would place the stalks in water so the leaves would rot, making them easy to remove. After a few days, the flax would be cleaned and dried again. Elin's husband Arvid Ebbesson and their son Ebbe would beat the flax, then "comb" it, very painstaking and laborious tasks. After much processing, it was ready for the spindle. Elin would sit at her old spinning wheel, and perhaps this was the most arduous part of all, spin the flax fiber into threads. When spun, the threads were soaked for days to clean them, and bleached with buttermilk. Finally, the process finished by rinsing, beating, washing, drying, and winding on bobbins for the loom where it would eventually provide fine cloth for the family's clothing and bedding.

*By Rhonda Serafini

From 1733 to 1742, all four of Arvid and Elin's children were married. On October 19, 1733, Elizabeth, their eldest daughter, was married to Sven Samuelsson.²⁵⁵ Ebbe, their son, was married to Sara Pärsdotter on April 13, 1735.²⁵⁶ Later that year, Karin, their second youngest daughter, was married to Carl Swansson on December 29th.²⁵⁷ On October 22, 1742, Marit, Arvid and Elin's youngest daughter, was married to Håkan Jönsson.²⁵⁸

²⁵³ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 259

²⁵⁴ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 265

²⁵⁵ Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 527

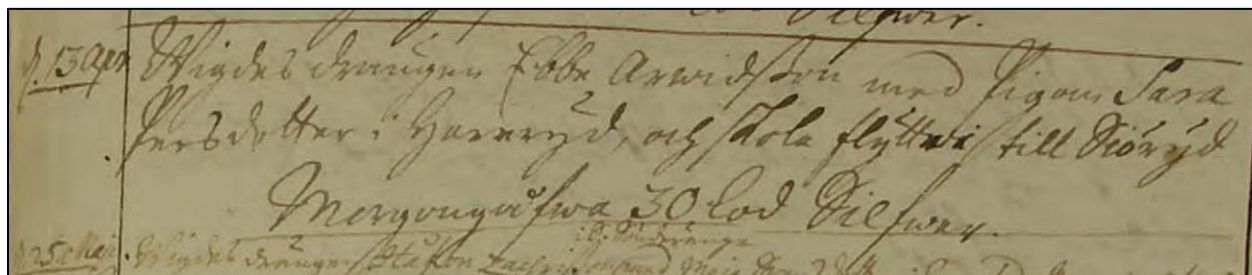
²⁵⁶ Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 531

²⁵⁷ Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 532

²⁵⁸ Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 541

The Fate of Ebbe Arvidsson

Ebbe Arvidsson, Arvid and Elin's son, was married to a woman named Sara Pärsdotter on April 13, 1735. After the wedding, they moved to the farm Sjöryd.²⁵⁹



Marriage record of Ebbe Arvidsson and Sara Pärsdotter - April 13th, 1735

Transcription:

d. 13 Apr Wigdes drängen Ebbe Arwidsson med pigan Sara Persdotter i Hareryd och skola flytta af till Sjöryd. Morgongåfwa 30 lod silfwer.

Translation:

The 13th of April, Married farmhand Ebbe Arwidsson with the maid Sara Persdotter in Hareryd and they will move to Sjöryd. Morning gift was 30 lod silver.

Ebbe and Sara had at least seven children: Annika (b. 1736), Maja (b. 1738), Johan (b. 1742), Ingeborg (b. 1744), Johan (b. 1748), Sven (b. 1752), and Per (b. 1760). Johan, their third eldest child, must have died sometime in infancy, since Ebbe and Sara had another son named Johan that was born in 1748.

Children of Ebbe Arvidsson and Sara Pärsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Annika	January 22, 1736	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Maja	November 21, 1738	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Johan	January 30, 1742	Flisby	Before 1748	Flisby
Ingeborg	December 1, 1744	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Johan	September 14, 1748	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	January 29, 1752	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Per	December 15, 1760	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown

²⁵⁹ Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 531

Summer in Old Sweden



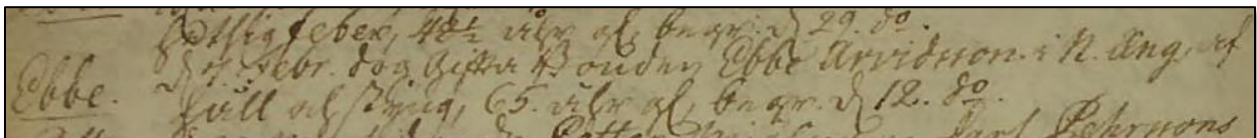
Painting of Summer in Old Sweden
from Marbäck's Old schoolhouse

Summer was the busiest time of the farming season in Old Sweden. The growing season was short, so the farmers had to accomplish an abundant amount of work in a short amount of time. Since the days in Sweden are long during the summer and farmers usually worked in the fields from dawn to dusk, it was common for the workday to last around 16 hours. During this time, the cattle at a farm grazed among the open pastures.



Norra Äng, Norra Solberga -
Where Ebbe Arvidsson spent his final years

By 1760, Ebbe's family had moved to Norra Solberga, the parish south of Flisby. Here, they lived at a farm called Norra Äng. In February of 1769, Ebbe became sick with pneumonia. He succumbed to the illness on February 7th and was buried in the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church on February 12th.²⁶⁰



Death and burial record of Ebbe Arvidsson - February 12th, 1769

Transcription:

Ebbe d. 7 Febr. dog gifta Bonden Ebbe Arvidsson i N. Äng af
hall och styng, 65 åhr gl, begr. d. 12 do.

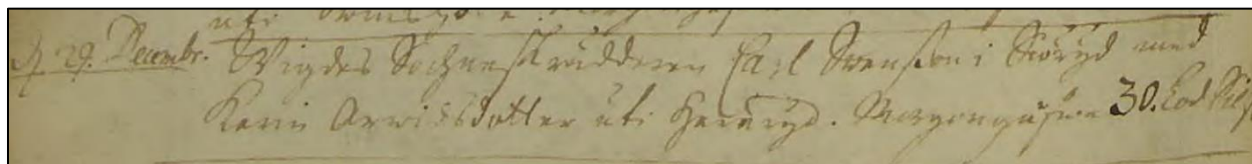
Translation:

Ebbe The 7th of February farmer Ebbe Arvidsson in Norra Äng died of
pneumonia, 65 years old, buried the 12th.

²⁶⁰ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 440

The Fate of Karin Arvidsdotter

Karin Arvidsdotter, Arvid and Elin's second eldest daughter, was married to a man named Carl Swansson on December 29, 1735.²⁶¹ At this time, Karin was 25 years old. After they were married, they moved to Hjortholmen, a cottage located at Johannesberg, a farm in southern Flisby.



Marriage record of Carl Swansson with Karin Arvidsdotter - December 29th, 1735

Transcription:

d. 29 Decembr. Wigdes sockenskräddaren Carl Swansson i Sjöryd med Karin Arvidsdotter uti Hareryd. Morgongåfva 30 lod silfwer.

Translation:

The 29th of December, Married parish tailor Carl Swansson in Sjöryd with Karin Arvidsdotter in Hareryd. Morning gift was 30 lod silver.

Karin and Sven had at least seven children: Sven (b. 1736), Per (b. 1739), Sven (b. 1741), Ebbe (b. 1745), Maria (b. 1746), Lena (b. 1751), and Annika (b. 1753). Sven, their eldest child, must have died sometime in infancy, since Karin and Sven had another son named Sven that was born in 1741.

Children of Carl Swansson and Karin Arvidsdotter

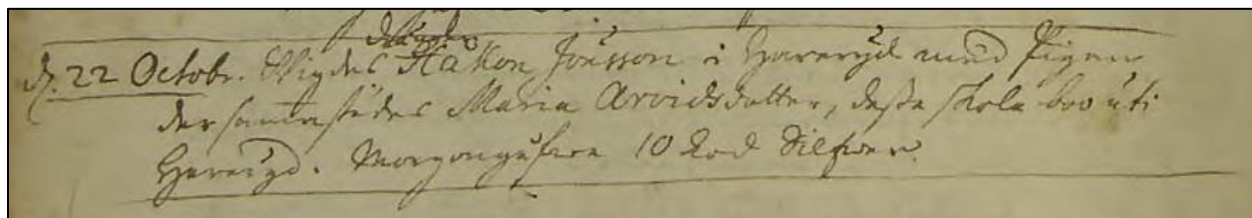
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sven	February 14, 1736	Flisby	Before 1741	Flisby
Per	April 13, 1739	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	December 24, 1741	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Ebbe	June 21, 1745	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Maria	September 23, 1746	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Lena	April 15, 1751	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Annika	December 31, 1753	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

Karin Arvidsdotter's death record hasn't been found, so it's unknown when she died.

²⁶¹ Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 532

The Fate of Maria Arvidsdotter

Maria Arvidsdotter, Arvid and Elin's youngest daughter, was married to a man named Håkan Jönsson on October 22, 1742.²⁶² At this time, Maria was 27 years old.



Marriage record of Håkan Jönsson and Maria Arvidsdotter - October 22nd, 1742

Transcription:

d. 22 Octobr Wigdes drängen Håkan Jönsson i Hareryd med Pigan dersammastädes Maria Arvidsdotter, dessa skola boo uti Hareryd. Morgongåfva 10 lod silfwer.

Translation:

The 22nd of October, farmhand Håkan Jönsson in Hareryd married the maid there, Maria Arvidsdotter, they shall live in Hareryd. Morning gift was 10 lod silver.

After they were married, Maria and Håkan lived at Hareryd, where they raised their family. The two had at least three children: Jöns (b. 1739), Ebbe (b. 1744), and Jöns (b. 1747).

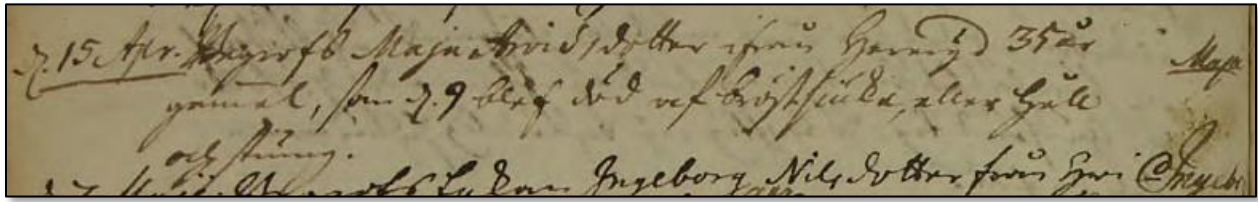
Children of Håkan Jönsson and Maria Arvidsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Jöns	November 30, 1743	Flisby	December 12, 1743	Flisby
Ebbe	October 13, 1744	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Hans	October 13, 1747	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

In April of 1750, Maria fell ill with pneumonia. On April 9th, she died at the young age of 35 years. Maria was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on April 15th.²⁶³

²⁶² Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 540

²⁶³ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 316



Death and burial record of Maria Arvidsdotter - April 15th, 1750

Transcription:

d. 15 April Begravs Maja Arvidsdotter från Hareryd 35 år Maja
 gammal, som d. 9 blef död af bröstsjuka eller hall
 och styng

Translation:

The 15th of April, Maja Arvidsdotter from Hareryd was buried, 35 years Maja
 old, who died on the 9th of tuberculosis
 or pneumonia.

The Final Years of Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter (1742-1758)

By 1742, all of Arvid and Elin's children had married and started families of their own. Arvid and Elin had at least seventeen grandchildren. Their eldest granddaughter, Elin Svensdotter (who was born to their eldest daughter Elizabeth in 1734),²⁶⁴ was named after Elin.

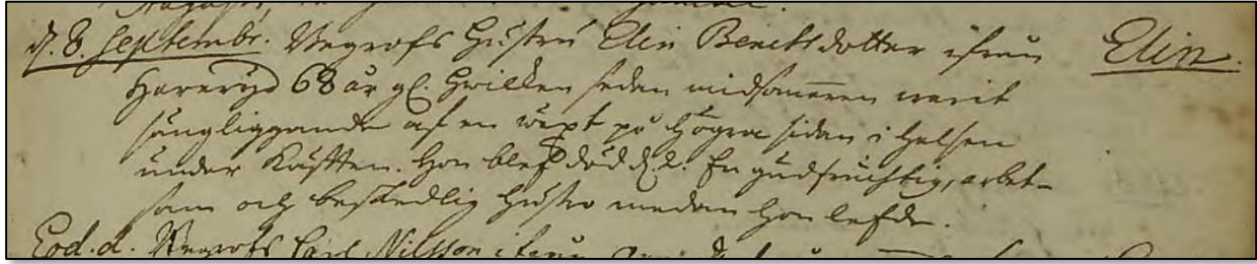
Elin Bengtsdotter - A Woman of 18th Century Values

Elin Bengtsdotter is one of the few of the High family's Swedish ancestors whose personality was described in writing. According to her death and burial record, she was a "Godly, hardworking, and submissive wife." All of these traits were considered model virtues for housewives in 18th century Swedish culture. Elin was probably a rather pious woman and well respected by the vicar of Flisby Church. She must have also been a very hardworking woman who diligently raised her children while helping her husband, Arvid, provide for their family.

In June of 1745, Elin Bengtsdotter fell ill with a growth in the right side of her throat (possibly throat cancer) and was subsequently bedridden. On September 2, Elin died at the age of 68. She was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on September 8th.²⁶⁵

²⁶⁴ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 163

²⁶⁵ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 305



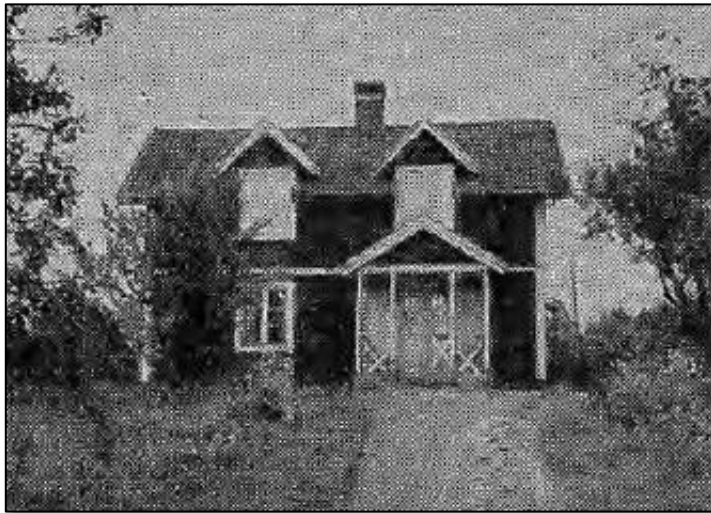
Death and burial record of Elin Bengtsdotter – September 8th, 1745

Transcription:

d 8 Septembr. begrafns Hustru Elin Bengtsdotter ifrån Elin
 Hareryd 68 år gl. Hvilken sedan midsommaren varit
 sängliggande af en växt på höger sidan i halsen
 under hösten. Hon blef död d. 2. En gudfruktig, arbet-
 sam och beskedlig hustru medan hon lefde.

Translation:

The 8th of September buried wife Elin Bengtsdotter from Elin
 Hareryd, 68 years old, who, since midsummer was
 bedridden of a growth in the right side of her throat
 in the autumn. She died the 2nd. She was Godly,
 hardworking, and a submissive wife during her life.



Arvid Ebbesson survived his wife by thirteen years. At some point after Elin's death, Arvid moved to Hjortholmen, the cottage at Johannesberg, where his daughter Karin lived with her husband Carl Swansson and children.²⁶⁶ Arvid spent his final days at Hjortholmen. At this point, he was now in his seventies, and was too old to work.

The location of Hjortholmen, the croft at Johannesburg, Flisby where Arvid Ebbesson spent his final days

²⁶⁶ Flisby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1757-1784) Image 10, page 6

1765	Arvid Ebbesson 45	Arvid Ebbesson	21	m.	a.	a + n. a.
	Arvid Ebbesson 58	Arvid Ebbesson	52	b.	b.	found m
	Arvid Ebbesson 28	Arvid Ebbesson	47	b.	b.	b +
	Arvid Ebbesson 11	Arvid Ebbesson	12	m.	m.	n. + a. a
			9			
			5			
			27			Doi. 1768

Household Examination showing Arvid Ebbesson at Hjortholmen, Flisby Parish in 1757

Arvid lived well into his late eighties. On February 26, 1758, he died at the age of 88. He was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on March 5th.²⁶⁷

How did Arvid Ebbesson Die?

Like many elderly people who died during the time, the cause of Arvid Ebbesson's death was listed as "old age." Since medicine wasn't very advanced in the 18th century, there are a number of different illnesses that he could have died from that weren't diagnosed. It's possible that Arvid died from a heart attack. Arvid may have also died from cancer, as little was known about that disease in rural 18th century Sweden.

26. Febr. dog gamla inhyses mannen Arvid Ebbesson Arvid	26.
i Hjortholmen, af ålderdoms sjukdom, 88. år gl. begr. d. 5. Mart.	
18. Mart. dog Arvid Ebbesson	

Death and burial record of Arvid Ebbeson – March 5th, 1758

Transcription:

d. 26 Febr dog gamla inhyses mannen Arvid Ebbesson
i Hjortholmen, af ålderdoms sjukdom, 88 år gl. begr d. 5 Mart

Arvid

Translation:

The 26th of February, the elderly Arvid Ebbesson
in Hjortholmen died of old age, 88 years old, buried March 5th.

Arvid

²⁶⁷ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 605

Quiz on Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter

1. What was the name of Arvid Ebbesson's father?
2. What year was Elin Bengtsdotter born?
 - a. 1675
 - b. 1676
 - c. 1677
 - d. 1678
3. What parish did Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter live in?
 - a. Bälaryd
 - b. Barkeryd
 - c. Flisby
 - d. Marbäck
4. What farm did Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter raise their family at?
 - a. Hareryd
 - b. Skäsjö
 - c. Hillerstorp
 - d. Tällö
5. How many children did Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth have together?
 - a. Four
 - b. Five
 - c. Six
 - d. Seven
6. What was the name of Arvid and Elin's eldest son?
7. What was the name of Arvid and Elin's eldest daughter?
8. How many children did Arvid and Elin have that died in infancy?
9. What year did Elin Bengtsdotter die?
10. How old was Arvid Ebbesson when he died?

Answers: 1. Ebbe Arvidsson 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. Ebbe 7. Elizabeth 8. one 9. 1745 10. 88 years old

Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter

Name	Pehr Olofsson	Name	Karin Jönsdotter
Born	c. 1660	Born	c. 1681
Parish	Unknown	Parish	Unknown
Died	March 26, 1740	Died	December 11, 1740
Parish	Marbäck	Parish	Marbäck
Occupation	Unknown (probably a farmer)	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Anna	October 6, 1699	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Johan	February 23, 1713	Marbäck	August 27, 1782	Marbäck

Very little is known about the parents of Johan Pehrsson. In fact, Johan's birth record doesn't mention the names of his parents. Patronymic tradition, however, informs us that Johan's father was named Pehr and the only Pehr that is listed at Stora Högaskog in the early 18th century is Pehr Olofsson.

The Name "Pehr"

The name "Pehr" (also spelled "Per," "Pär," or "Pähr") is the Nordic version of the name "Peter." This name derives from the Latin *Petros*, which means "rock." The name day for Pehr in Sweden is August 1st.

Pehr Olofsson was born around 1660. His death record mentions that he was 79 years old at the time of his death in 1740. Since he died in March however, it's more likely that he was born in 1660, rather than 1661, and would have celebrated his 80th birthday sometime later in 1740.²⁶⁸

In 1660...

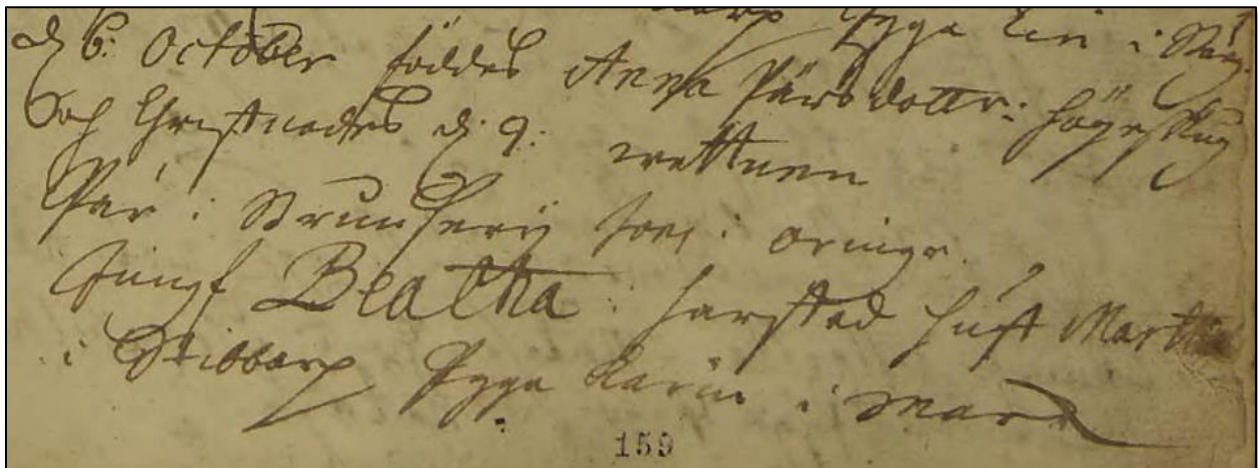
- Karl XI became the King of Sweden, the English Parliament recognized Charles XII as King of England, and the King of France was Louis XIV.
- The Treaty of Oliva was signed, bringing peace between Swedish Empire, the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Habsburgs, and Brandenburg-Prussia.
- The *Self Portrait* oil canvas was painted by Dutch artist Rembrandt.
- The first actress (in a non-singing role) appeared on the professional stage in England as Desdemona in Shakespeare's *Othello*.

²⁶⁸ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 268

No records can be found which mention Pehr Olofsson prior to 1699. He may have gotten married sometime in the 1690s. By 1699, he was living at Stora Högaskog, a farm in northwest Marbäck Parish. On October 6, 1699, Pehr's daughter Anna was born. Anna was baptized at Marbäck Church on October 9th. The witnesses at the baptism were Pär in Brunnseryd, Jons in Öringa, housewife Beata in Härstad, housewife Martha in Siggarp, and maid Karin in Mark.²⁶⁹



Stora Högaskog, Marbäck - Where the family of Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter lived



Birth and baptism record of Anna Pärnsdotter - October 9th, 1699

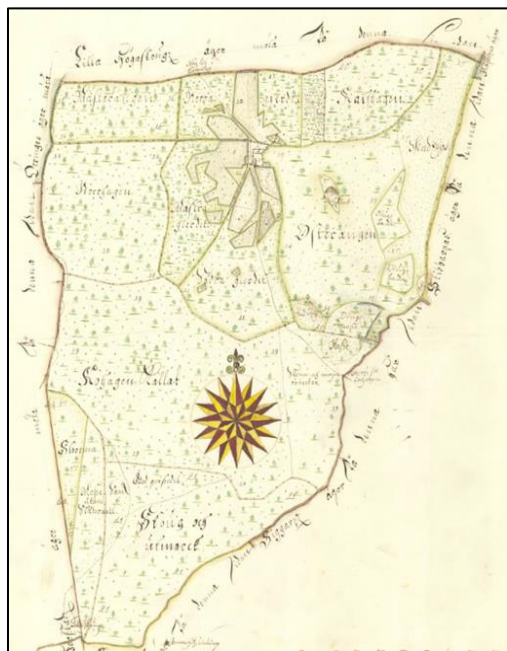
Transcription:

d 6 October föddes Anna Pärnsdotter i Högaskog
och christnades d. 9 Witten
Pär i Brunnseryd Jons i Öringa
hust. Beata i Härstad hust. Martha
i Siggarp, Piga Karin i Mark

Translation:

The 6th of October Anna Pärnsdotter was born in Högaskog
and christened the 9th Witnesses:
Pär in Brunnseryd, Jons in Öringa,
housewife Beata in Härstad, housewife Martha
in Siggarp, maid Karin in Mark

²⁶⁹ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1 (1643-1721), page 159



Map of Stora Högaskog in 1713

Although no marriage record can be found, it is very likely that Pehr was married to a woman named Karin Jönsdotter, since she is the only housewife that is listed at Stora Högaskog in the early 18th century. Furthermore, the second oldest daughter of Johan Pehrsson was named Karin, and Swedes usually named their children after their parents in the 18th century. According to Karin Jönsdotter's death record, she was 59 years old at the time of her death in December of 1740²⁷⁰, which means she was born around 1681. The first known record that mentions Karin Jönsdotter is from 1718, and lists her as a witness at the baptism of Jon Jonsson in Öringe's daughter.²⁷¹ On February 23, 1713, Karin probably gave birth to Johan Pehrsson, who was baptized on February 28th.²⁷²

Baptisms in which Karin Jönsdotter was a Witnesses

- **May 18, 1718** - Baptism of Jons Jonsson in Öringe's daughter.¹
- **September 3, 1721** - Soldier Johan Bomqvist of Marbäck's daughter, Maria ²
- **May 12, 1723** - Baptism of Lars Nilsson and Maria Jönsdotter in Lilla Högaskog's daughter, Maria ³
- **June 6, 1725** - Baptism of Pär Swensson and Maria Larsdotter in Helgarp's son, Lars.⁴
- **March 19, 1726** - Baptism of Cavalryman Pär and Kirstin in Stubbarp's daughter, Annica.⁵
- **September 17, 1727** - Baptism of Lars Swansson and Elin in Helgarp's son, Lars.⁶
- **December 27, 1730** - Baptism of Bengt Nilsson and Eva in Bommaryd's son, Jöns.⁷
- **September 17, 1732** - Baptism of Lars Carlsson and Hedvig in Mossarp's daughter, Annika .⁸

¹ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1 (1643-1721), page 204

² Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1 (1643-1721), page 212

³ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 66

⁴ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 74

⁵ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), pages 75-76

⁶ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 79

⁷ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 88

⁸ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 93

²⁷⁰ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1 (1643-1721), page 159

²⁷¹ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1 (1643-1721), page 204

²⁷² Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1, Vol. (1643-1721), page 190

Autumn in Old Sweden



Painting of Autumn in Old Sweden
from Marbäck's Old Schoolhouse

During the autumn in Old Sweden, the farmers were busy preparing for the long winter ahead. All of the farm's wheat was harvested and farmhands spent countless hours gathering firewood. In October, the annual contracts for farmhands and maids expired, and they could either renew their contract or leave to work at another farm. In November, some of the livestock at a farms, such as cows, hogs, or geese, were slaughtered and their meat was smoked and stored.

Baptisms in which Pehr Olofsson was a Witnesses

- **June 7, 1708** - Baptism of Maria Jonsdotter in Mossarp.¹
- **March 9, 1712**, - Baptism of Samuel in Smerum.²
- **January 15, 1716** - Baptism of Anna Jönsdotter in Öringa.³
- **February 19, 1718** - Baptism of Soldier Johan Bomqvist and Kerstin Larsdotter's son, Sven.⁴
- **January 22, 1721** – Baptism of Carl Pehrsson and Ingeborg Svensdotter in Mossarp's son, Carl⁵
- **May 2, 1725** – Baptism of Soldier Johan and Kirstin Larsdotter in Madstugan's son, Nils.⁶
- **August 31, 1729** – Baptism of Lars Swansson and Elin in Helgarp's son, Carl.⁷
- **June 4, 1738** – Baptism of Håkan and Karin in Pärstorp's daughter, Ingebor.⁸
- **February 11, 1739** – Baptism of Carl Larsson and Kirstin Eriksdotter in Lilla Högaskog's daughter, Maria.⁹
- **April 23, 1739** – Baptism of Cavalryman Lars Brantings and Hillnerud Månsdotter in Stibbarp's son, Måns.⁹

¹ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1 (1643-1721), page 178

² Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1 (1643-1721), page 187

³ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1 (1643-1721), page 199

⁴ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1 (1643-1721), page 203

⁵ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1 (1643-1721), page 209

⁶ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 73

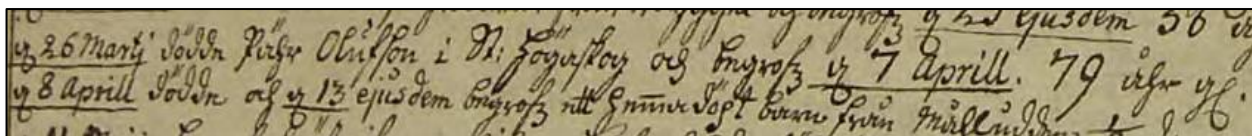
⁷ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 84

⁸ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 108

⁹ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 110

¹⁰ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 111

Pehr Olofsson passed away at the age of 79 on March 26th, 1740. He was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on April 7th.²⁷³



Death and burial record of Pehr Olofsson – April 7th, 1740

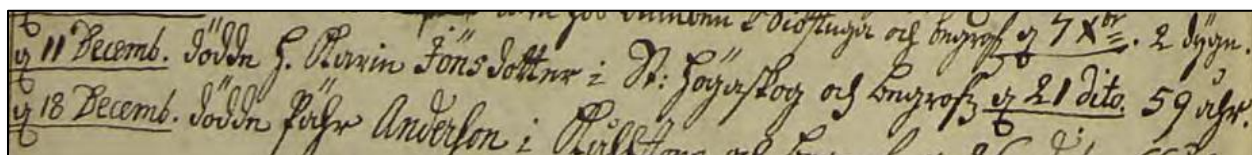
Transcription:

d. 26 Marti dödd Pähr Olöfsson i St(ora) Högaskog och begrofs d. 7 April. 79 åhr gl.

Translation:

*The 26th of March Pehr Olofsson in Stora Högaskog died and was buried on April 7th.
79 years old.*

Karin Jönsdotter only survived her husband by nine months. On December 11th, she died at the age of 59. Karin was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on December 21st.²⁷⁴



Death and burial record of Karin Jönsdotter – December 21st, 1740

Transcription:

d. 11 December. dödd Karin Jönsdotter i St(ora) Högaskog och begrofs d. 21 dito. 59 åhr gl.

Translation:

*The 11th of December Karin Jönsdotter in Stora Högaskog died and was buried on the 21st
59 years old.*

Quiz on Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter

1. Around what year was Pehr Olofsson born?
2. What parish did Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter live at?
3. What farm did Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter live at?
4. What year did both Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter die?

Answers: 1. 1660 2. Marbäck 3. Stora Högaskog 4. 1740

²⁷³ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 268

²⁷⁴ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 268

Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter

Name	Pär Andersson	Name	Annika Jonsdotter
Born	c. 1688	Born	Unknown
Parish	Unknown	Parish	Unknown
Died	May, 1725	Died	Unknown
Parish	Marbäck	Parish	Unknown
Occupation	Unknown (probably a farmer)	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter

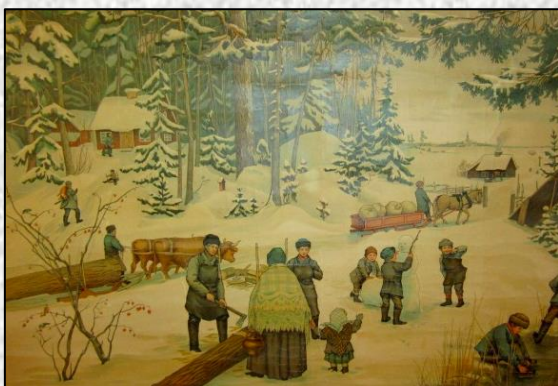
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Elisabeth	August 26, 1718	Marbäck	January 17, 1773	Marbäck
Johan	June 5, 1722	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown

Even less is known about the parents of Elisabeth Pehrson than the parents of her husband, Johan Pehrsson. Elisabeth's birth record mentions that her father was Pär Andersson from Södra Nåtåsa, a farm located in northeast Marbäck Parish.²⁷⁵ Pär was born around 1688, since he was 37 years old at the time of his death in 1725.²⁷⁶



Södra Nåtåsa, Marbäck - The farm where Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter lived

Winter in Old Sweden



Painting of Winter in Old Sweden from Marbäck's Old Schoolhouse

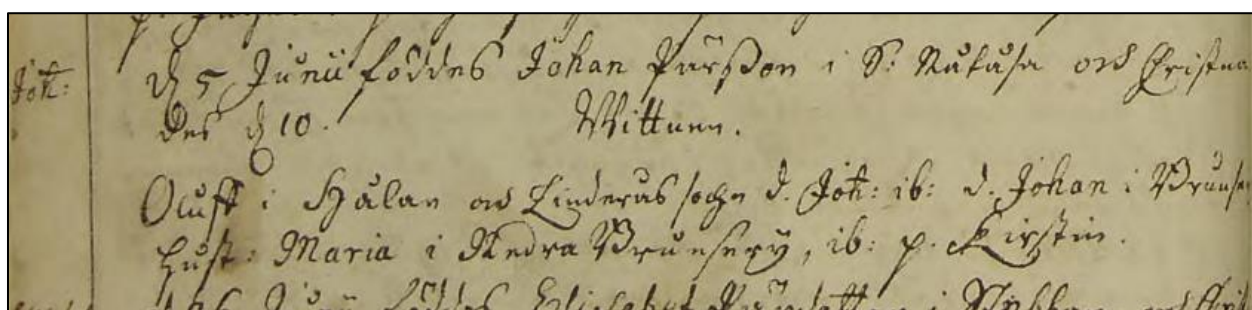
The days are short and the nights are long in Sweden in the winter, and the weather is filled with plenty of snow and cold, harsh temperatures. During the winter months, a farm's cattle remained inside the barns in Old Sweden, and had to be fed daily by the farmers. Sometimes, the farmhands had to cut down and gather more firewood. To pass the long hours of being stuck inside their cottage, families often gathered around the fireplace and entertained each other with storytelling.

²⁷⁵ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1, Vol. (1643-1721), page 205

²⁷⁶ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 260

It's unknown where Pär Andersson was born. Patronymic tradition informs us that his father's name was Anders. No records can be found that mention Pär until the birth of his daughter, Elisabeth Pehrsdotter, at Södra Nåtåsa on August 26, 1718. Elisabeth was baptized at Marbäck Church on August 31st.²⁷⁷ It's likely that Pär moved to Södra Nåtåsa not too long before the birth of Elisabeth, since he isn't listed as living there before then. At this time, Pär was around 30 years old.

On June 5, 1722, Pär Andersson's son Johan was born at Södra Nåtåsa. Johan was baptized at Marbäck on June 10th. The witnesses at the baptism were Oluf and farmhand Johan of Målen, Linderås Parish, farmhand Johan in Brunnseryd, and housewife Maria and maid Kirstin in Södra Brunnseryd.²⁷⁸



Birth and baptism record of Johan Pärsson - June 10th, 1722

Transcription:

*Joh.(an) d 5 Junii föddes Johan Pärsson i Södra Nåtåsa och christnades
d. 10 Witten.
Oluff i Målen och Linderås socken d(räng). Johan ibid, d(räng) Johan i Brunnseryd
hustu Maria i Södra Brunnseryd ib. p(iga) Kirstin*

Translation:

*Johan The 5th of June born Johan Pärsson in Södra Notåsa and christened
the 10th (of the same moth) Witnesses:
Oluff in Målen and Linderås Parish, farmhand Johan of the same place, farmhand Johan in
Brunnseryd, housewife Maria in Södra Brunnseryd, and maid Kirstin of the same place*

Did Pär Andersson Have a Son Named Nils?

There was a man named Nils Pärsson living at Södra Nåtåsa in the 1730s. He was married to a woman named Annika and had a daughter named Elin who was born on April 14, 1737.* While it's possible that Nils could have been Pär Andersson's son, no records can be found which prove this.

* Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 106

²⁷⁷ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1, Vol. (1643-1721), page 205

²⁷⁸ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 9

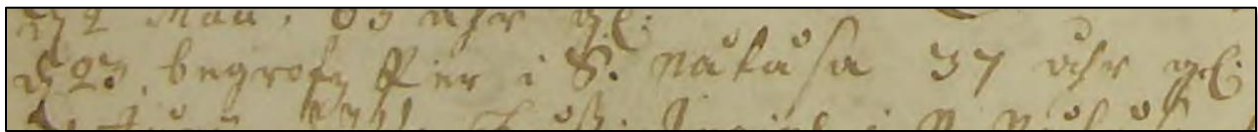
Since he can't be found on any marriage records, it's impossible to know for sure who Pär Andersson's wife was. However, it's very likely he was married to a woman named Annika Jonsdotter, as a marriage record from 1726 (less than two years after Pär's death) includes the name of a widow from Södra Nåtåsa with that name. Since only a few families lived at Södra Nåtåsa, it would be a little bit of a coincidence that Annika Jonsdotter was previously married to someone other than Pär Andersson. Furthermore, the oldest daughter of Elisabeth Pehrson was named Annika, and Swedes usually named their children after their parents in the 18th century.

Pär was probably a farmer at Södra Nåtåsa. A number of other farmers also lived at Södra Nåtåsa with their families in the 1720s, such as Håkan Andersson, Anders Larsson, and Johan Swansson.

Food in Old Sweden

The food eaten in a rural Swedish home was somewhat unvaried. Oatmeal porridge was regularly eaten by Swedish peasants. Rye and wheat were grown in abundance. Large round sheets of hard rye bread were often hung from the ceiling. Milk was most commonly used in the form of sour milk or buttermilk. Often, milk was also made into cheese or butter. While meat was a prized item to have in a home, it was hard to keep because of the lack of refrigeration. Meat was most available in the autumn when the slaughtering took place. To preserve meat, several spices were used. Along the coast, fishing was a very common trade. It wasn't until the late 18th century that potatoes were a staple in the diet of Swedish peasants.

Pär Andersson died at the young age of 37 sometime in May of 1725. He was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on May 23rd.²⁷⁹ It's unknown how he died.



Burial record of Pär Andersson – May 23rd, 1725

Transcription:

d 23 begrofs Pär i S. Nåtåsa 37 åhr gl.

Translation:

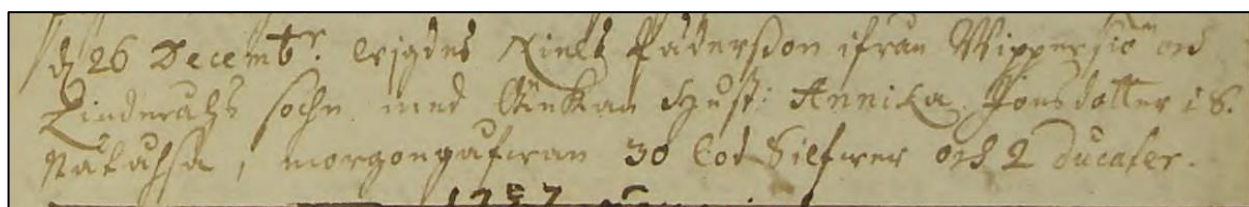
The 23rd (of May) buried Pär in Stora Nåtåsa 37 years old

²⁷⁹ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 260

At the time of Pär's death, his daughter Elisabeth was only seven years old, while his son Johan was just a few months shy of his third birthday. On December 26, 1726, Annika Jonsdotter was remarried to a man named Nils Pedersson from Vippersjö, a farm in central Linderås Parish. Nils Pedersson paid a morning gift of 30 lod silver at the wedding.²⁸⁰



Vippersjö, Linderås


Marriage record of Annika Jonsdotter to Nils Pedersson - December 26th, 1726

Transcription:

*d 26 Decemb^r. wigdes Nils Padersson ifrån Wippersjö och
Linderås Socken med Änkan hust. Annika Jonsdotter i S.
Nåtåsa, Morgongåfva 30 lod silfver mt. (mynt) och 2 ducater.*

Translation:

*The 26th of December married Nils Pedersson from Wippersjö and
Linderås Parish with widowed housewife Annika Jonsdotter in Stora
Nåtåsa, Morning gift 30 lod silver mint and ducats*

It's unknown what happened to Annika after she married Nils Pedersson. While it's possible that she stayed at Södra Nåtåsa, no records can be found which list her there after her marriage to Nils. No death records can be found for her, either. Thus, the fate of Annika Jonsdotter is a mystery.

Quiz on Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter

1. Around what year was Pär Andersson born?
2. What parish did Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter live at?
3. What farm did Pär Andersson and Annika Jonsdotter live at?

Answers: 1. 1688 2. Marbäck 3. Södra Nåtåsa

²⁸⁰ Marbäck Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 45