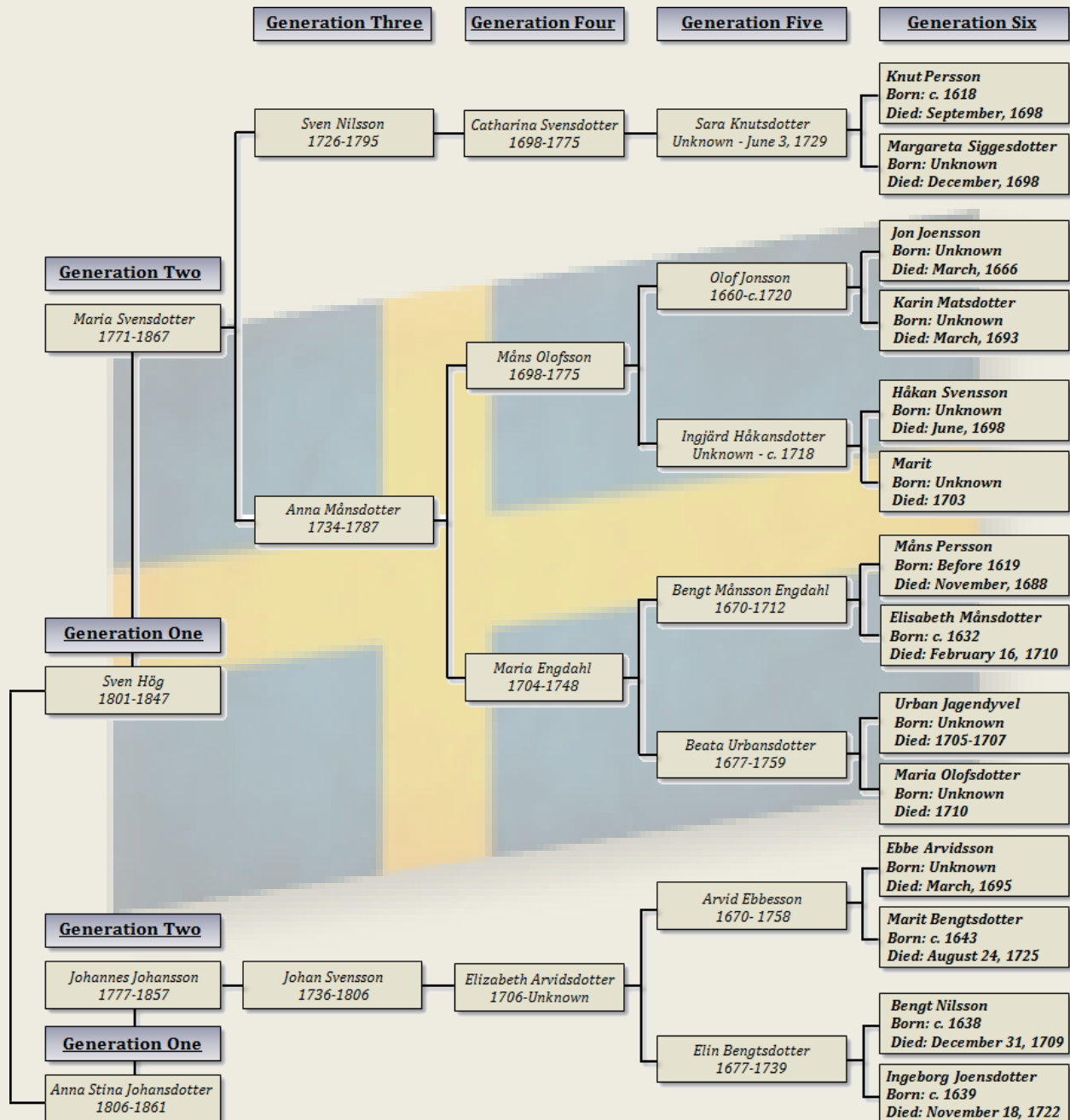


Chapter Six

The 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter



Chapter Six Contents

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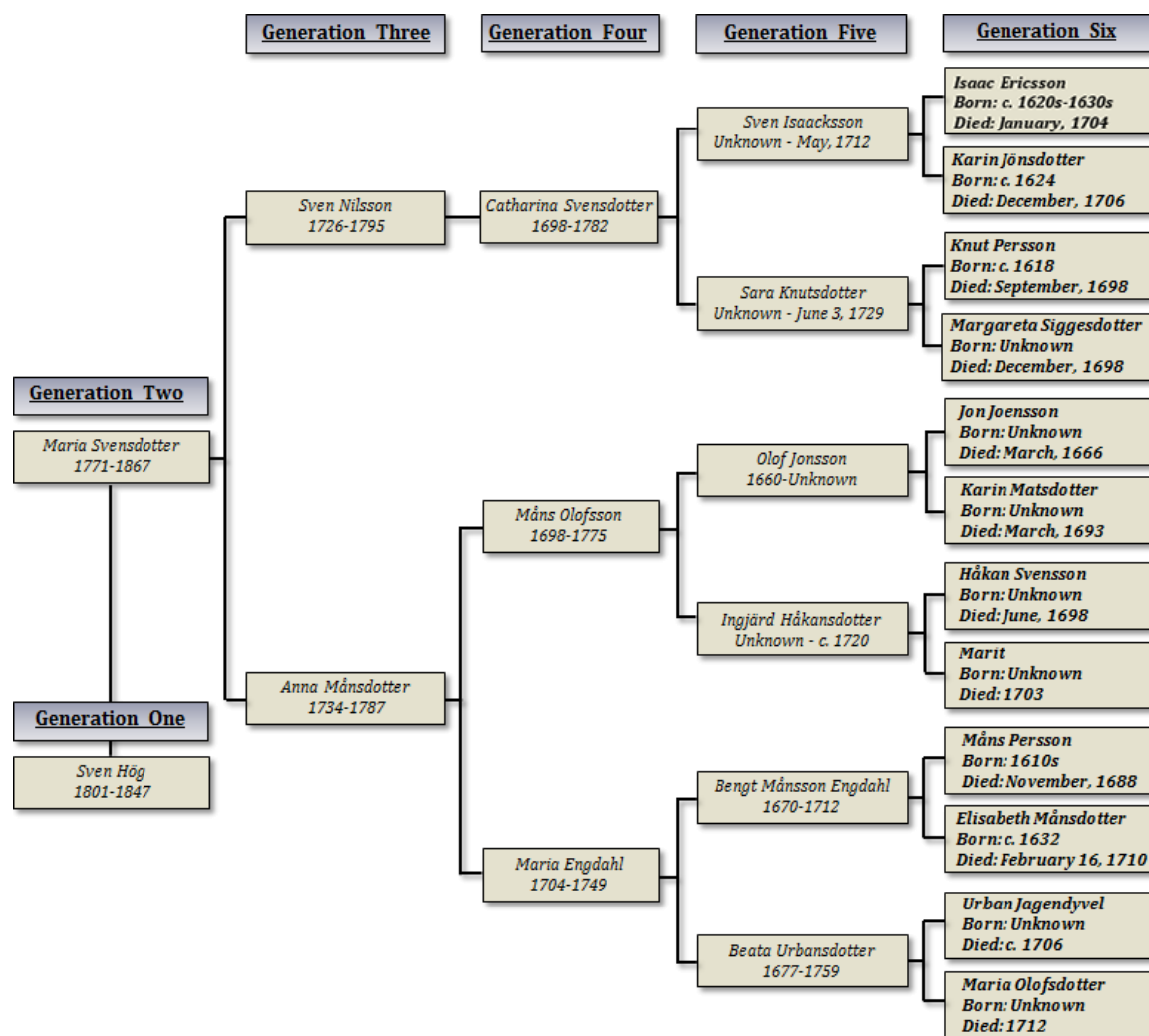


Discovering the 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

By Jeffrey High – May 1st, 2017

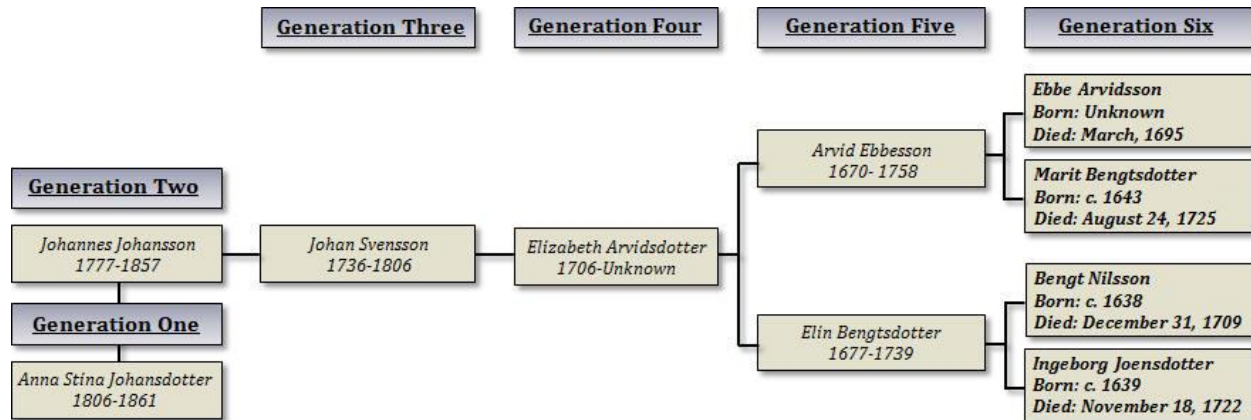
The 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

I uncovered the identities of twelve of Sven Hög's 3rd great-grandparents over the course of 2011 to 2017: Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter, Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter, Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter, Håkan Svensson and Marit, Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter, and Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter. At least three of Sven's 3rd great-grandfathers were prominent people in their parishes. Knut Persson served in the Swedish Cavalry and had ancestral links to nobility, Måns Persson was a crown forester, and Urban Jagendyvel was an educated surgeon who served in the Swedish Army.



This chart shows twelve of the 3rd great-grandparents of Sven Hög

Between 2013 to 2015, I uncovered the identities of four of Anna Stina Johansdotter's 3rd great-grandparents: Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter and Bengt Nilsson and Ingeborg Nilsdotter. Ebbe Arvidsson and Bengt Nilsson were both farmers who lived at Hareryd, Flisby Parish.



This chart shows four of the 3rd great-grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter

Discovering Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter

I discovered the identities of Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter on August 2, 2013, four days after I discovered the identity of their son Sven Isaacksson. Once I entered in information on Sven Isaacksson on ancestry.com, a hint appeared, indicating a matching record that mentioned Sven. This hint came from the Millennium File¹, a database of nearly a million records compiled by genealogists, and stated that Sven's parents were Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter.

According to the Millennium File's data on Isaac and Karin:

- Isaac was born at Bodaskögle, a farm in northern Björkö Parish.
- Karin was born at Styggstorp, a farm in northern Björkö Parish. Her parents were Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter.
- Isaac died at the age of 67 Rökkär, a farm in northwest Höreda Parish, in 1704.
- Karin died at the age of 82 at Rökkär in 1706.

Shortly after finding this information, I obtained images of Isaac and Karin's burial records. I had doubts that Isaac and Karin were indeed Sven's parents, however, because it appeared to me that Isaac was too young to be Sven's father. If Isaac was 67 when he died in January of 1704, he was born around 1637. However, once I learned that Sven was living at Rökkär when he was married in 1682, I realized that Isaac and Karin must have been his parents.

¹ Heritage Consulting. *The Millennium File*. Salt Lake City, UT, U.S.A.

Timeline of Research on Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter

August 2, 2013	I discover the identities of Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter and obtain images of their burial records.
March 20, 2017	I obtain confirmation that Isaac and Karin were Sven Isaacksson's parents.
March 22, 2017	I obtain an image of the marriage record of Isaac and Karin's son Arvid.
March 28, 2017	I obtain images of several Landskontor and Mantalslängder records that show Isaac and Karin at Rökkär, Höreda.

Discovering Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter

On July 29, 2013, I discovered Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter, the parents of Sara Knutsdotter, from the same website that I discovered Sara.² This website listed several facts on Knut and Margareta, including:

- Knut Persson was born around 1618 and was a cavalry rider that lived at Aggarp, Björkö Parish.
- Knut Persson's parents were Per Jacobsson and Elin Svensdotter.
- Knut had maternal ancestors who were of nobility and can be traced to medieval times. He and several of his ancestors are listed in Gustaf Elgenstierna's *The Introduced Swedish Nobility*.
- Margareta Siggesdotter's parents were Sigge Larsson and Brita Börjesdotter.
- Margareta Siggesdotter grew up in Målilla Parish, Kalmar County.
- In addition to Sara, Knut and Margareta had at least two other children, Sven and Margareta.
- Both Knut and Margareta died in 1698.

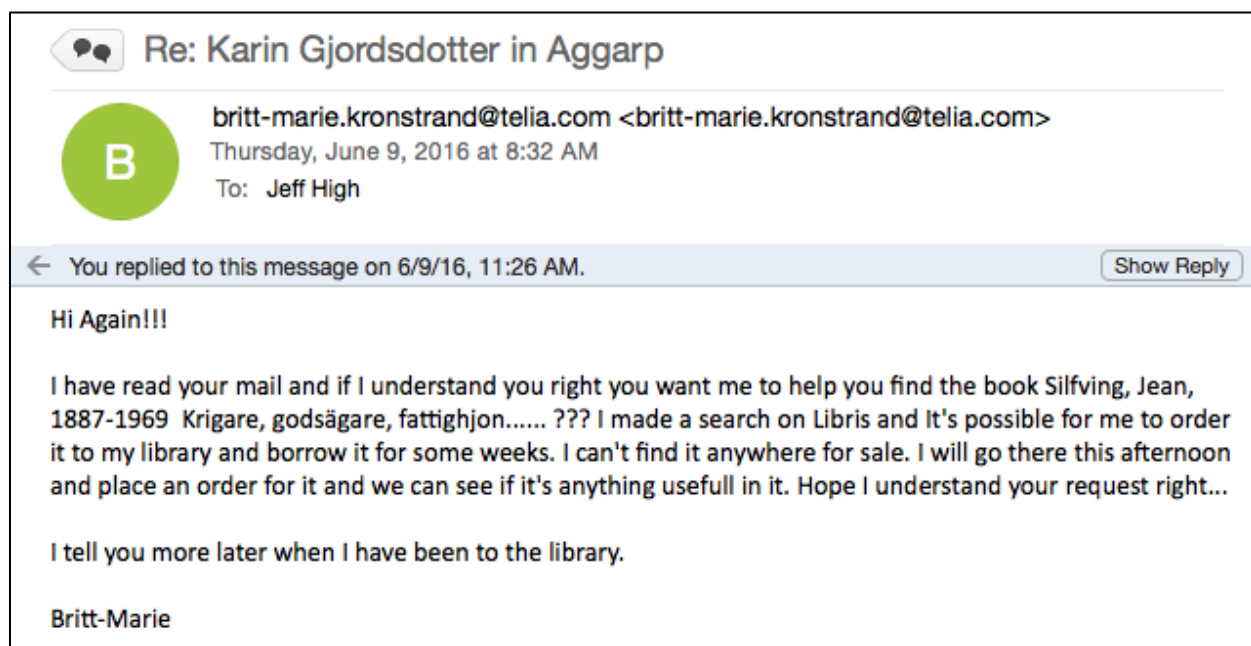
After finding that website, I found the burial records for Knut and Margareta from 1698. Three years later, I found a website³ that contained the information that was printed in Gustaf Elgenstierna's *The Introduced Swedish Nobility*. Elgenstierna verified that Knut Persson's father was Per Jacobsson and that he lived at Aggarp, Björkö Parish. However, Elgenstierna didn't mention anything about Margaret Siggesdotter or Knut's mother Elin Svensdotter.

² http://www.slaktforskning.thorstensson.se/slaktdata/Hanna_Johansson/p2cd8490e.html - Accessed July 29, 2013

³ https://www.adelsvapen.com/genealogi/Bj%C3%B6rnram_af_Helg%C3%A5s_nr_204 - Accessed July 15, 2015

In May of 2016, I started to conduct research on Knut and Margareta. On May 26th, I obtained images of several of Knut Persson's military records. During this time, I performed multiple searches for Knut and Margareta online and found several different genealogy websites in which they were listed. According to one of the websites I found⁴⁴, Knut and Margareta were married in 1642 and had two other sons, Isaac and Jacob. I contacted several of the webmasters for these websites to learn where they found their sources. On June 7th, I heard back from Åke Moskull, one of the webmasters, who informed me that I could find information about Knut and Margareta's family from the book *Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad* by Jean Silfving and the journal article "Jacob Hårdsd (af Segerstad) morfar Jacob Åbrant och dennes släktskapsförhållanden" by Stig Östenson.

The same day, I heard back from another webmaster, Britt-Marie Kronstrand Wallin (who I learned was my eighth-cousin), who agreed to help me find the book and journal article on Knut and Margareta's family.



An email I received from my 8th-cousin Britt-Marie Kronstad Wallin in which she agreed to help me find a book and journal article that provide information about Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter
June 9th, 2016

Over the course of the next few weeks, Britt-Marie sent me scanned images from the pages of both *Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad* by Jean Silfving and "Jacob Hårdsd (af Segerstad)morfar Jacob Åbrant och dennes släktskapsförhållanden" by Stig Östenson. These sources were filled with numerous fascinating tidbits about Knut and Margareta's family, and provided several primary sources.

⁴⁴ http://home.swipnet.se/mosskull/2_2127.htm. Accessed May 25, 2016

6.0. Discovering the 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Over the course of the next several months, I continued to learn new things about Knut and Margareta as I collected images of records related to them.

Timeline of Research on Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter

July 29, 2013	I discover the identities of Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter. I also obtain images of their burial records, the marriage records for two of their children, and the death record of their daughter Margareta.
July, 2015	I find a website that contains information on Knut Persson that was originally printed in Gustaf Elgenstierna's <i>The Introduced Swedish Nobility</i> .
May 26, 2016	I obtain images of several of Knut Persson's military records.
June 17, 2016	I obtain images of the book <i>Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad</i> by Jean Silfving that contains detailed information on the family of Knut Persson.
June 27, 2016	I obtain images of the article "Jacob Hårsd (af Segerstad) morfar Jacob Åbrant och dennes släktskapsförhållanden" by Stig Östenson, which contains information about the families of Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter.
June 29, 2016	I obtain an image of Knut and Margaret's engagement record from 1642.
July 13, 2016	I obtain images of a few Landskontor records that show Knut and Margaret's family at Aggarp in the late 17 th century.
November 16, 2016	I obtain images of a record of a Governor's Inspection at Aggarp that occurred in 1690.
October, 2016 - March, 2017	I obtain images of several court records, Mantalslängder records, church archive records, a Jördebok record, and a Royal Letter associated with Knut Persson.
January, 2017	I learn that Knut Persson was a churchwarden from 1676 to 1681, that he had son named Sigge, and that he may have had a son named Måns. I also learn that his family lived at Sjöryd, Björkö in the late 1640s and early 1650s.

Discovering Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter

On November 11, 2011, the same day that I found the website⁵ that led me to the discovery of Olof Jonsson, I learned that Olof's father was named Jon. This website listed a few facts about Jon:

- Jon and his wife lived at the farm Hamnaryd in Norra Solberga Parish.
- Jon died in 1666.
- Jon's wife died in 1695.
- Jon and his wife had at least four other sons: Håkan, Bo, Isaac, and Jon.

After I found this information, I obtained images of the burial records for Jon and his wife, as well as images for the baptism records of four of their sons.

On June 1, 2016, while looking through the marriage records that listed anyone from Hamnaryd in the late 17th century, I found that Jon and his wife had at least two other children, Per and Maria. Ten days later, I found a website⁶ that had new information on Jon and his wife. According to this website, Jon's surname was "Joensson" and his wife's name was Karin Matsdotter. A few days after discovering this, I obtained images of several Mantalslängder records that show Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter at Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga.

Timeline of Research on Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter

November 8, 2011	I learn that a "Jon in Hamnaryd" was the father of Olof Jonsson. I also obtain images of his burial record, the burial record for his wife, and the baptism records for several of his children.
June 1, 2016	I obtain images of the marriage records for two of Jon's children.
June 11, 2016	I learn that Jon's last name was "Joensson" and that his wife's name was Karin Matsdotter.
June 15, 2016	I obtain images of several Mantalslängder records that show Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter at Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga.

⁵ Unfortunately, this website is no longer online.

⁶ <http://forum.genealogi.se/index.php?topic=21523.0> - Accessed June 10, 2016

Discovering Håkan Svensson and Marit

In addition to leading me to the discovery of Olof Jonsson's father, the same website⁷ also provided information on Ingjård Håkansdotter's father Håkan. According to this website:

- Håkan and his wife lived at the farm Äskhultamålen, located in southern Norra Solberga Parish.
- Håkan died in 1698.
- In addition to Ingjård, Håkan and his wife had at least three other children: Anna, Elin, and Sven.

On June 2, 2016, I found a website⁸ that provided me with more information on Håkan and his family. According to this website:

- Håkan's last name was Svensson.
- Håkan's wife's name was Marit and she died in 1703.
- Håkan and Marit had two other children, Eric and Karin.

Timeline of Research on Håkan Svensson and Marit

November 8, 2011	I learn that a "Håkan in Äskhultasmålen" was the father of Ingjård Håkansdotter. I also obtain images of his burial record and the baptism records for several of his children.
June 2, 2016	I learn that Håkan's last name was "Svensson" and that his wife's name was Marit. I also learn about two more of their children, Eric and Karin.
June 4, 2016	I obtain images of several Mantalslängder records and a Roterings och utskrivningslängder record that show Håkan Svensson at Äskhultamålen, Norra Solberga. I also obtain an image of a record which mentions the burial of Marit in 1703.

After finding this website, I contacted the webmaster, a distant relative of mine named Martin Brandt, and asked him where I could find the additional sources he had found on Håkan and Marit's family. After Martin provided with me all of these sources, I obtained images of several Mantalslängder records and a Roterings och utskrivningslängder record that show Håkan Svensson at Äskhultamålen, Norra Solberga.

⁷ Unfortunately, this website is no longer online.

⁸ <http://brandts.antavlor.nu/Hakan+Svensson-50cdc0f7> - Accessed June 2, 2016

Discovering Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter


When I first learned about Bengt Månsson Engdahl from the website that my distant relative Gunnar Tonquist had developed⁹, I also learned that Bengt's father was Måns Persson. Måns was a crown forester who lived at Äng, Barkeryd Parish in the 17th century. He died there in 1688.


In November of 2012, I had my researcher Rhonda Serafini search through the baptism, marriage, and burial records for Barkeryd Parish during the late 17th century. Rhonda found Måns Persson's burial record, as well as the marriage records for two of his children, Matthes and Ragnel. In June of 2013, I had Rhonda search through the baptism, marriage, and burial records for Barkeryd Parish during the early 18th century. This led Rhonda to find the burial record of Elisabeth Månsdotter, Måns Persson's wife, from 1725.

On June 1, 2016, while browsing for the search term "Per Joensson, Äng" online, I found the website¹⁰ of Martin Brant, a distant relative of mine, which included several new pieces of information on Måns Persson and his family.

- Måns Persson's mother was probably named Marit.
- Måns had a first wife named Ragnel who died in 1654.
- Måns had three other children that I didn't know about: Jonas, Kerstin, and Per.

One of the things that really impressed me about Martin's website was how well documented its facts were. All of the information that Martin provided about Måns and his family included sources. However, at the time I didn't know where to find the sources that Martin had listed. Thus, I emailed Martin about where he found them and he responded the following day.


SV: SV: SV: Måns Persson (1619-1688)



martin.brandt@telia.com <martin.brandt@telia.com>
Thursday, June 2, 2016 at 11:48 AM
To: Jeff High

If you go to this page:

<https://sok.riksarkivet.se/mantalslangder?Lan=0&Forsamling=barkeryd&Harad=&DatumFran=&DatumTill=>

You can check the tax-records for Barkeryd parish each listed year. And you can find the Ängh/Eng household there. (Click the green button)

An email I received from a distant relative, Martin Brandt telling me where I could find the sources of information on Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter - June 2, 2016

⁹ <http://www.tonnquist.se/start-eng.htm> - Accessed November, 2011

¹⁰ <http://brandts.antavlor.nu/Mans+Persson-4bc2e7c> - Accessed June 1, 2016

6.0. Discovering the 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Martin informed me that I could find all of the records that he had cited through the website of Riksarkivet, the National Swedish Archives. After I purchased a subscription to Riksarkivet, Martin sent me directions of how to find the different records related to Måns Persson's family on Riksarkivet's website. I was thus able to find and obtain images of several records on Riksarkivet's website, such as several Mantalslängder records and a Rotering och utskrivningslängder record that show Måns and Elisabeth at Äng, Barkeryd.

Martin's website about Måns's Persson's family also included the sources for court records related to two of Måns's sons, Jonas and Per, as well as the burial record of their son Matthes. I was able to obtain images of these records from Arkiv Digital.


Timeline of Research on Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter


November, 2011	I find a website that has information on Måns Persson. At the time, however, I'm unaware of his relation to the High family.
June 18, 2012	I discover that Måns Persson was a 3 rd great-grandfather of Sven Hög.
November 5, 2012	I obtain an image of Måns Persson's burial record. I also learn of two of his children, Matthes and Ragnel, and obtain images of their marriage records.
June 8, 2013	I learn that Måns Persson's wife was Elisabeth Månsdotter and obtain an image of her burial record.
June 1, 2016	I learn that Måns Persson's mother was named Marit, that he had a first wife named Ragnel who died in 1654, and that he had three other children: Jonas, Kerstin, and Per.
June 2, 2016	I obtain images of several Mantalslängder records and a Rotering och utskrivningslängder record that show Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter at Äng, Barkeryd. I also obtain images of court records related to two of their sons, Jonas and Per, and the burial record of their son Matthes.

Discovering Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter

According to Gunnar Tonquist's website¹¹, Beata Urbansdotter's father was Urban Jagendyvel. Urban was a *fältskar*, or military surgeon, who lived at Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish. In December of 2012, while reading through the description that Johan Fovelin (the vicar of Barkeryd Parish in the late 18th century) had given for Gransäng¹², I noticed that he had mentioned that Urban had once owned Gransäng. According to Fovelin, Urban was an "honest man" who had planted a square of four rowan trees in the cemetery of Barkeryd Church where he wished to be buried, but he died in Poland.

Three years later, I found a website¹³ that contained new information about Urban Jagendyvel, claiming that he also had a son named Otto and a daughter named Annika. This website also claimed that his wife died in 1712 at the age of 80. According to this website, this information came from the journal article "Människoöden på Jönköpings Hospital" by Paul Wilstadius. For months, I struggled to find this article. Eventually, I learned that it was originally published in in Jönköping Genealogical Society's publication *Gudmundsgillet Årbook* in 1958. After I contacted a library in Jönköping, Staffan Jansson, one of the librarians, responded and sent me images of this article.


SV: Looking for a year book from Jönköping's historical society


KFF-Stadsbiblioteket <KFF-Stadsbiblioteket@jonkoping.se>
 Tuesday, July 26, 2016 at 2:46 AM
 To: Jeff High
 20160726084140205.pdf (6.3 MB) [Preview](#)

Hi

Yes maybe we have found him in the article you refer to. On page 93 we find a Annika Urbansdotter, unmarried från Gransäng in Barkeryd. Her father was fältskären (military surgeon) Urban Johan och the brother Kaplan Otto Granbom. Both om them died in Poland. Etc. etc.

If we look at another genealogy found on the internet (down here) we find a sister (?) to Annika Urbansdotter and here the father is Urban Jagendyvel.

http://www.tonnquist.se/_text_/3-eke/37_engdahl.pdf

We try to send you a copy of the article you asked for.

Regards
 Staffan Jansson, Hooshang Kowssarie

An email I received from Staffan Jansson, a librarian in Jönköping, in which I receive images of the scanned pages of the journal article "Människoöden på Jönköpings Hospital" by Paul Wilstadius.
 July 26th, 2016

¹¹ <http://www.tonnquist.se/start-eng.htm> - Accessed November, 2011

¹² Johan Fovelin's Descriptions of Barkeryd and Nässjö Parishes - 1785

¹³ <http://forum.genealogi.se/index.php?topic=71490.0> - Accessed December 15, 2015

6.0. Discovering the 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

According to Martin Brandt's website¹⁴, the name of Urban Jagendyvel's wife was Maria Olofsdotter. On his site, Martin listed the source of a court record in which Maria bequeathed her estate at Gransäng to her son-in-law Bengt Månsson Engdal. Upon reading this, I found the court record that this was listed in.

After I obtained a subscription to Riksarkivet, I found several Mantalslängder records that showed Urban and Maria at Gransäng, Barkeryd. While Urban was listed in the 1705 Mantalslängd record, his wife Maria was listed as a widow in the 1707 Mantalslängd record, indicating that he died around 1706.

Timeline of Research on Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter

November, 2011	I find a website that has information on Urban Jagendyvel. At the time, however, I'm unaware of his relation to the High family.
June 18, 2012	I discover that Urban Jagendyvel was a 3 rd great-grandfather of Sven Hög.
December 18, 2012	I learn a mention of Urban Jagendyvel in Johan Fovelin's Descriptions of Barkeryd and Nässjö Parishes - 1785.
December 15, 2015	I find a website that states that Urban Jagendyvel also had a son named Otto and a daughter named Annika and that his wife died in 1712 at the age of 80. According to this website, this information came from the journal article "Människoöden på Jönköpings Hospital" by Paul Wilstadius.
June 1, 2016	I learn that Urban Jagendyvel's wife was named Maria Olofsdotter.
June 2, 2016	I obtain an image of a court record associated with Maria Olofsdotter.
June 15, 2016	I obtain images of several Mantalslängder records that show Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter at Gransäng, Barkeryd.
July 26, 2016	I obtain images of pages from the journal article "Människoöden på Jönköpings Hospital" by Paul Wilstadius.

¹⁴ <http://brandts.antavlor.nu/Bengt+Mansson+Engdahl-d35e5ca> - Accessed June 1, 2016

Discovering Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter

On November 19, 2013, I learned from my sixth-cousin Roland Hermansson that Ebbe Arvidsson was the father of Arvid Ebbesson. Ebbe lived at the farm Hareryd in Flisby Parish and died there in 1695. Over the course of 2015, I had Rhonda Serafini find all of the baptisms, marriages, and burials that included people from Hareryd during the late 17th century and early 18th century. Rhonda's search revealed that Ebbe Arvidsson's wife was Marit Bengtsdotter, a woman who died in 1725. Rhonda also helped me learn that Ebbe and Marit had four other children: Bengt, Per, Gustaf, and Johan.

On June 8, 2016, I found a genealogy message board online¹⁵ that discussed Ebbe Arvidsson. I learned from this message board that Ebbe probably grew up at Rickelstorp, a farm in east Flisby Parish, and his father was probably Arvid Nilsson. After I searched for the terms "Arvid Nilsson, Rickelstorp" online, I found that Martin Brant had also included information on Arvid Nilsson on his website¹⁶ and that Arvid Nilsson's second wife (and Ebbe's probable mother) was named Marit Brodsdotter.

Timeline of Research on Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter

November 19, 2013	I learn about the identity of Ebbe Arvidsson and obtain an image of his burial record.
June 29, 2015	I learn that Ebbe Arvidsson's wife was Marit Bengtsdotter and obtain an image of her burial record.
December 31, 2015	I learn that Ebbe and Marit had four other children: Bengt, Per, Gustaf, and Johan. I also obtain images of their baptism records and the burial record of their son Bengt.
May 24, 2016	I obtain images of several marriage records and death and burial records associated with Ebbe and Marit's sons.
June 8, 2016	I learn that Ebbe's father was probably Arvid Nilsson, his mother was probably Marit Brodsdotter, and that he most likely grew up at the farm Rickelstorp in east Flisby.
June 15, 2016	I obtain images of several Mantalslängder records that show Ebbe Arvidsson at Rickelstorp, Brånstorp, and Hareryd, Flisby.

¹⁵ <http://forum.genealogi.se/index.php?topic=21553.0> - Accessed June 8, 2016

¹⁶ <http://brandts.antavlor.nu/Arvid+Nilsson-325fca86-> Accessed June 8, 2016

Discovering Bengt Nilsson and Ingeborg Joensdotter

After I had Rhonda search through several baptism, marriage, and burials that included people from Hareryd, Flisby Parish during the late 17th century and early 18th century, I noticed that Bengt, Elin Bengtsdotter's father from Hareryd, had at least four other children that were born at Hareryd in the late 17th century: an unnamed child who died in 1674, Nils, Joen, and Karin. Rhonda also found the burial record of a man named Bengt Nilsson who died at Hareryd in 1710 at the age of 62. Since Bengt Nilsson would have been born around 1638 and the proper age to be Elin Bengtsdotter's father (and taking into account that people didn't move around as much in the 17th century), I concluded that he was Elin's father. Rhonda also found the burial record of a woman named Ingeborg Nilsson from 1722, in which she was listed as Bengt Nilsson's widow.

In June of 2016, I had Rhonda search for Mantalslängder records that showed Bengt Nilsson at Hareryd in the 17th century. Although Rhonda wasn't able to find any listings for Bengt at Hareryd until 1685 (11 years after he was documented as living there), she did find a Mantalslängd record from 1643 that showed a farmer named Nils Torstensson and his wife Karin Jönsdotter at Hareryd. Although I suspected that Nils and Karin may have been Bengt Nilsson's parents, I couldn't find any concrete evidence to confirm this.

Timeline of Research on Bengt Nilsson and Ingeborg Joensdotter

June 29, 2015	I discover the identities of Bengt Nilsson and Ingeborg Joensdotter and obtain images of their death and burial records. I also learn that Bengt and Ingeborg had three other children: an unnamed child who died in 1674, Nils, Joen, and Karin, and obtain images of their baptism records and the burial record of their unnamed child.
May 24, 2016	I obtain images of the marriage records of two of Bengt and Ingeborg's sons, Nils and Johan.
June 15, 2016	I obtain an image of a Mantalslängd record that shows Bengt Nilsson's family at Hareryd, Flisby in 1685.

Understating the Times that Sven and Anna Stina's 3rd Great-Grandparents Lived In

The era of Sven Hög and Anna Stina's Johansdotter's 3rd great-grandparents spans though at least 107 years, from Knut Persson's birth in 1618 to Marit Bengtsdotter's death in 1725. Whereas Sven and Anna Stina's great-great-grandparents witnessed the fall of the Swedish Empire in the early 18th century, their 3rd great-grandparents lived through the rise of the Swedish Empire in the 17th century. During the first half the 17th century, Sweden emerged as great empire by taking control of most of the lands in the Baltic region. Subsequently, Sweden was involved in several wars during the 17th century. From 1618 to 1725, Sweden was involved in nine wars.



Map of Sweden during the 17th century

17th century Sweden's wartime climate had a direct impact of the lives of the 3rd-great-grandparents of Sven and Anna Stina. At least two of Sven Hög's 3rd-great-grandfathers, Knut Persson and Urban Jagendyvel, served in the Swedish military. While Knut was a corporal for Småland's Cavalry, Urban was a surgeon for the Jönköping Regiment. Both of these two were adversely affected during times of war; Knut Persson became injured in battle (mostly likely during the Torstensson War) and Urban Jagendyvel eventually died in Poland during the Great Northern War. Even though the wartime conditions of this period brought unsurmountable loss to the Sven and Anna Stina's 3rd-great-grandparents, it may have also helped forge the creation of some of their families. For example, Knut Persson and Margareta Siggessdotter's marriage was mostly likely arranged because of their social status that had largely been obtained through the military feats of their fathers.

Although most of Sven and Anna Stina's 3rd-great-grandparents were farmers, farming was much different in the 17th century than it was when their descendants farmed. Livestock were smaller during this time and several crops (such as maize) hadn't been introduced to Sweden yet.

Timeline of Swedish History: 1600-1661

1600	Start of the Polish-Swedish War.	
1604	Karl IX becomes King of Sweden.	
1610	Start of the Ingrian War.	
1611	Gustaf II Adolf (Gustavus Adolphus the Great) becomes King of Sweden.	
1611	Start of the Kalmar War.	
1613	End of the Kalmar War.	
1617	End of the Ingrian War.	
1628	The king's ship <i>The Vasa</i> sinks on its maiden voyage.	
1629	End of the Polish-Swedish War.	
1630	Sweden becomes involved in the Thirty Years War.	
1632	Christina becomes Queen of Sweden.	
1734	The Instrument of Government, Sweden's first constitution, is adopted.	
1643	Start of the Torstensson War.	
1645	End of the Torstensson War.	
1648	End of the Thirty Years War.	
June, 1654	Karl X Gustav becomes King of Sweden.	
1654	Sweden is involved in the First Bremen War.	
1655	Start of the Second Northern War.	
1660	Karl XI becomes King of Sweden.	
May, 1660	End of the Second Northern War.	

Writing about Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter

The file I wrote on Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter is 10 pages and includes images of six records, including:

- A Mantalslängd record of Isaac and Karin at Rökkär, Höreda in 1665.
- A Landskontor record of Isaac and Karin at Rökkär, Höreda in 1693.
- The marriage record of Isaac and Karin's son Arvid.
- Isaac's and Karin's burial records.

This file also contains images of all three of the known farms that Isaac and Karin lived at, Bodaskögle, Styggstorp, and Rökkär, and two pictures from Höreda Church, the church that they attended.

Chapter Six The 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter

Name	Isaac Ericsson	Name	Karin Jönsdotter
Born	1620s or early 1630s	Born	c. 1634
Parish	Björkö	Parish	Björkö
Died	January 1704	Died	December 1706
Parish	Höreda	Parish	Höreda
Occupation	Farmer	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sven	Late 1650s/early 1660s	Höreda	May 1712	Björkö
Arvid	1650s-1670s	Höreda	Unknown	Unknown
Karin	1650s-1670s	Höreda	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown daughter	1650s-1670s	Höreda	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown daughter	1650s-1670s	Höreda	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown daughter	1650s-1670s	Höreda	Unknown	Unknown

Isaac Ericsson was born sometime in the 1620s or early 1630s at Bodaskögle, a farm in northern Björkö Parish.¹ His father's name was Eric and his mother's name is unknown. He was probably baptized at Björkö Church by either Andrea Nicolai, the vicar of Björkö Church from 1613 to 1631, or Olaus Laurentii, the vicar of Björkö Church from 1632 to 1657. Isaac had at least one brother named Bengt. Sometime in his youth, he left his parents' home and became a farmhand at another farm.

Bodaskögle, Björkö - Where Isaac Ericsson was born in the 1620s or early 1630s

The Name "Isaac"

The name "Isaac" (Isac, Isak, Isach, or Isaac and pronounced E-sahk) is a Hebrew name meaning "he laughs." In the Old Testament, Isaac was the second of the three patriarchs. The name day for Isaac in Sweden is December 15th.

¹ Höreda Deaths, Vol. C-2 (1702-1755), page 304

The first page in the file I wrote on Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter

This file includes a name block on the name "Isaac," a theory block on when Isaac Ericsson was born, a person block on Isaac's brother Bengt Ericsson, and a research block on the Millennium File.

Writing about Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter

The 42-page file on Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter is the longest file in this chapter and contains a wide assortment of images of 17th century records, including:

- Five military rolls that mention Knut Persson.
- A record of a tithe that Margareta Siggesdotter paid to Målilla Church in 1634.
- The engagement record of Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter.
- Two Mantalslängder records associated with Knut and Margareta.
- A Royal Letter from 1659 that mentions Knut Persson.
- Nine court records associated with Knut and Margareta's family.
- Three church archive records associated with Knut and Margareta's family.
- A Jordeböcker record that shows Knut Persson at Aggarp in 1686.
- Two Landskontor records associated with Knut and Margareta's family.
- An excerpt from the Governor's Inspection at Aggarp in 1690.
- The marriage records of two of Knut and Margareta's children, Sven and Margareta, and the death record of Margareta.
- Knut's and Margareta's burial records.

6.0. Discovering the 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Chapter Six The 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter

Name	Knut Persson	Name	Margareta Siggesdotter
Born	c. 1618	Born	c. 1610s
Place	Björkö	Place	Måhälla, Kalmar
Died	September, 1698	Died	December, 1698
Place	Björkö	Place	Björkö
Occupation	Corporal in the Swedish Cavalry	Occupation	Housewife

Children of Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Måns	1640s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Sigge	1640s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Isaac	1640s or 1650s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	1640s or 1650s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Margareta	1650s	Björkö	October 16, 1747	Björkö
Sara	c. 1660	Björkö	June 3, 1729	Björkö

Early Years (1618-1642)

Knut Persson was born around 1618¹ in Aggarp, a farm in eastern Björkö Parish. His father was Per Jacobsson² and his mother was Elin Svensdotter.³

The Name "Knut"

The name "Knut" (*Guh-nóð*) (also spelled "Canute" in older times) is an old Nordic name. It's meaning is identical to the word "knot," and can also mean "brave" or "unselfconscious." The Name Day for Knut in Sweden is January 13th.

In 1618...

- The King of Sweden was Gustaf II Adolf (Gustavus Adolphus), the King of France was Louis XIII, and the King of England was James I.
- The Thirty Years War began in central Europe.
- German astronomer Johannes Kepler formulated the third law of planetary motion.

¹ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C1 (1680-1749), page 231
² Red. köll. akt nr 314. - Kammarskrivet
³ Elin is listed as Per Jacobsson's wife in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:3 (1619-1630), Image 2200, so she must have been Knut's mother.

This file contains photographs of the three farms that Knut and Margareta lived at: Aggarp, Östra Årena, and Sjöryd. It also includes an image of the Björnman family crest, a picture of the monument to Småland's Cavalry at Eksjö, a map of the different cities that Småland's Cavalry marched through during the Torstensson War, an image of a portrait of Christer Samuel Duse, and a picture of a 15th century church bell from Björkö Church.

The first page in the file on Knut and Margareta

An abundant amount of writing blocks are included in this file, including:

- Contextual blocks on Sweden's rise to power as an empire, Småland's Cavalry, Sweden's involvement in the Thirty Years War, the Torstensson War, the Battle of Prague, the rank of Cornet, Sweden's legal system, and marriage between cousins in Sweden.
- Research blocks on *The Introduced Swedish Nobility* by Gustaf Elgenstierna, Swedish military rolls, Royal Letters, Swedish court minutes, records that show Knut Persson as a churchwarden of Björkö Church, and Jordeböcker records.
- Name blocks on the name "Knut" and the word "manly."
- Object/place blocks on Kalmar County, the uniform that Knut Persson wore, manors in Old Sweden, tithes that Knut and Margareta's family paid to Björkö Church, the results of the Governor's Inspection at Aggarp in 1690, and Östra District.
- Person blocks on Knut Persson's military superiors in 1644 and Christer Samuel Duse.
- The short stories "Knut Persson is Wounded in Battle" by Klas Kronberg and "Tensions at Aggarp" by Christina Tuvevesson Lindaryd.
- Theory blocks on whether Knut Persson obtained the rank of Cornet and if arranged his children's marriages.
- A year block on the year 1618.

Writing About Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter

The 9-page file I wrote on Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter includes images of several records associated with them:

- Baptism records for five of Jon and Karin's children.
- Two Mantalslängder records that show Jon and Karin's family at Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga.
- The burial records for Jon and Karin.
- The marriage records for two of their children, Per and Maria.

This file contains pictures of Hamnaryd, the farm that Jon and Karin's family lived at, as well as a contextual block on the reign of Queen Christina, research blocks on the first volume of Norra Solberga's church records and calculating Ecclesiastical dates, a theory block on the baptism records for Per Jonsson and Maria Jonsdotter, and a quote from Vilhelm Moberg on the village's marriage market in Old Sweden.

Chapter Six

The 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter

Name	Jon Joensson	Name	Karin Matsdotter
Born	1610s or early 1620s	Born	1610s or early 1620s
Place	Unknown	Place	Unknown
Died	March or April, 1666	Died	March, 1693
Place	Norra Solberga	Place	Norra Solberga
Occupation	Tenant farmer	Occupation	Maid/housewife

Children of Olof Jonsson and Ingjerd Håkansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Per	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Håkan	August, 1648	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Bo	August, 1650	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Isaac	October, 1652	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Jon	November, 1655	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Unnamed Child	December, 1656	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Olof	February, 1660	Norra Solberga	1720-1721	Näsåle
Maria	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Norra Solberga

Nothing is known about Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter, the parents of Olof Jonsson, prior to 1643. However, they were probably born in the 1610s or early 1620s.¹ The two were probably married in the early 1640s. By 1643, they were living at Hamnaryd, a farm in eastern Norra Solberga Parish.²

Mantalslängder record showing Jon "Joan" Joensson and Karin Matsdotter at Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga Parish in 1643

Transcription:

Jon Joensson i Hamnaryd och
h. Karin Matsdotter

Translation:

Jon Joensson in Hamnaryd and
wife Karin Matsdotter

¹ This assumption is based on the fact that they were already married in 1643 and that their youngest child Olof was born in 1660.

² Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Hålsjöping County, Year 1643, page 50

The first page in the file I wrote on Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter

Writing About Håkan Svensson and Marit

Chapter Six

The 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Håkan Svensson and Marit

Name	Håkan Svensson	Name	Marit
Born	1610s-1630s	Born	c. 1630s
Place	Unknown	Place	Unknown
Died	June, 1698	Died	1703
Place	Norra Solberga	Place	Norra Solberga
Occupation	Tenant farmer	Occupation	Maid/housewife

Children of Håkan Svensson and Marit

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Ingjerd	Late 1650s or early 1660s	Unknown	c. 1720	Näsjö
Erik	1661	Norra Solberga	December 3, 1745	Höreds
Karin	1670	Norra Solberga	February 16, 1728	Norra Solberga
Anna	July, 1671	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Ellen	September, 1674	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	June, 1678	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown

Nothing is known about Håkan Svensson, the father of Ingjerd Håkansdotter, until 1659. It's likely that he was born in the 1620s or 1630s. It's also unknown for certain if Marit, the woman he was married to in the 1690s, was Ingjerd Håkansdotter's mother, or if Håkan had previously been married to another woman who was Ingjerd's mother. It's likely that Håkan was married sometime in the 1650s. Although the baptism record for Ingjerd Håkansdotter can't be found, she was probably to them in the late 1650s or early 1660s. In 1659, Håkan and his wife were living at Äskhultamålen, a small farm in southern Norra Solberga Parish.¹

Mantalslängder record showing Håkan Svensson and Marit at Äskhultamålen, Norra Solberga in 1659

Transcription:

Håkan i Äskhultamålen och h. 2

Translation:

Håkan i Äskhultamålen and wife 2

¹ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Hålsjöping County, Year 1699, Image 248

² Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Hålsjöping County, Year 1659, Image 34

The first page in the file I wrote on Håkan Svensson and Marit

The file I wrote on Håkan Svensson and Marit is also 9 pages and contains images of numerous records related to them:

- Baptism records for three of Håkan and Marit's children.
- Two Mantalslängder records that show Håkan and Marit's family at Äskhultamålen, Norra Solberga.
- Burial records for Håkan and Marit.
- Marriage and death records for two of their children, Erik and Karin.

This file also includes an image of Äskhultamålen, the farm that Håkan and Marit lived at, a contextual block on Sweden's wars in Bremen, a research block on *Rotering och utskrivningslängder* records, and a theory block on two of Håkan and Marit's other possible children.

Writing About Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter

I wrote the 14-page file on Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter in July of 2016. This file contains images of multiple records that list Måns and Elisabeth, including:

- Several Mantalslängder records that show Måns and Elisabeth at Äng, Barkeryd.
- A *Rotering* record that shows Måns Persson at Äng.
- The marriage and death and burial records for two of Måns and Elisabeth's children, Matthes and Ragnel
- A court record associated with Jonas Månsson, Måns's son.
- The burial record for Måns and the death and burial record for Elisabeth.

A picture of Äng, the farm that Måns and Elisabeth lived at, is also included in this file.

A diverse amount of writing blocks are also included in this file. It contains contextual blocks on *skytt* (shooters), the reign of Karl X Gustav, the Second Norther War, and *skoghwachtaren* (foresters). This file also contains a name block on the name "Måns," an object block on wildlife in Barkeryd Parish, a quote from Vilhelm Moberg on the lack of pollution in Old Sweden, a story block on a land dispute that Per Månsson (one of Måns's sons) had with a farmer in Barkeryd Parish, and the short story "The Burial of Måns Persson" that I wrote.

Chapter Six The 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter

Name	Måns Persson	Name	Elisabeth Månsdotter
Born	c. 1610s	Born	c. 1632
Place	Barkeryd	Place	Barkeryd
Died	November, 1688	Died	February 16, 1710
Place	Barkeryd	Place	Barkeryd
Occupation	Forester	Occupation	Housewife

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Kerstin	Unknown	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Jonas	Unknown	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Per	Unknown	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Matthes	c. 1655	Barkeryd	September, 1719	Barkeryd
Ragnel	c. 1657	Barkeryd	March, 1743	Barkeryd
Bengt	1670	Barkeryd	1712	Somewhere in Europe

Måns Persson was probably born in Äng, a village in central Barkeryd Parish sometime in the 1610s.¹ His father was Per Joansson and his mother was named Marit.² Måns had two brothers, Sven and Olof, and three sisters: Britta, Elin, and Marit.

Äng, Barkeryd – Where Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter lived in the 17th century

The Name "Måns"

The name "Måns" (Mewns) is a southern Swedish variation of the name "Magnus." Måns has been used as a Christian name in Sweden since the 1400s. In Norway, Måns is spelled "Mons."

¹ Roterings- och utskrivningslängder, Arkiv med löpande volymnumrering, Vol. 1679, page 41

² Although no record of Måns's birth exists, patronymic tradition informs us that Måns's father's name was Per, and in the 1640s, a man named Per Joansson lived at Äng with his wife Marit and family.

(Source: Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköpings County, Vol. 1643, page 80)

The first page in the file on Måns and Elisabeth

Writing About Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter

The file I wrote on Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter is 14 pages. I wrote this file in September of 2016. This file contains images of eight records associated with Urban and Maria, including:

- A church archive record of a tithe that Urban paid to Barkeryd Church in 1669.
- Six Mantalslängder records that show Urban and Maria at Gransäng, Barkeryd.
- A court record associated with Maria Olofsdotter.

This file also has a map of Gransäng, the farm in Barkeryd that Urban and Maria lived at, as well as a map and a painting of a couple of battles from the Scanian War, the war that Urban probably served in during the late 1670s.

Chapter Six: The 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter

Name	Urban Jagendyvel	Name	Maria Olofsdotter
Born	1630s or 1640s	Born	c. 1632
Place	Unknown	Place	Barkeryd
Died	1705-107	Died	1712
Place	Somewhere in Poland	Place	Barkeryd
Occupation	Military Barber/Surgeon	Occupation	Housewife

Children of Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Place
Beata	c. 1677	Barkeryd	April, 1759	Barkeryd
Annika	Unknown	Barkeryd	December 11, 1731	Jönköping
Otto	Unknown	Barkeryd	1700s	Somewhere in Poland

Urban Jagendyvel was born sometime in 1630s or 1640s. It's unknown who his parents were. It's also unknown where he was born and grew up. According to the article "Människoöden på Jönköpings Hospital" by Paul Wilstadius, another version of Urban's name was "Urban Johan."²

The Name "Urban"

The male name "Urban" (uhr-bahn) derives from the Latin adjective *urbanus* (which means "debanar" or "cleaned"). Another meaning of the name was "from the city" (or a town close to that city). This name has been in Sweden since the 15th century. The name day of Urban is May 25th.

The Surname "Jagendyvel"

"Jagendyvel" (Yáh-gen-dih-vel) is an unusual last name. In all likelihood, Urban wasn't born with this name, but probably received it after he enlisted in the military. The word "Jagen" is German and means "hunt" or "chase." "Dyvel" is an old Swedish word meaning devil. Thus, the name "Jagendyvel" means "hunts the devil."

¹ This time period is estimated by the facts that Urban was already a surgeon in the military in 1669 and it took several years of training to become one after someone enlisted in the military. He was probably in his late 20s or early 30s during this time. Also, since Urban served in the Great Northern War in the first decade of the 1700s, he couldn't have been too old, and was probably in his late sixties or early seventies at that time.

² Wilstadius, page 92

A number of interesting writing blocks are spread throughout this file. This file contains contextual blocks on *fältskar* (Swedish military surgeons), the Scanian War, the Battle of Fehrbellin, the Battle of Landskrona, and *Fältpräster* (military chaplains). This file also includes a name block on the name "Urban" and the surname "Jagendyvel," a research block on the article "Människoöden på Jönköpings Hospital" by Paul Wilstadius, a quote from Johan Fovelin (the vicar of Barkeryd Parish during the late 18th century) about Urban Jagendyvel, a quote from a letter that a Swedish soldier wrote to his wife during the Great Northern War, the short story "The Final Days of Urban Jagendyvel" by Klas Kronberg, and object blocks on the tithes that Urban and Maria's family paid to Barkeryd Church and the Jönköping Hospital.

The first page in the file on Urban and Maria


Writing About Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter

I wrote the 16-page file on Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter in early October of 2016. This file contains images of several records associated with Ebbe and Marit, including:

- Two Mantalslängder records that show Ebbe Arvidsson.
- The marriage record of for Johan and Annika.
- Baptism records for four of Ebbe and Marit's sons: Bengt, Per, Gustaf, and Johan.
- The burial record of Ebbe and Marit's six-year old son Bengt.
- The marriage records for three of Ebbe and Marit's sons: Per, Gustaf, and Johan, and the death and burial records for Per and Gustaf.
- Ebbe's burial record and Marit's death and burial record.

This file contains pictures of the three farms in Flisby Parish that Ebbe Arvidsson lived at: Rickelstorp, Brånstorp, and Hareryd, as well as pictures of Lilla Tofta (the farm that Ebbe and Marit's son Per lived at), and Norra Sönderängen (the farm that Ebbe and Marit's son Gustaf lived at).

Several writing blocks are also included in this file, including: a contextual block on farming in 17th century Sweden, a name block on the name "Ebbe," a relationship block on the baptisms that Ebbe Arvidsson was a witness at, research blocks on missing records from the first volume of Flisby Parish and helpful websites to calculate Ecclesiastical dates, a theory block on Marit Bengtsdotter's probable father, the short story "Ebbe Arvidsson's Frightful Experience" by Rhonda Serafini, and an inspiration block on the pious values of Ebbe and Marit's family.



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Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter

Ebbe Arvidsson		Marit Bengtsdotter	
Name	Ebbe Arvidsson	Name	Marit Bengtsdotter
Born	c. 1640	Born	c. 1643
Place	Unknown	Place	Unknown
Died	March, 1695	Died	August 24, 1725
Place	Flisby	Place	Flisby
Occupation	Farmer	Occupation	Maid/housewife

Children of Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Arvid	c. 1670	Flisby	February 26, 1758	Flisby
Bengt	March, 1674	Flisby	January, 1680	Flisby
Per	June, 1677	Flisby	May, 1738	Flisby
Gustaf	August, 1681	Flisby	February 3, 1746	Flisby
Johan	August, 1686	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

Ebbe Arvidsson was probably born in the early 1640s.¹ He was most likely born at Rickelstorp, a farm in eastern Flisby Parish.² His father was probably Arvid Nilsson³ and his mother may have been Marit Brodtsdotter.⁴ He was probably baptized by Daniel Bengtsson, the vicar of Flisby Parish at the time. Ebbe may have had five siblings: Ingeborg, Per, Marit, Brodd, and Måns. He may have also had four older half-siblings: Brita, Anders, Kristin, Nils, and Ingeborg.

The Name "Ebbe"

The male name "Ebbe" (ebb) has several possible origins. It was an old Danish short form of the name of *Ashbjørn Esbjørn*, or a short form of the German name *Ebehard*, which is composed of the words eber "wild boar" and hard "hard." Since 1993, the name day of Ebbe in Sweden has been March 6th.

¹ Ebbe was probably around the same age as his wife Marit Bengtsdotter who was born in 1643. (Flisby: Deaths, Vol. C2 (1700-1765), page 263).

² A farmstead named Ebbe was listed as living at Rickelstorp in 1667. (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1667, Image 35). Since the name "Ebbe" is quite unusual, this was probably Ebbe Arvidsson. Also, Ebbe was listed as a witness at the baptism of Nils in Rickelstorp's daughter Kerstin on October 19, 1690 (Flisby: Births, Vol. C2 (1700-1765), page 62), providing further evidence of Ebbe's connection to Rickelstorp.

³ Patronymic tradition informs us that Ebbe's father was named Arvid. In 1663, a man named Arvid died at Rickelstorp (Flisby: Deaths, Vol. C2 (1700-1765), page 162). Several court records confirm that this man was named Arvid Nilsson (Göta Hovrätt - Advokatskiftalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIIAAC:5 (1634-1644), Image 2110, Göta Hovrätt - Advokatskiftalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIIAAC:24 (1646-1660), Image 250, and Göta Hovrätt - Advokatskiftalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIIAAC:26 (1669-1680), Images 239-240).

⁴ Although several family trees online state that Marit Brodtsdotter was Arvid Nilsson's second wife and mother of his younger children, no records have been found which officially confirm this.

The first page in the file on Ebbe and Marit

Writing About Bengt Nilsson and Ingeborg Joensdotter

The 12-page file I that I wrote about Bengt Nilsson and Ingeborg Joensdotter was written in mid-October of 2016. It has several records associated with Bengt and Ingeborg, including:

- The burial record of an unnamed child of Bengt and Ingeborg's from 1674.
- The baptism records for three of Bengt and Ingeborg's children, Nils, Joen, and Karin.
- A Mantalslängd record that shows Bengt and Ingeborg at Hareryd, Flisby in 1685.
- The marriage records for two of Bengt and Ingeborg's sons, Nils and Joen, and the death and burial record of Nils.
- The death and burial records for Bengt and Ingeborg.

This file includes a picture of Hareryd Norrgård, the farm that Bengt and Ingeborg's family lived at, and a picture of a medieval painting from Flisby Church, the church that they attended.

Chapter Six The 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Bengt Nilsson and Ingeborg Joensdotter

Name	Bengt Nilsson	Name	Ingeborg Joensdotter
Born	c. 1638	Born	c. 1639
Place	Unknown	Place	Unknown
Died	December 31, 1709	Died	November 18, 1722
Place	Flisby	Place	Flisby
Occupation	Farmer	Occupation	Maid/housewife

Children of Bengt Nilsson and Ingrid Joensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Unnamed child	Unknown	Unknown	August 1674	Flisby
Nils	January, 1675	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Elin	February or March, 1677	Flisby	September 2, 1739	Flisby
Joen	May, 1683	Flisby	February 4, 1750	Flisby
Karin	April, 1686	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

Bengt Nilsson was born around 1638.¹ It's unknown where he was born, but there's a good chance that he was born in Flisby Parish. His father's name was Nils and his mother's name is unknown.

In 1638...

- The Queen of Sweden was Kristina, the King of France was Louis XIII, and the King of England was Charles I.
- At the Treaty of Hamburg, France paid Sweden for its military contributions during the Thirty Years War.
- The colony of New Sweden was founded in Delaware, America.
- Louis XIV of France was born.
- The Treaty of Hartford was signed, ending the conflict between British American colonists and the Pequot tribe.

The Name "Bengt"

"Bengt" (baengt) has been common male name in Sweden since the 11th century. The name derives from the Latin name *Benedict*, which means "the blessed." The name day of Bengt in Sweden is March 21st.

¹ Flisby Destian, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 235

A number of writing blocks are scattered throughout this file, such as a year block on 1638, name blocks on the name "Bengt," a theory block on Bengt Nilsson's possible parents, research blocks on various Ecclesiastical dates in the Swedish Church and the beautiful calligraphy of Johannes Styrenius (the vicar of Flisby Parish in the early 18th century), an object block on 17th century Swedish cottages, a quote from Vilhelm Moberg on the length of village festivals in Old Sweden, and the short story "Harvest Season at Hareryd," written by Christina Tuvevesson Lindaryd.

The first page in the file on Bengt and Ingeborg

Acknowledgements

I want to thank a number of people for assisting me in discovering information about the 3rd great-grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter:

- **Anita and Yngve Anarp**, historians of Norra Solberga Parish, for sending me pictures and information on Hamnaryd, the farm that Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter lived at, and Äskhultamålen, the farm that Håkan Svensson and Marit lived at.
- **Arkiv Digital** for providing me with the images of most of the church and court records associated with the 3rd great-grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter.
- **Britt-Marie Kronstad Wallin**, my eighth-cousin, for sending me images from the book *Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad* by Jean Silfving and the journal article “Jacob Hårds (af Segerstad) morfar Jacob Åbrant och dennes släktskapsförhållanden” by Stig Östenson that contained information about the ancestors of Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter.
- **Carin Henrysson** for sending me several pictures of Aggarp and Sjöryd, the farms that Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter lived at, and a picture of the church bell from Björkö Church.
- **Christina Tuveson Lindaryd**, a Swedish genealogist, for writing the short story “Harvest Season at Hareryd” and sending me pictures of several farms in Flisby Parish that were associated with the families of Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter and Bengt Nilsson and Ingeborg Joensdotter.
- **Klas Kronberg**, a curator at the Swedish Army Museum in Stockholm, for providing me with information related to Knut Persson and Urban Jagendyvel and writing the short story “The Final Days of Urban Jagendyvel.”
- **Magnus Tonquist**, a Swedish historian and genealogist, for transcribing and translating several records associated with the 3rd great-grandparents Sven and Anna Stina.
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- **Rhonda Serafini**, a Swedish genealogist, for transcribing and translating several records associated with the 3rd great-grandparents of Sven and Anna Stina and as writing the story “Ebbe Arvidsson’s Frightful Experience.”
- **Riksarkivet** (The Swedish National Archives) for providing me with the images for several Mantalslängder, Jordeböcker, church archive records, and Royal Letters associated with the 3rd great-grandparents of Sven and Anna Stina, and helping me find various court records related to Knut Persson’s family.
- **Staffan Jansson**, a librarian in Jönköping, for sending me images of the article “Människoöden på Jönköpings Hospital.”
- **Thomas Heed Miskar**, a Swedish historian and genealogist, for transcribing and translating several records associated with Knut Persson.

Adjusted Dates for Events Associated with the 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Events in the Lives of Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian/Swedish Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Wedding of Isaac and Karin's son Arvid to Kirstin Månsdotter.	June 13, 1698	June 23, 1698
Burial of Isaac Ericsson.	January 31, 1704	February 10, 1704
Burial of Karin Jönsdotter	December 30, 1706	January 9, 1707

Events in the Lives of Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Knut Persson is present at the General's Inspection of Småland's Cavalry and is part of Jacob Jonsson's Company.	July 1, 1641	July 11, 1641
Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter are betrothed.	May 1, 1642	May 11, 1642
Knut Persson is present at the General's Inspection of Småland's Cavalry and is part of Jacob Jonsson's Company.	July 12, 1642	July 22, 1642
Knut is present at the General's Inspection of Småland's Cavalry and is now a corporal.	January 23, 1644	February 2, 1644
Knut is present at the General's Inspection of Småland's Cavalry.	June 13, 1645	June 23, 1645
Knut is present at the General's Inspection of Småland's Cavalry.	March 10, 1646	March 20, 1646
In a court hearing related to Knut's father Per Jacobsson, Knut is listed as being paralyzed.	May 21-22, 1650	May 31-June 1, 1650

6.0.1. Adjusted Dates for Events Associated with the 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Events in the Lives of Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter (Continued)		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Knut and his brother Jacob receive a letter from Queen Christina who awards them with the rights to Aggarp.	February 25, 1659	March 7, 1659
Margareta Siggesdotter exchanges her land at Östra Årena for Knut's sister Margareta Persdotter's land at Aggarp.	July 30, 1668	August 9, 1668
Knut's brother Jacob Persson is at Östra District Court in Vetlanda and accuses Knut's son Sigge of impregnating his daughter.	January 18-19, 1671	January 28-29, 1671
Knut and Margareta are present in Östra District Court for a hearing related to Knut's sister Anna.	May 30, 1672	June 9, 1672
Knut Persson is listed as a churchwarden at Björkö Church for the last time.	April 17, 1681	April 27, 1681
A Reduction Committee notifies Knut and his brother Jacob that they want to strip them of Aggarp.	February 15, 1683	February 25, 1683
Knut and Jacob are subpoenaed to Östra District Court for a court hearing regarding their land dispute.	June 19, 1691	June 29, 1691
At a court hearing in Vetlanda, Lieutenant Christer Duse refers to Knut as an "honorable cornet."	March 16, 1694	March 26, 1694
The rights to Aggarp are stripped from Knut because he is unable to afford maintaining it and handed to Christer Duse Jr.	January 21, 1695	January 31, 1695
Aggarp is stripped for a third time without objection.	October 14, 1695	October 24, 1695
Burial of Knut Persson.	September 25, 1698	October 5, 1698
Burial of Margareta Siggesdotter.	December 28, 1698	January 7, 1699

Events in the Lives of Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Baptism of Jon and Karin's son Håkan	August 27, 1648	September 6, 1648
Baptism of Jon and Karin's son Bo	September 1, 1650	September 11, 1650
Baptism of Jon and Karin's son Isaac	October 31, 1652	November 10, 1652
Baptism of Jon and Karin's son Jon	November 5, 1654	November 15, 1654
Baptism of Jon and Karin's unnamed child	January 1, 1657	January 11, 1657
Burial of Jon Joensson	April 4, 1666	April 14, 1666
Burial of Karin Matsdotter	March 21, 1693	March 31, 1693

Events in the Lives of Håkan Svensson and Marit		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Baptism of Håkan and Marit's daughter Karin	July 31, 1671	August 10, 1671
Baptism of Håkan and Marit's daughter Elin	September 20, 1674	September 30, 1674
Baptism of Håkan and Marit's son Sven	June 30, 1678	July 10, 1678
Burial of Håkan Svensson	July 2, 1698	July 12, 1698

Events in the Lives of Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian/Swedish Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Burial of Måns Persson	November 13, 1688	November 23, 1688
Death of Elisabeth Månsdotter	February 16, 1710	February 26, 1710

Events in the Lives of Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Swedish Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Maria Olofsdotter bequeaths her land at Gransäng to her son-in-law Bengt Månsson Engdahl	May 23, 1709	June 2, 1709

6.0.1. Adjusted Dates for Events Associated with the 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Events in the Lives of Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter (Continued)		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Baptism of Ebbe and Marit's son Bengt	March 22, 1674	April 1, 1674
Baptism of Ebbe and Marit's son Per	June 24, 1677	July 4, 1677
Burial of Ebbe and Marit's son Bengt	January 18, 1680	January 28, 1680
Baptism of Ebbe and Marit's son Gustaf	August 7, 1681	August 17, 1681
Baptism of Ebbe and Marit's son Johan	August 29, 1686	September 8, 1686
Burial of Ebbe Arvidsson	March 25, 1695	April 4, 1695
Death of Marit Bengtsdotter	August 24, 1725	September 4, 1725

Events in the Lives of Bengt Nilsson and Ingeborg Joensdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian/Swedish Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Burial of Bengt and Ingeborg's unnamed child	August 9, 1674	August 19, 1674
Baptism of Bengt and Ingeborg's son Nils	January 31, 1675	February 10, 1675
Baptism of Bengt and Ingeborg's son Joen	May 20, 1683	May 30, 1683
Baptism of Bengt and Ingeborg's daughter Karin	April 25, 1686	May 5, 1686
Death of Bengt Nilsson	December 31, 1709	January 10, 1710
Death of Ingeborg Joensdotter	November 18, 1722	November 29, 1722

Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter

Name	Isaac Ericsson	Name	Karin Jönsdotter
Born	1620s or early 1630s	Born	c. 1624
Parish	Björkö	Parish	Björkö
Died	January, 1704	Died	December, 1706
Parish	Höreda	Parish	Höreda
Occupation	Farmer	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sven	Late 1650s/early 1660s	Höreda	May, 1712	Björkö
Arvid	1650s-1670s	Höreda	Unknown	Unknown
Karin	1650s-1670s	Höreda	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown daughter	1650s-1670s	Höreda	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown daughter	1650s-1670s	Höreda	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown daughter	1650s-1670s	Höreda	Unknown	Unknown

Isaac Ericsson was born sometime in the 1620s or early 1630s at Bodaskögle, a farm in northern Björkö Parish.¹⁷ His father's name was Eric and his mother's name is unknown. He was probably baptized at Björkö Church by either Andrea Nicolai, the vicar of Björkö Church from 1613 to 1631, or Olaus Laurentii, the vicar of Björkö Church from 1632 to 1657. Isaac had at least one brother named Bengt. Sometime in his youth, he left his parents' home and became a farmhand at another farm.



Bodaskögle, Björkö - Where Isaac Ericsson was born in the 1620s or early 1630s

The Name "Isaac"

The name "Isaac" (Isac, Isak, Isack, or Isaack and pronounced Ée-sahk) is a Hebrew name meaning "he laughs." In the Old Testament, Isaac was the second of the three patriarchs. The name day for Isaac in Sweden is December 19th.

¹⁷ Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 304

When was Isaac Ericsson Born?

According to Isaac Ericsson's burial record from January 31, 1704, he was 67 years old at the time of his death¹, inferring that he was born around 1636. The burial record of his wife Karin Jönsdotter states that the two were married for 50 years², which means that they were married around 1653. Since it's unlikely that Isaac was only 17 years old when he was married, he was probably born before 1636 and his burial record was mostly likely wrong about his age. It's possible that Isaac was even born in the 1620s, since Karin's burial record implies that she was born in 1624 and he was probably closer to her age.

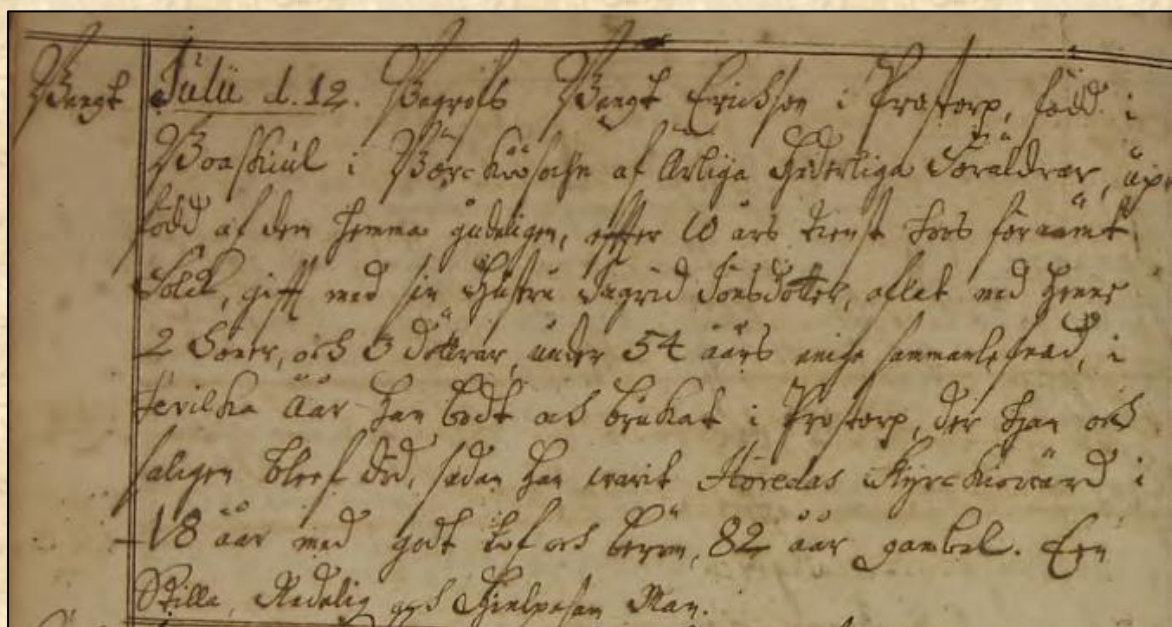
¹ Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 304

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

Bengt Ericsson - Isaac Ericsson's Brother

Bengt Ericsson was born around 1621 at Bodaskögle, Björkö Parish. At some point in his youth, Bengt moved to Höreda Parish with his family. When he was 18, he became a farmhand. Around 1649, Bengt was married to Ingrid Jönsdotter, Karin Jönsdotter's sister. Bengt and Ingrid had two sons and three daughters. Their family lived at the farm Prästtorp in Höreda. Bengt served as a churchwarden for Höreda Church for 18 years. Bengt passed away sometime in early July of 1703. He was buried in the cemetery of Höreda Church on July 12th. In his burial record, Bengt was described as a "calm, honest, and helpful man."

Source: Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 302



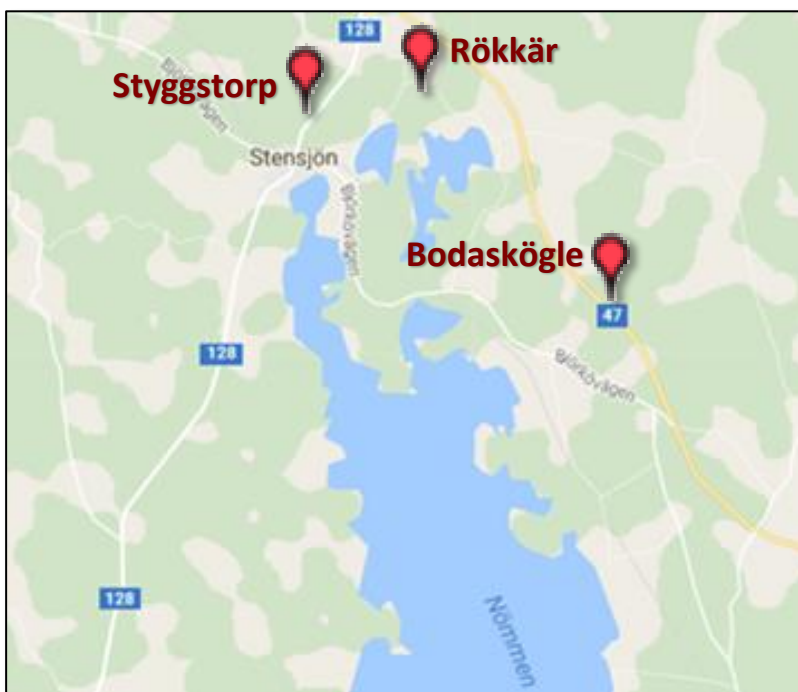
Burial record of Bengt Ericsson - July 12th, 1703



Styggstorp, Björkö - Where Karin Jönsdotter was born in 1624

Karin Jönsdotter was born around 1624 at Styggstorp, a farm in northern Björkö Parish.¹⁸ Her father was Jöns Svensson¹⁹ and her mother was Kirstin Månsdotter²⁰. She had a brother named Per and at least two sisters named Ingrid and Marit. Karin's father, Jöns Svensson, was a farmer and also served as a sexmän, a church officer, for Björkö Church.

It's likely that Isaac and Karin knew each other for most of their lives since Bodaskögle and Styggstorp, the farms they were born at, were close to each other. The two started courting in the early 1650s. Around 1653, Isaac and Karin were married.²¹ They were probably married by Olaus Laurentii. Karin was around 28 years old at this time, while Isaac was probably in his early to mid-twenties.



Map showing the farms that Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter lived at

¹⁸ Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 317

¹⁹ Karin's burial record states that she was born at Styggstorp and patronymic tradition tells us that her father's name was Jöns. A man named Jöns Svensson lived at Styggstorp in the early 17th century, (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, 1650, Image 210), so he must have been Karin's father.

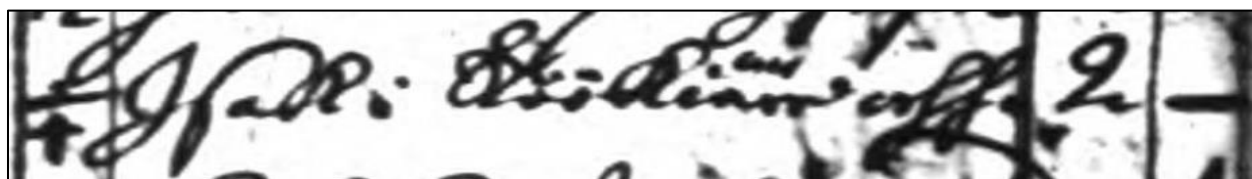
²⁰ Kirstin is listed as Jöns Svensson's wife (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, 1646, Image 200), so she must have been Karin's mother.

²¹ Karin Jönsdotter's burial record states that she was married to Isaac for 50 years. Since Isaac died in January of 1704, they must have been married around 1653.

By 1665, Isaac and Karin's family were living at Rökkär, a farm in northwest Höreda Parish. Although it's likely that they lived at Rökkär before this, this was the first time that they were documented as living there.²² Another farmer named Per also lived at Rökkär during this time with his family. Isaac and Karin remained at Rökkär for the remainder of their lives.



Rökkär, Höreda - Where Isaac and Karin's family lived in the late 17th century



Mantalslängd record of Isaac and Karin at Rökkär, Höreda Parish in 1665

Transcription:

1/4 Isak i Rödkjär och h. 2

Translation:

1/4 Isak in Rökkär and wife 2

The Millennium File's Information on Isaac and Karin

Most of the information on Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter was obtained through the Millennium File, which can be accessed on ancestry.com. The Millennium File was created by the Institute of Family Research and contains over 880,000 records that have been compiled by different genealogists. While much of its information comes from reliable sources, not all of it is accurate. The Millennium File lists the birth years and burial dates for Isaac and Karin, which are derived from their burial records. The file also lists where they were born, which also derives from the burial records. It also states that they had two sons Sven and Arvid, which has been verified. Although this file states that they had a daughter named Karin, no records for her can be found. This file states that Isaac's father was named Eric Arvidsson, but no records for an Eric Arvidsson can be found in Björkö or Höreda Parish in the early 17th century. This file's claim that Karin Jönsdotter's parents were Jöns Svensson and Kirstin Månsdotter can be verified by Mantalslängder records, however.

Source: Heritage Consulting. *The Millennium File*. Salt Lake City, UT, U.S.A.

²² Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, 1665, Image 50

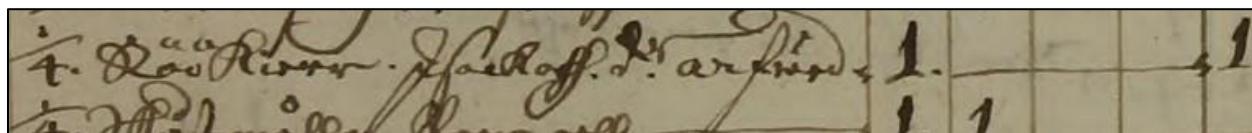
Isaac and Karin had six children; they had four daughters and two sons named Sven and Arvid.²³ Isaac and Karin's children were probably born in the 1650s and 1660s. Unfortunately, none of their children's baptism records exist. They were probably all baptized at Höreda Church. In the late 17th century, Emundo Wettrenis was the vicar of Höreda Church.

During the 1670s and 1680s, Isaac and Karin's children reached adulthood. Their four daughters were probably married during this time.



Altar at Höreda Church

On November 5, 1682, Isaac and Karin's son Sven was married to a woman named Sara Knutsdotter from the farm Aggarp in northern Björkö Parish.²⁴ After the two were married, Sven and Sara lived at the farm Norra Sonarp in northwest Björkö. They had at least nine children: an unnamed child that died in infancy 1683, Erik (b. 1684), Britta (b. 1685), Isaack (b. 1688), Helena (b. 1690), Knut (b. 1693), Anna Greta (b. 1686), an unnamed child that died in 1697, Catharina (b. 1698), and Beata (b. 1701). Isaac and Karin's son Arvid continued to live at Rökkär and was a farmhand there in the 1690s.²⁵



Landskontor record of Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter at Rökkär, Höreda Parish - 1693

Transcription:

¼ Rökkiär Isaac och h. dr. Arvid 1. __ __ __ 1

Translation:

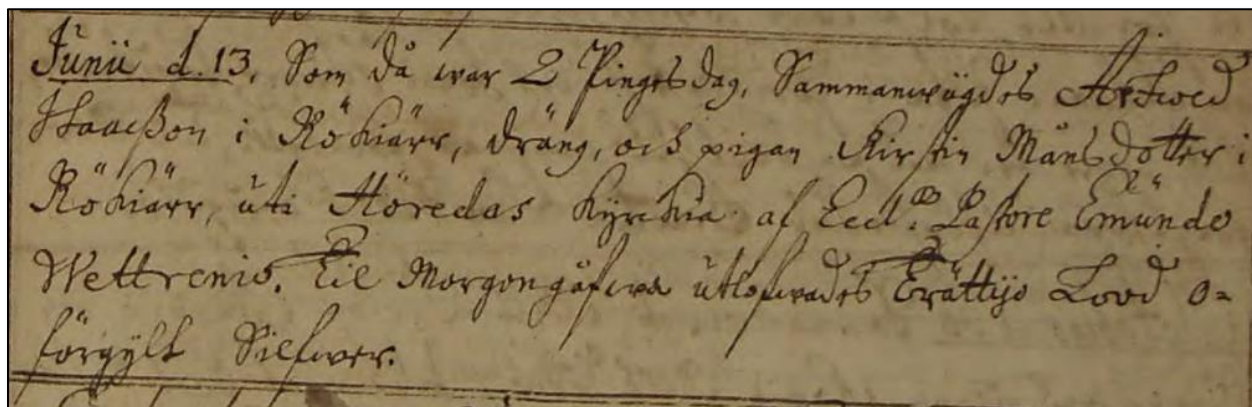
¼ (Mantal) Rökkär Isaac and wife, farmhand Arvid 1. __ __ __ 1

²³ Karin's burial record (Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 317) states that she had four daughters and two sons. Sven's marriage record (Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 141) and Arvid's marriage record (Höreda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1654-1702), page 243) both list their last names as "Isaacksson" and state that they were from Rökkär, so they must have been Isaac and Karin's sons.

²⁴ Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 141

²⁵ Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. E1c:7 (1693-1693), page 76

On June 13, 1698, Isaac and Karin's son Arvid was married to Kirstin Månsdotter, a maid who was living at Rökkär. The two were married at Höreda Church by Emundo Wettrenis.²⁶



Marriage record of Arvid Isaacsson and Kirstin Månsdotter - June 13th, 1698

Transcription:

Junii d. 13, Som då war 2 Pingesdag, Sammanwigdes Arfwed Isaacsson i Rökiärr, dräng, och pigan Kirstin Månsdotter i Rökiärr, uti Höredas kyrckia af Eccl. Pastore Emundo Wettrenis. Til Morgongåfva utlofverades Trättio Lood o-förgylt silfver.

Translation:

June 13th, which was the 2nd Sunday in Pentecost, married Arvid Isaacsson in Rökkär, farmhand, and maid Kirstin Månsdotter in Rökkär, in Höreda Church by Ecclesiastic Pastor Emundo Wettrenis. Morning gift promised thirty lod ungilded silver.

After they were married, Arvid and Kirstin raised a family at Rökkär. They had at least one son named Isaac (b. 1699), and at least one daughter named Ingrid (b. 1704).

Children of Arvid Isaacsson and Kirstin Månsdotter

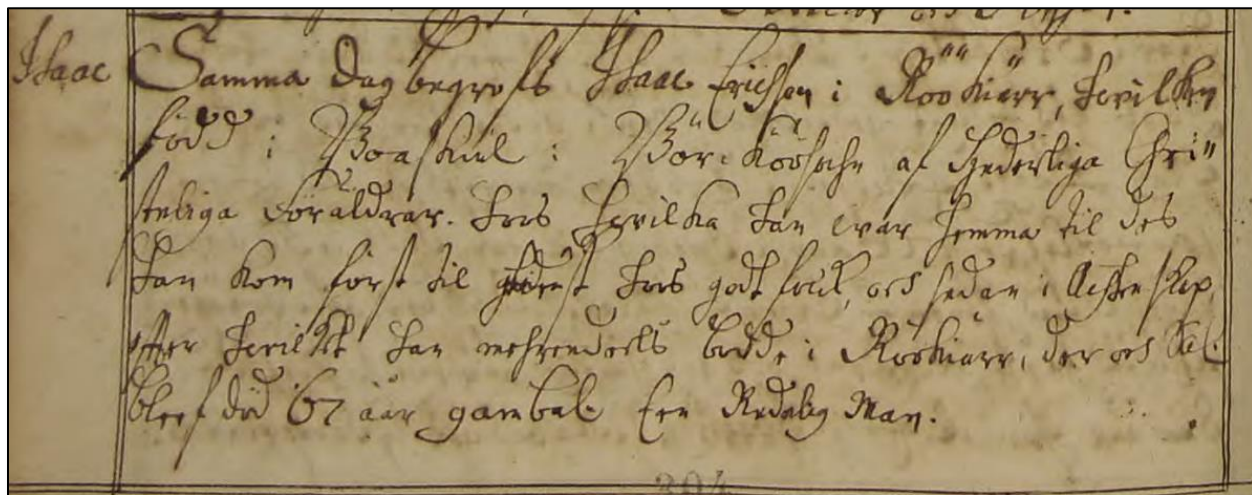
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Isaac	September, 1699	Höreda	Unknown	Unknown
Ingrid	March, 1704	Höreda	Unknown	Unknown

It's unknown when Arvid Isaacsson died.

²⁶ Höreda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1654-1702), page 243

By 1701, at least 11 of Isaac and Karin's grandchildren had been born. They probably had several more grandchildren that their daughters gave birth to. By this time, Isaac had retired from farming and his son Arvid now owned Rökkär.

Isaac Ericsson passed away in late January of 1704. He was buried in the cemetery of Höreda Church on January 31st. Although Isaac's burial record states that he was 67 at the time of his death, he was probably in his seventies.²⁷



Burial record of Isaac Ericsson - January 31st, 1704

Transcription:

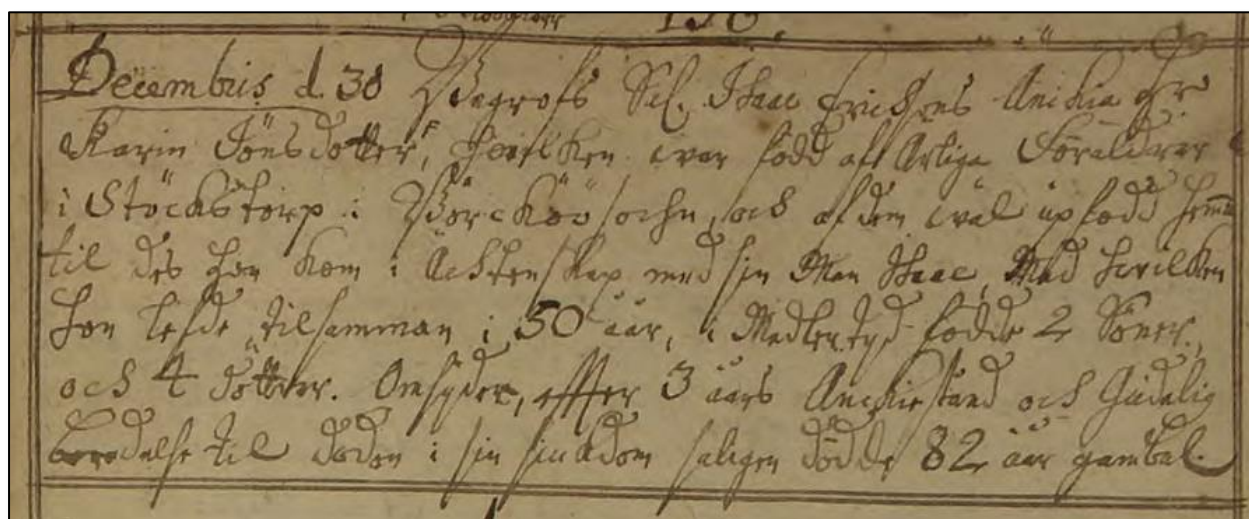
Isaac- Samma dag begrofs Isaac Ericsson i Röökärr, hwilken^[SEP]
född i Boasköl i Björkö sochn af Hederliga Chri^[SEP]
stelige föräldrar. Hoos hwilka han war hemma til des^[SEP]
han kom först til tjenst hoos godt folck, och sedan i Ähtenskap^[SEP]
efter hwilket han mehrendeels bodde i Röökärr, der och sal^[SEP]
bleef död 67 år gambal Een Redelig man.

Translation:

Isac- On the same day (January 31st) Isac Ericsson in Rökkär was buried.
He was born in Bodaskögle in Björkö Parish by honest Christian
parents. By whom he stayed till he first got a job by good people. Then
he got married, after which he mostly lived in Rökkär. Here he
died at an age of 67 years. He was an honest man.

²⁷ Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 304

Within a few years after Isaac's death, Karin Jönsdotter passed away at the age of 82 in late December of 1706. She was buried in the cemetery of Höreda Church on December 30th.²⁸



Burial record of Karin Jönsdotter - December 30th, 1706

Transcription:

*Decembris d. 30 Begrafs Sil. Isaac Erichssons anickia ahr^[SEP]
Karin Jönsdotter, hwilken war född aff arliga föräldrar^[SEP]
i Stöckstorp i Börcköö sockn, och af dem wäl upfodd som^[SEP]
til des hon kom i acktenskap med sin Man Isaac Med hwilken
hon lefda tilsamman i 50 år i Medbetyd fodda 2 soner^[SEP]
och 4 dottrar. Omsydor, effter 3 års Anckiostånd och gudalig^[SEP]
beredelse til dodon i sin sjukdom saligen dödde 82 år gammal.*

Translation:

*December 30th, buried late Isaac Ericsson's widow^[SEP]
Karin Jönsdotter, who was born to honest parents
in Styggstorp in Björkö Parish, and of then well brought up
until she came in her marriage to her husband Isaac with whom
she lived together for 50 years resulting in the births of 2 sons^[SEP]
and 4 daughters. Finally, after 3 years of widowhood and Godly^[SEP]
preparation for death in her illness, she blessedly died at 82 years old.*

²⁸ Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 317



The cemetery of Höreda Church - The final resting place of Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter

Quiz on Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter

1. What parish were Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter born at?
 - a. Björkö
 - b. Höreda
 - c. Nässjö
 - d. Norra Sändsjö
2. What farm was Isaac Ericsson born at?
 - a. Bodaskögle
 - b. Norra Sonarp
 - c. Rökkär
 - d. Styggstorp
3. What farm was Karin Jönsdotter born at?
 - a. Bodaskögle
 - b. Norra Sonarp
 - c. Rökkär
 - d. Styggstorp
4. What was the name of Karin Jönsdotter mother?
 - a. Elin Svensdotter
 - b. Britta Börjesdotter
 - c. Kirstin Månsdotter
 - d. Marit Brodsdotter
5. What farm where Isaac and Karin raise a family at?
 - a. Bodaskögle
 - b. Norra Sonarp
 - c. Rökkär
 - d. Styggstorp
6. How many daughters did Isaac and Karin have?
7. What were the names of Isaac and Karin's sons?
8. What year did Isaac Ericsson die?
9. What year did Karin Jönsdotter die?
10. Where are Isaac and Karin buried?

Answers: 1. a 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. c 6. Four 7. Sven and Arvid 8. 1704 9. 1706 10. The cemetery of Höreda Church

Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter

Name	Knut Persson	Name	Margareta Siggesdotter
Born	c. 1618	Born	c. 1610s
Place	Björkö	Place	Målilla, Kalmar
Died	September, 1698	Died	December, 1698
Place	Björkö	Place	Björkö
Occupation	Corporal in the Swedish Cavalry	Occupation	Housewife

Children of Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Måns	1640s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Sigge	1640s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Isak	1640s or 1650s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	1640s or 1650s	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Margareta	1650s	Björkö	October 16, 1747	Björkö
Sara	c. 1660	Björkö	June 3, 1729	Björkö

Early Years (1618-1642)

Knut Persson was born around 1618²⁹ in Aggarp, a farm in east Björkö Parish. His father was Per Jacobsson³⁰ and his mother was Elin Svensdotter.³¹

The Name “Knut”

The name “Knut” (*Cuh-nòot*) (also spelled “Canute” in older times) is an old Nordic name. It’s meaning is identical to the word “knot,” and can also mean “brave” or “unselfconscious.” The Name Day for Knut in Sweden is January 13th.

In 1618...

- The King of Sweden was Gustaf II Adolf (Gustavus Adolphus), the King of France was Louis XIII, and the King of England was James I.
- The Thirty Years War began in central Europe.
- German astronomer Johannes Kepler formulated the third law of planetary motion.

²⁹ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 231

³⁰ Red. koll. akt nr 314

³¹ Elin is listed as Per Jacobsson’s wife in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:3 (1619-1630), Image 2200, so she must have been Knut’s mother.

Knut came from a family of men that served in Småland's Cavalry. His father Per Jacobsson was a lieutenant for Småland's Cavalry. His paternal grandfather Jacob served in the Småland's Cavalry during the late 16th century.³² Lars Jacobsson, Knut's paternal uncle, also served in Småland's Cavalry, and eventually obtained the rank of Captain. On February 16, 1632, Lars was knighted and became nobility. After he was knighted, Lars took the surname "Björnram."³³ Thereafter, Knut's father Per also took the surname "Björnram," as did Knut and his brother, Jacob.³⁴ However, most of the time, Knut was known by his patrynomic surname, "Persson."



The Björnram Family Coat of Arms

The Introduced Swedish Nobility by Gustaf Elgenstierna



Den introducerade svenska adelns ättartavlor (*The Introduced Swedish Nobility* or Elgenstierna for short) is a massive nine volume work that was written by Swedish historian Gustaf Elgenstierna (1871-1948) that contains information on the Swedish families that were introduced to the Swedish House of Nobility.

The Introduced Swedish Nobility was published between 1925 and 1936. Each volume contains 700 to 800 pages. The families in this work are presented in tabular form with detailed data and several references. The Björnman family from Aggarp is mentioned in Elgenstierna's work, which contains listings for Knut Person, his father Per Jacobsson, his paternal uncle Lars Jacobsson, and paternal grandfather Jacob. A number of older branches of the High family's ancestors of nobility from the 14th to 16th centuries are also listed in *The Introduced Swedish Nobility*.

Every Sunday morning, Knut's family attended services at Björkö Church. For the first 14 years of Knut's life, the vicar of Björkö Church was Andrea Nicolai. In 1632, Olaus Laurenti became the vicar of Björkö Church.

³² Elgenstierna, *The Introduced Swedish Nobility*. 1925-36, Vol. VIII, No. 214

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*

Knut Persson spent most of his life at the farm Aggarp. He had three brothers: Isaac, Jacob, and Nils, and two sisters, Margareta and Anna. In addition to the main farmhouses at Aggarp, there were two cottages there in the 17th century, Buskatorp and Lilla Aggarp. There was also a stream that ran through Aggarp that had a mill by it and bridge that crossed over it.



Aggarp, Björkö Parish - Where Knut Persson lived in the 17th century

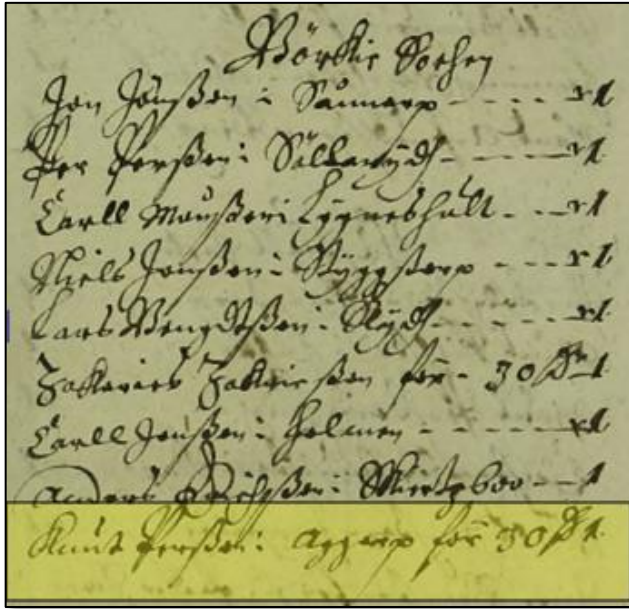
For the first five years of Knut's life, his paternal uncle Lars Jacobsson also lived at Aggarp. Lars was married to a woman named Christina Nilsdotter Björnram, who was of noble descent. Lars and Christina had at least three children: Jacob, Peder, and Maria. It's possible that Knut was close to Lars's children. On November 6, 1623, Lars appeared at Östra District's Court and obtained the rights of Aggarp's property for his brother's family for 82 daler.³⁵ Shortly after this, Lars moved to the neighboring farm Skärsboda.

While Knut was growing up, Sweden was becoming a powerful empire and was constantly at war. During the 1630s, Knut's father Per was away for much of the time serving in the Thirty Years War.

Sweden's Rise to Power as an Empire

During the first half the 17th century, Sweden emerged as great empire by taking control of most of the lands in the Baltic region. In the previous century, Sweden had taken its first steps to becoming an empire when it took control of Estonia during the Livonian War in 1561. Throughout the first three decades of the 17th century, Sweden achieved a number of military victories in the Polish-Swedish War (a series of wars that Sweden fought against Poland-Lithuania from 1600-1629) and the Ingrian War (a war between Sweden and Russia 1611 to 1617) and accumulated more territories. In 1617, Russia ceded the territories of Ingria and Kexholm to Sweden at the Treaty of Stolbovo. In 1629, Sweden gained control of the majority of Livonia at the Treaty of Altmark. During this time, Gustaf II Adolf (Gustavus Adolphus) was the King of Sweden, and his military genius and ambitions led the way for Sweden to become a powerful empire. Sweden's power increased during the Thirty Years War (1618-1648), a war that involved most of Europe. At the Treaty of Brömsebro in 1645, Sweden gained the territories of Danish Estonia, Jämtland, Gotland, Halland, Härjedalen, Idre and Särna from Denmark-Norway and Bremen-Verden from the Holy Roman Empire. In 1648, the Peace of Westphalia was signed, ending the Thirty Years War and giving Sweden control of the territories of Wismar and Swedish Pomerania.

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



Listing of Knut Persson in the rolls for
Småland's Cavalry - July 1st, 1641

Throughout the 1630s when Knut was growing up, he helped his family run things on the farm at Aggarp. He probably took a strong interest in the Swedish Cavalry from a young age and enjoyed hearing stories about the battles that his father and uncle had been in. In 1641, Knut followed in their footsteps and became a horseman in Småland's Cavalry at the age of 23. Knut was part of the Uppvidinge Company led by Captain Jacob Jacobsson Pistol, which was the same company that his father Per Jacobsson served in. He probably trained near the city of Eksjö and learned a number of skills related to weaponry and horsemanship there.

As a horseman, Knut was provided with a horse that he had to take good care of. He regularly trained near Eksjö with the members of his company. On July 1, 1641, Knut was present at the General's inspection for his regiment.³⁶

Smålands husarregemente - Småland's Cavalry

Småland's Cavalry was a regiment of the Swedish Cavalry that existed from 1543 to 1927. In 1543, Småland's Cavalry was established in the provinces of Kronoberg and Kalmar. Shortly afterwards, several horsemen from Småland joined and Småland's Cavalry was organized into several different companies. In 1628, Småland's Cavalry was organized into a regiment of eight companies, with Per Brahe as the regiment's commander. Each company consisted of 125 men. Prior to 1686, there was no formal place of training for Småland's Cavalry, but most of its men trained near the city of Eksjö. In 1686, Småland's Cavalry started training at Ränneslätt, located just outside of Eksjö. Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, Småland's Cavalry served in a number of Swedish wars. Throughout the 19th century, Småland's Cavalry went through a series of reforms and was renamed several different times. On December 31, 1927, Småland's Cavalry was officially discontinued.



Monument to Småland's
Cavalry at Eksjö

³⁶ Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1640:7, page 19



Östra Årena, Målilla - Where Margareta Siggesdotter grew up in the early 17th century

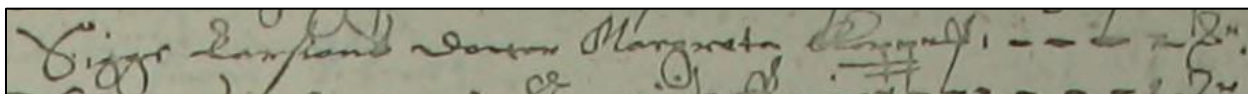
Margareta Siggesdotter was probably born in the late 1610s.³⁷ Her parents were Sigge Larsson³⁸ and Brita Börjesdotter³⁹. Margareta grew up at Östra Årena, Målilla Parish in Kalmar County, the county that is just east of Jönköping County. Margareta's father Sigge Larsson was a sheriff and person of prominence in Målilla Parish. Margareta had four brothers: Börje, Nils, Lars, and Olof, and four sisters: Ingeborg, Britta, Kerstin, and Anna.

Kalmar County

Kalmar (Káhl-máhr) County is located in the southeastern part of Sweden. It borders the counties of Kronoberg, Jönköping, Blekinge, and Östergötland. To the east of Kalmar County is the Baltic Sea. Kalmar County also includes the island of Öland. Before Sweden's administrative reorganization in 1634 (in which counties were first established), Kalmar was part of the provinces of Småland and Öland. Kalmar used to be merged with Kronoberg County until 1672. The seat of the Governor of Kalmar County's residence is in the city of Kalmar.



In 1634, Margareta paid a tithe of two silver daler to Målilla Church.⁴⁰



Record of Margareta Siggesdotter's tithe to Målilla Church - 1634

Transcription:

Sigge Larssons doeter Margareta Koppar _ _ _ 2 dr

Translation

Sigge Larsson's daughter Margareta (gave) copper coins _ _ _ 2 daler

³⁷ Margareta was probably around the same age as Knut Persson, who was born in 1618. Also, she had to have been at least 15 years old to pay a tithe to the church in 1634 (Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 61).

³⁸ Sigge Larsson is listed as Margareta's father in Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 61.

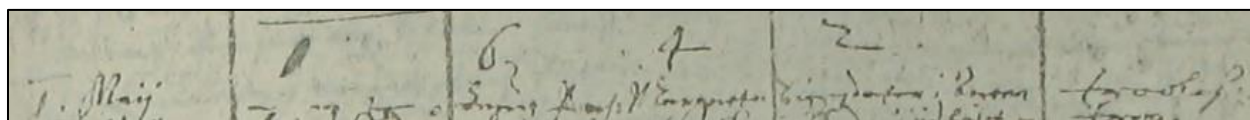
³⁹ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230

⁴⁰ Målilla med Gårdveda Church Inventory, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 61

On May 1, 1642 Margareta Siggesdotter was betrothed to Knut Persson.⁴¹ Since Östra Årena is around 25 miles east of Aggarp, it's likely that Knut and Margareta's marriage was arranged by the Swedish Cavalry and that the two didn't know each other very long before they were betrothed. Knut and Margareta married sometime later in 1642. They were probably married by Johannes Benedicti Phoenix, the vicar of Målilla Church at the time. Since both of them came from fairly prominent families, they were probably married at Målilla Church. Margareta subsequently moved to Aggarp to live with Knut and raise a family with him.



Map showing Aggarp and Östra Årena



Betrothal record of Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter - May 1st, 1642

Transcription:

1642

1 Maj --- Knut Pers(son) (och) Margareta Siggesdotter i Ö(stra) Årena troolof(ning)

Translation:

1642

1st of May --- Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter in Östra Årena were betrothed

⁴¹ Målilla med Gårdveda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 255

Raising a Family at Aggarp (1642-1682)

When Knut joined Småland's Cavalry in the 1640s, Sweden was involved in the Thirty Years War, a war that involved most of Europe. Sweden had been part of this war since 1630, when Knut was just 12 years old. Knut probably wasn't involved in any battles of this war, however. On July 12, 1642, Knut was present at the General's inspection for his company.⁴²

Wiederholte Besuche	Joh. Jansen: Paimenung	1
	Joh. Jansen: Pällsijef	1
	Ezra Jansen: Lignusfull	1
	Joh. Jansen: Biggsberg	1
	Carl Jansen: Dicks	1
	Andreas Jansen: 308	1
	Carl Jansen: folung	1
	Andreas Jansen: 308	1
	Andreas Jansen: 308	1

Listing of Knut Persson in the rolls for Småland's Cavalry - July 12th, 1642

Sweden's Involvement in the Thirty Years Wars (1630-1648)

From 1618 to 1648, the Thirty Years War, one of the longest and most destructive wars in European history, was waged throughout central Europe. This was the last European war fought for religious reasons and was largely a result of the growing tensions between Catholics and Protestants. The war initially involved various territories from the fragmented Holy Roman Empire, but soon most of Europe became involved in it. In 1630, Ferdinand II, the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, persuaded Swedish King Gustaf II Adolf ((Gustavus Adolphus) to ally with the Holy Roman Empire and join the war. Gustaf II Adolf used this as an opportunity to expand Sweden's lands. From 1630 to 1634, Swedish forces helped drive back the Catholic forces from central Europe. During Gustaf II Adolf's campaign, his forces conquered half of the Imperial kingdoms. In 1645, the Treaty of Brömsebro was signed, giving Sweden control of the territories of Danish Estonia, Jämtland, Gotland, Halland, Härjedalen, Idre, Särna, and Bremen-Verden. On October 14, 1648, the Peace of Westphalia was signed, ending the Thirty Years War.

⁴² Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1642:6, page 17

Jens Persson i Högbo	-1
Hans Nilsson i Långbäck i Högbo	-1
Zacharias Zachariasson för-30	-1
Carl Persson i Solung	-1
Anders Persson i Högbo	-1
Nils Persson i Högbo	-1
Carl Persson i Högbo för-30	-1
Jacob Andersson i Högbo	-1
Nils Persson i Högbo	-1
Peter Persson i Högbo	-1

Listing of Knut Persson in the rolls for Småland's Cavalry and Infantry - January 23rd, 1644

By the end of 1643, Sweden was involved in Tortensson's War, a brief conflict between Sweden and Denmark-Norway. In December of 1643, Småland's Cavalry was stationed along Sweden's southern border with Denmark. At this time, Småland's Cavalry consisted of 200 officers and 967 riders. In January of 1644, the regiment was patterned at Värnamo in southern Sweden.⁴³

On January 23, 1644, Knut was present at the General's inspection for his company. By this time, he had been promoted to the rank of Corporal.⁴⁴

Rullor – Swedish Military Rolls

Rullor (military rolls) are the best source for information on Swedish soldiers that served in the military from 1620 to 1723, since the General Muster rolls weren't kept until the end of the 17th century. Unlike the General Muster rolls, in which the different types of military units (such as the infantry or cavalry) are each assigned their own volume, different types of military units are frequently kept together in the same volume. Military rolls were kept annually and were usually recorded each summer. Unfortunately, military rolls contain a lot less information on the soldiers than General Muster rolls, which list the soldier's age and years in service.

The Torstensson War

The Torstensson War (also known as the Hannibal War) was a short military conflict that Sweden fought against Denmark-Norway from 1643 to 1645. The war's name refers to Swedish Field Marshall Lennart Torstensson, who served in this war. In the early 1640s, Sweden was under constant threat from Denmark, who completely encircled Sweden to the south. In the spring of 1643, the Swedish Privy Council decided to attack Denmark. Field Marshall Torstensson was subsequently ordered to march against Denmark. On December 12, 1643, Torstensson's forces entered the Danish territory of Holstein. In 1644, Sweden invaded the Danish provinces of Halland and Scania (which are now part of southern Sweden). Danish King Christian IV was surprised by the attack and persuaded Norway to help them in the war. By 1645, Danish forces were exhausted and on August 13th, the Peace of Brömsebro was signed, forcing Denmark and Norway to cede several of their provinces and islands to Sweden.

⁴³ Hult, page 19

⁴⁴ Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1644:7, page 22

In February of 1644, Småland's Cavalry marched with General Gustav Horn's army through Skåne (which is now part of southern Sweden, but was then part of Denmark). In late February, the regiment passed through the cities of Helsingborg, Lund, and Malmö. During this time, the regiment fought numerous skirmishes against the Snapphanar, a guerilla organization that supported Denmark. In mid-March, Småland's Cavalry accompanied Lieutenant Colonel Klingspor to the city of Jönköping to bring heavy artillery to the city of Landskrona. After the artillery arrived at Landskrona, General Horn laid siege to the city, and it was soon captured.



This map shows the cities that Småland's Cavalry marched through in 1644

Knut Persson is Wounded in Battle*

In 1644, Småland's Cavalry was under the command of Gustaf Horn in Skåne, part of Denmark that is now part of the southernmost province of Sweden. Their goal was to conquer the province and defeat the Danish forces that existed in the area. The few Danish soldiers who were in Skåne were entrenched in towns behind stone walls and didn't pose much of a threat. Instead, it was Snapphanar, farmers from Skåne who supported Denmark, who caused the biggest problem. In March, Småland's Cavalry was commissioned to the city of Jönköping to escort the artillery needed to capture the citadel in Landskrona. Knut Persson was one of the riders who had ridden in fast pace to Jönköping and was now heading south with the artillery. The journey went slowly. It had rained a lot and the roads were bad. Although Knut was constantly wet from the rain, he was in good spirits. They would soon reach Landskrona, and had not encountered any enemies on the way.

Suddenly, a loud bang was heard, followed by several rapid bangs. A man to the right of Knut fell off the horse and there was a big commotion. Knut pulled out his pistol and tried to turn his horse around. Suddenly, he felt something hit him in the back. An intense pain spread from his back up to his neck and he realized he must have been hit. Knut fell off his saddle and down on the ground. The last thing he heard before losing consciousness was one of his comrades shouting "Snapphanar!"

*By Klas Kronberg

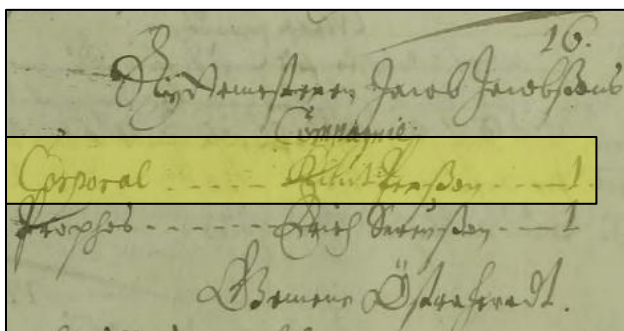
After capturing Landskrona, General Horn sought to capture the city of Kristianstad. During the month of April, Småland's Cavalry were stationed near Lund. At this time, the regiment had 187 officers and 718 riders. In May, the regiment accompanied Horn through the province of Halland. The regiment marched north with Horn to Halmstad until Horn was ordered to leave the company and return to Skåne. On June 3, 1644, Småland's Cavalry was stationed at Rönneholm. Later in June, the regiment's riders camped at Skräflinge, south of Malmö.⁴⁵

Knut Persson's Commanding Officers in 1644 Included:

- (General): Queen Christina of Sweden
- *Överste* (Colonel and leader of Småland's Cavalry): Erik Oxenstiernas
- *Överstelöjtnant* (Lieutenant Colonel): Staffan von Klingspors
- Major: Eric Bengtsson Hiertas
- *Regementskvartermästare* (Regiment Quartermaster): Svickert Nieroth
- *Ryttmästare*: (Cavalry Captain) Jacob Jacobsson Pistol
- *Löjtnant* (Lieutenant): Knut Silfversparre
- *Kornett* (Coronet): Johan Drake

Sources: Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1644:7, pages 1 and 20

During August and September, Småland's Cavalry clashed with a small army that was led by Danish King Christian IV near Malmö. In late October, the regiment marched with General Horn's army to Ängelholm, where they camped for a few days. During this time, 23 of the regiment's riders were listed as sick. Around this time, several of the regiment's companies split up. In December, several of Småland's Cavalry's companies were stationed at the city of Ystad, including the Uppvidinge Company that Knut Persson was part of.



Listing of Knut Persson in the rolls for Småland's Cavalry and Infantry - June 13th, 1645

Småland's Cavalry continued to assist in the Torstensson War in 1645. In April, the regiment joined Horn's army as they sieged the city of Kristianstad. That summer, Horn's army marched to Malmö and enveloped the city. On August 13, 1645, the Peace of Brömsebro was signed, officially ending the Torstensson War. It is highly likely that Knut was injured during this conflict.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ Hult, page 20

⁴⁶ In a court hearing in 1650, it's stated that Knut was had been paralyzed because of a bullet in his body (Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890).

The Torstensson War brought multiple losses to Knut's family. Around 1645, Knut's oldest brother Nils Persson (who also served in Småland's Cavalry) was killed in Denmark. Knut's brothers-in-law, David Svensson and Anders Gabrielsson, were also killed in this war. It's also likely that Knut and his other brother Jacob were injured during this war.⁴⁷

What Kind of a Uniform did Knut Svensson Wear?

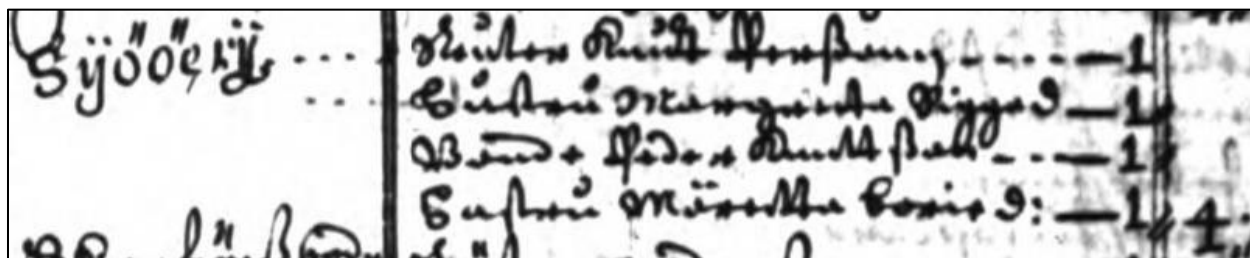
During the 17th century, the soldiers in the Swedish military didn't wear any uniforms. The idea for an army to wear the same uniform arose in France at the end of the 17th century. The soldiers in the Swedish Cavalry most likely wore helmets and armor that protected their torso. Otherwise, they wore civilian clothing.

Source: The Swedish Army Museum in Stockholm

By 1646, Knut and Margareta had moved to Sjöryd⁴⁸, an estate south of Aggarp that Knut's father Per Jacobsson owned. Knut's brother Nils had previously lived at Sjöryd. A farmer that was named Peder Knutsson and his wife Märetta Börjesdotter also lived at Sjöreyd at this time. Knut and Margareta lived at Sjöryd until 1654. After this, Per Jacobsson sold Sjöryd to the Duse family.



Sjöryd, Björkö - Where Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter's family lived in the late 1640s and early 1650s



Mantalslängd record of Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter at Sjöryd, Björkö Parish in 1646

Transcription:

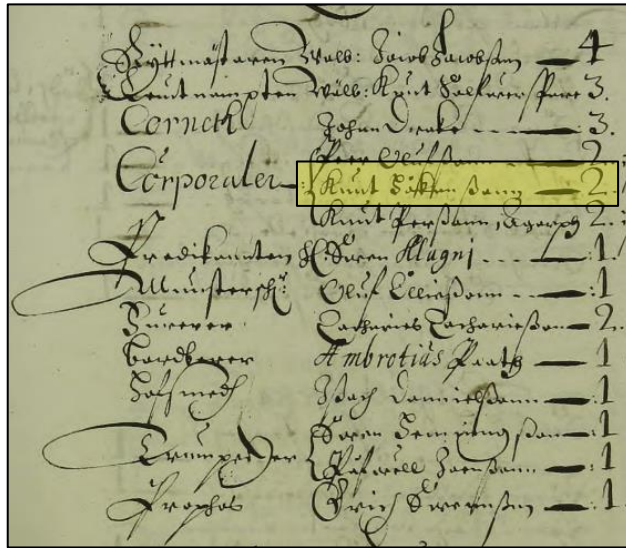
Sjööörj... Reuter Knut Persson.....1
hustru Margareta Sigged.....1.
Bonde Peder Knutssso.....1
hustru Märetta Boried1..4.

Translation:

Sjöryd Horseman Knut Persson.....1
wife Margareta Siggesdotter.....1
Farmer Peder Knutsson.....1
wife Märetta Börjesdotter.....1..4.

⁴⁷ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890

⁴⁸ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1646, Image 199



Listing of Knut Persson in the rolls for Småland's Cavalry and Infantry - March 10th, 1646

On March 10, 1646, Knut was present at the General's inspection for his company. He was still listed as a corporal at this time.⁴⁹ Although there were plans to send Småland's Cavalry to Germany in 1646, the regiment was disbanded that summer. On March 30, 1648, Småland's Cavalry met in the city of Jönköping. On May 6th, four of the regiment's companies formed a squadron in Kalmar, which included the Uppvidinge Company (the company that Knut Persson served in). Each of these four companies had 23 officers and 102 riders.⁵⁰

In July, this squadron was sent to Germany to participate in the final campaign of the Thirty Years War. On July 16th, the squadron joined up with Field Marshall Carl Gustaf Wrangel's army in Wolgast, Germany. On September 24th, Wrangel's army laid siege to the eastern part of Prague. On October 14, 1648, the Peace of Westphalia was signed, officially ending the Thirty Years War. It's unknown if Knut Persson was part of this campaign, since he was probably injured during the Torstensson War, but perhaps he was, and this was the actually the battle that he was injured in. One of Knut's brothers-in-law, Eric Christophersson, was killed in this battle.⁵¹

The Battle of Prague

The Battle of Prague occurred between July 25th to November 1st of 1648 and was the last battle of the Thirty Years War. General Hans Christoff von Königsmarck led an army of 20,000 Swedes on an assault on Prague, with the intention of capturing it. The defending forces were led by Governor Feldmarshall Rudolf von Colloredo. Although the Swedes captured Prague Castle, they were repelled at Charles Bridge and unable to invade Old Town. The Swedes subsequently looted Prague Castle. In November, the Swedes halted their attack once they learned that the war had ended.



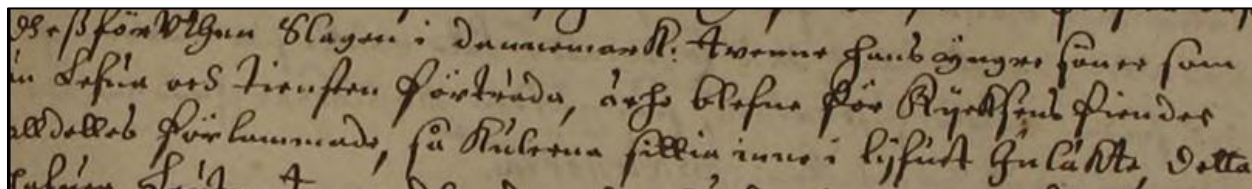
Sketch of the Battle of Prague

⁴⁹ Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1646:7, page 12

⁵⁰ Hult, page 22

⁵¹ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890

Knut and Margareta had at least six children: Sigge⁵², Måns⁵³, Isak⁵⁴, Sven⁵⁵, Margareta⁵⁶, and Sara⁵⁷. It's likely that their older sons Sigge and Måns were born at Sjöryd in the 1640s, while their younger children were born at Aggarp in the 1650s. Because of the injury that he sustained in battle, Knut might not have been able to conduct much work in the fields.



Mention of Knut Persson's injury at an Östra District Court hearing - May 21st, 1650

Transcription:

.....[tw]enne hans yngre söner som
än lefua och tiensten förtråda, ähro blefne för Rijeksens fiender
alldeles förflammade, så kulerna sittia inne i lijfuet Inläkta...

Translation:

...two of his (Per Jacobsson's) younger sons (Jacob and Knut) still
live but cannot execute their service
because of bullets in their bodies,

Fact or Fiction: Knut and Margareta Had a Son Named Jacob

Statement:

According to *Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad* by Jean Silfving, one Knut and Margareta's sons was named Jacob (page 63). Silfving states that their son Jacob was listed at the census at Aggarp, Björkö Parish on January 28, 1687.

False: In the source that Silfving refers to, (Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:1 (1687-1687), page 113), the Jacob that is listed at Aggarp is Jacob Persson, who was the brother of Knut Persson, not the son. There are no known records that show that Knut and Margareta had a son named Jacob.

On September 26 or 27, 1654, Knut's father Per Jacobsson sold Sjöryd to Johan Jonsson Duse.⁵⁸ Knut and Margareta's family thus moved back to Aggarp.

⁵² Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 1710

⁵³ Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 32

⁵⁴ Jönköping County landskontor Vol. EIC:3 (1689-1689), page 553

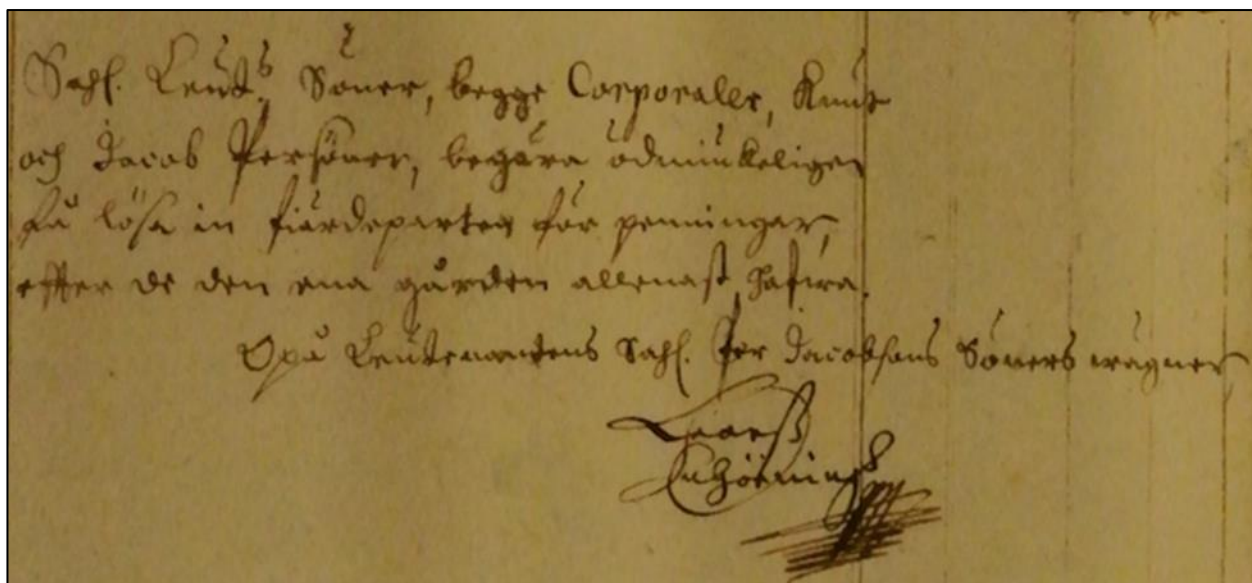
⁵⁵ Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 141

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁸ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:31 (1651-1661), Image 950

Knut Persson's served for 16 years with Småland's Cavalry and was probably discharged around 1657.⁵⁹ On December 25, 1658, Knut's father Per Jacobsson passed away.⁶⁰ Shortly after Per's death, Knut and his brother wrote to the Crown to redeem themselves from some debt, as there was only one farm at Aggarp.⁶¹



Excerpt from a Royal Letter to Knut Persson and Jacob Persson - February 25th, 1659

Transcription:

*Sahl. Leut^t söner, begge Corporaler Knut
och Jacob Persöner, begära ödmjukeligen
få lösa in fjärdeparten för penningar,
efter de den ena gården allenast hafua.*

*Opå Leutenantens Sahl. Per Jacobssons Söners vägnar
Laarss
Enhörningh*

Translation:

*The lamented Lieutenant's sons, both corporals Knut
and Jacob Persöner*, humbly ask
to redeem the "fourth parts" for money,
because they only have one farm.*

*On behalf of the lamented Lieutenant Per Jacobsson's sons
Lars
Enhörning*

* Persöner means "Per's sons"

⁵⁹ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 231

⁶⁰ Silfving, page 62

⁶¹ Red. koll. akt nr 314

Kungligt Brev- Royal Letters

Kungligt Brev, or Royal Letters, were letters that were sent by the Swedish king or government. These letters were frequently written to members of nobility that exempted them for taxation. Royal Letters were decrees that determined certain courses or action, as well as how those provisions should be carried out. For example, a Royal Letter could authorize the construction of a new building and describe the method of its construction. When prominent landowners faced financial burdens, they often wrote to the Crown and requested some financial assistance. Most volumes of landscape documents contain sections of Royal Letters. *Riksarkivet*, Sweden's National Archives also has several other volumes in which Royal Letters are stored.

Since 1626, Aggarp was classified as a *säteri*, or manor that was exempt from taxation.⁶² However, Aggarp was much smaller than most other manors in Sweden.

Säteri - Manors

A *säteri* was a manor, or estate that was exempt from taxation in Old Sweden. Manors were usually owned by nobility. The term “*säteri*” has been in use since the 15th century, although manors had existed in Sweden since the emergence of the nobility in the 13th century. Manors included a courtyard, main building, quarters for farmhands and maids, and guest houses. They often encompassed several farms. In the 15th century there were nearly 500 manors in Sweden and there were around 370 in the 16th century. After the coronation of King Erik XIV in 1561, strict regulations began to be enforced in regards to how many manors could be built. Despite this, a large number of manors were built in the early 17th century. It was common for 17th century manors to have their main building perpendicular to the wings of other buildings.



A manor in Botkyrka, Sweden

In 1680, King Karl XI implemented a reduction policy throughout Sweden, forbidding the establishment of any new manors. Furthermore, existing manors were critically inspected; several manors were brought to court and had their manor rights stripped. Thus, several former manor owners' lands were now subject to taxation. This trend had adverse effects on nobility, whose power continued to wane in the subsequent centuries. In the early 19th century, the manor system was abolished in Sweden.

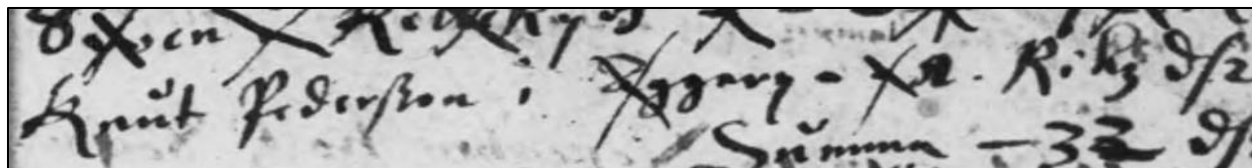
⁶² Jönköping County's verif, page 1100

Several of Knut's relatives also lived at Aggarp. Knut's brother Jacob lived at Aggarp with his wife and five children: Anna, Johan, Nils, Karin, and Kerstin. Elisabeth Nilsdotter, the widow of Knut's brother Nils Persson, also lived at Aggarp with her children: Jacob, Isaac, Britta, and Karin.

Knut Persson regularly paid tithes to Björkö Church. From 1657 to 1676, Johannes Herlinus served as the vicar of Björkö Church.



Buildings at Aggarp



Record of a tithe that Knut Persson paid to Björkö Church - November 13th, 1663

Transcription:

Knut Pedersson i Aggarp - 1 Riksdlr

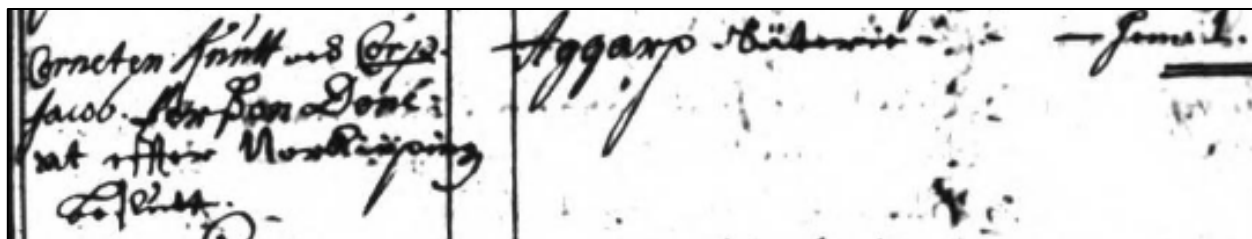
Translation:

Knut Pedersson in Aggarp - 1 riksdaler

Tithes that Knut and Margareta's Family Paid to Björkö Church

Date	Donor	Donation	Source
April 16, 1648	Knut Persson	4 öre	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 16
November 1, 1660	Knut Persson	4 daler copper mint	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 26
November 1, 1660	Knut Persson	1 daler copper mint	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 29
November 13, 1663	Knut Persson	1 riksdaler	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 31
1664	Måns Knutsson	20 öre copper mint	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 32
1665	Måns Knutsson	2 riksdaler in copper mint	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 35
1665	Knut Persson	1 riksdaler in copper mint	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 35
1673	Knut Persson	12 daler	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 76
1676	Knut Persson	1 daler	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 53
1678	Knut Persson	1 daler 16 ore copper for a stretched cloth	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 60
1680	Knut Persson	8 daler 3 ore	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 66
1682	Sven Knutsson	9 daler	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 73
1682	Sven Knutsson	5 öre	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 163

In the 1668 Mantalslängd record, Knut Persson was listed as a cornet.⁶³



Mantalslängd record showing Knut Persson at Aggarp in 1668

Transcription:

Corneten Knut och Corp. Aggarp Säteri -- hem: 1
Jacob Persson Donert efter Norrköping
Beslut

Translation:

Cornet Knut and Corporal Aggarp Manor -- homestead: 1
Jacob Persson Donated
after Norrköping
Decision

Kornetten - Cornets

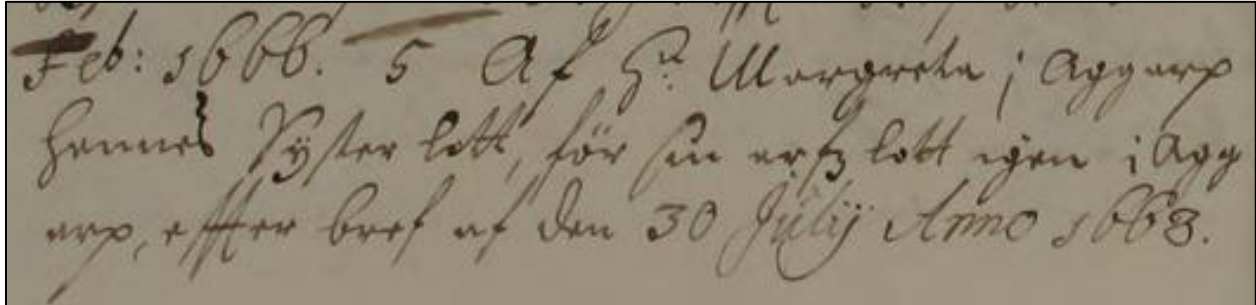
The rank of *Kornett* (Cornet) was the lowest officer rank in the Swedish Cavalry. It was just below the rank of *fänrik*, Second Lieutenant. There were two cornets in each company of the cavalry. The first cornet, the *premiärkornetten*, had the higher ranking. The second cornet was the *sekundkornetten* and was the younger of the two. The rank of Cornet was removed from the Swedish Cavalry in 1835.

Did Knut Persson Really Obtain the Rank of Cornet?

There is some confusion whether Knut Persson achieved the rank of Cornet in the cavalry. Every census record that Knut Persson is listed in after 1668, the Governor's Inspection record from 1691, and several Östra District Court of Appeals records refer to Knut as a cornet. However, none of the church records that Knut is listed in ever refer to him as a cornet. In all of the records from Björkö Church Knut Persson is mentioned in the 1679s to 1690s, his rank is always given as a corporal. Knut's burial record from 1698 even states that he was a corporal. Since Knut served as a churchwarden of Björkö Church, one would think that the vicar would have known him well enough to know what his rank was. Thus, it's unknown if Knut was ever really promoted to a cornet, or whether he remained a corporal.

⁶³ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1668, Image 66

On July 30, 1668, Margareta Siggesdotter exchanged her land at Östra Årena for the land at Aggarp that Margareta Persdotter, Knut's sister, owned.⁶⁴ In addition to Margareta Siggesdotter's former land at Östra Årena, Knut paid 16 riksdaler for his sister's land.⁶⁵



Mention of Margaret Siggesdotter in a Aspeland District Court hearing - October 25th, 1669

Transcription:

...5. Af h^u Margreta i Aggarp
hennes Syster lott, för sin arfz lott igen i Agg-
arp, effter bref af den 30 July Anno 1668.

Translation:

..5. Of the housewife Margreta in Aggarp
her sister's lot for her lot again in Aggarp,
after the letter of the 30th of July, year 1668.

Sweden's Legal System

In Sweden, there are three judicial levels: *Häradsrätt* (District Court), *Hövrätt* (Court of Appeals), and *Höga Domstolen* (the Supreme Court). Each district in Sweden had a *häradsrätt*, or court house, that would try all of the district's criminal and civil cases. Beside every district court house was a district jail. *Tingsdag*, district hearings, were held three times a year: the first between St. Knut's Day (January 13th) and the month of April, the second between May Day (April 30th) and Midsummer's Eve (June 24th), and the third between September 1st and November 30th. Hearings were presided over by a judge, *länsman* (sheriff) and 12 *nämndemen* (jurors). Court hearings opened with prayer around 9 in the morning. The hearings started with crimes against the peace that could be penalized with forced labor. The judge then read the list of new laws that should be made known to the public. Cases involving land transactions were then held. Next, cases were held for general disputes and matters involving the Crown. More extravagant cases were usually held near the end of each hearing. Multiple witnesses usually testified during each case. Urban and rural cases were held separately until they were both replaced by the District Court in 1971.

The first Court of Appeals was introduced to Sweden in 1614. On November 5, 1634, the Göta *Hövrätt* (Göta Court of Appeals) was established in the city of Jönköping, and it handled all of the appealed cases in Jönköping County.

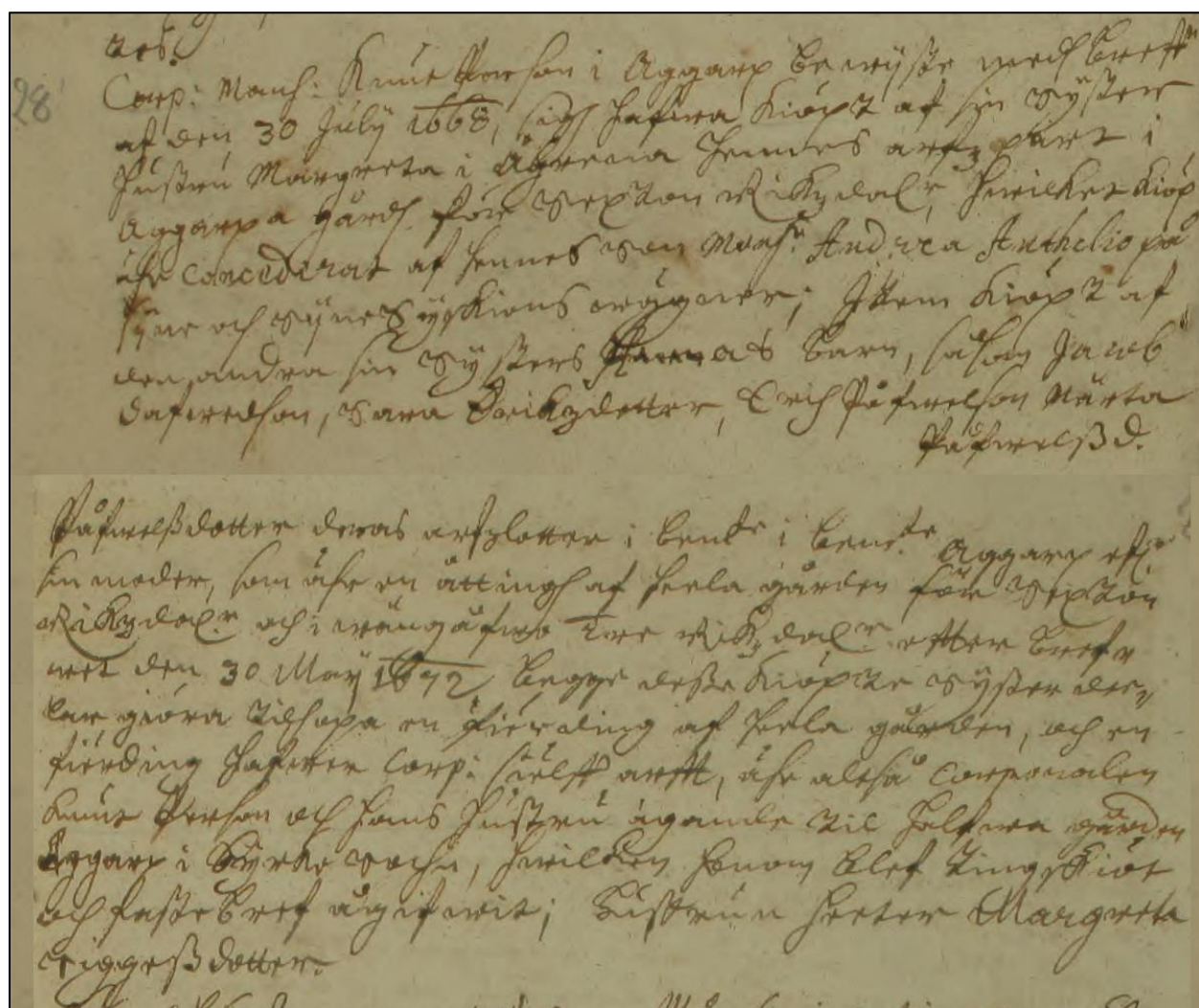
⁶⁴ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230

⁶⁵ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 2090

The same day, Knut also purchased the portion of Aggarp that had belonged to his sister Anna Persdotter from her children, Jacob Davidsson, Sara Eriksdotter, Erik Påvelsson, and Märta Påvelsdotter, for 16 riksdaler.⁶⁶

Dömbocker - Swedish Court Minutes

There are two types of Swedish legal records: *bouppteckningar* (estate inventories) and *domböcker* (court minutes). Most courts started to keep records of their hearings in the early 17th century. A wide variety of cases are record in *domböcker*, ranging from civil trials involving land disputes and transactions, to criminal trials involving adultery, murder, theft, and witchcraft. Each era of Swedish history was known for different types of crimes. For example, several cases in the 17th century involved adultery, while the majority of cases in the 18th century were civil disputes. Records of court minutes are stored in Sweden's eight regional archives.



Östra District Court record that mentions Knut Persson and Margaret Siggesdotter
May 30th, 1672

⁶⁶ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 2090

Transcription:

28. Corp: Manh: Knut Person i Aggarp bewijste medh breffet af den 30 Julij 1668, sigh hafwa köpt af sin syster hustru Margreta i Åhrena hennes arfzpart i Aggarp gårdh för sexton Rikzdalr, hwilket köp ähr concederat af hennes son manfr Andrea Anthelio på sijne och sijne syskions wägner ; Idem köpt af den andra sin systers A[nn]as barn, såsom Jacob Dafwedson, Sara [Erich]zdotter, Erich Påfwelson, Märta Påfwelssdotter, deras arfzlotter i benete i benete Aggarp eftr sin moder, som ähr en åttingh af hela gården för sexton Riksdaler och i wängåfwa Tre Riksdalr effter brefwet den 30 Majj 1672, begge dessa köpte syster deel lar giöra tilhopa en fierding af heela gården, och en fiärding hafwer Corp: siälff arfft, ähr altså Corporalen Knut Person och hans hustru ägande til halfwa gården Aggarp i Byrkö sochn, hwilken honom blef Tingskiöt och fastebref ågifwit; hustrun heeter Margreta Siggesdotter.

Translation:

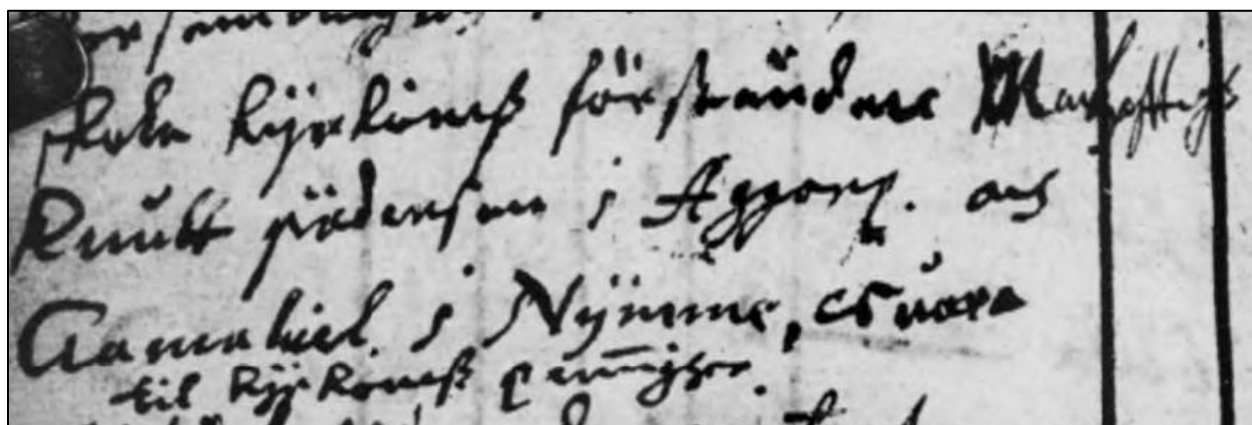
Case 28. Manly Corporal Knut Persson in Aggarp appeared with a letter of the 30th of July 1668, which showed that he has purchased from his sister, housewife Margareta in Årena, her share of inheritance in Aggarp's farm to the price of sixteen riksdaler, which purchase is testified by her son Mr. Andrea Anthelio on behalf of himself and his siblings. Also (Knut) has bought from his sister Anna's children, Jacob Davidsson, Sara Eriksson, Erik Påvelsson, and Märta Påvelsdotter, their shares in Aggarp after their mother, which was an eighth part of the farm to a price of sixteen riksdaler and as a gift of friendship, three riksdaler, according to the letter of the 30th of May 1672. Both of these purchased sisterparts is together one fourth of the farm and one fourth has Knut himself as share of inheritance, therefore Knut and his wife now own one half of the farm Aggarp in Björkö Parish, which was ratified and the deed of seizing was given to Knut. The wife's name is Margareta Siggesdotter.

Around 1670, Knut and Margareta's son Sigge had an illegitimate child with his cousin Karin Jacobsdotter. Karin was the daughter of Knut's brother Jacob Persson. On January 18-19, 1671, Jacob took the matter to Östra District's Court, where Karin was fined 80 daler in silver coins and was sentenced to stand public in the church for forgiveness.⁶⁷

⁶⁷ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 1710


15th century church bell from Björkö Church

In 1676, Nicolaus Klintinius became the vicar of Björkö Church. The same year, Knut Persson was appointed to be one of Björkö Church's churchwardens.⁶⁸ The other churchwarden at this time was Gamaliel Jönsson of Nömme, Björkö, who was also a corporal in Småland's Cavalry. As a churchwarden, Knut was responsible for managing the church's funds. He was also responsible for carrying out discipline against various offenses, such as public drunkenness, not attending church services, or pregnancies out of wedlock.



Record that show Knut Persson as a churchwarden of Björkö Church in 1676

Transcription:

*(och nu) skola kyrkioness förståndare Manhafftigh
Knut* päderson i Aggarp. och
Gamaliel i Nymme, suara
til kyrkioness penningher.*

Translation:

*(and now) shall the wardens of the church, manly
Knut Pedersson in Aggarp and
Gamaliel in Nömme, have to answer
for the church's money*

The Word "Manly"

The Swedish word *manhafftigh* translates to the English word "manly." Manly is a synonym for brave or heroic and denotes positive masculine attributes. In Swedish records, this term usually refers to a veteran who has served in combat.

⁶⁸ Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 32

Knut served as a churchwarden for Björkö Church for five years. As a churchwarden, he was one of the most prominent people in Björkö Parish. Sometime in 1681, Knut stepped down from the role as churchwarden.⁶⁹

Records That Show Knut Persson as a Churchwarden of Björkö Church

Date	Description	Source
1676	Knut Persson is first listed as a churchwarden with Gamaliel Jonsson.	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 56
November 11, 1677	Knut Persson is listed as a churchwarden with Gamaliel Jonsson.	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 56
1677	Björkö Church retains 134 daler and 22 öre that Knut Persson and Gamaliel Jonsson are responsible for.	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 57
1688	Knut Persson is listed as a churchwarden with Gamaliel Jonsson.	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 58
February 24, 1679	Knut Persson is listed as a churchwarden with Gamaliel Jonsson.	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 60
1679	Knut Persson is listed as a churchwarden with Gamaliel Jonsson.	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 62
1679	Knut Persson was compensated 3 daler in copper coin for traveling to Växjö.	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 64
November 16, 1679	Knut Persson ordered several books for Björkö Church.	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 64
May 16, 1680	Knut Persson is listed as a churchwarden with Gamaliel Jonsson.	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 65
1680	Knut Persson gave 150 copper coins to Björkö Church, which was placed in the church's chest.	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 66
1680	Knut Persson purchased 3000 nails for Björkö Church for 30 daler copper in coins.	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 68
April 17, 1681	Knut Persson is listed as a churchwarden with Gamaliel Jonsson.	Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1, Image 69

A few records indicate that Knut had also borrowed money from Björkö Church. In 1680, he owed Björkö Church 33 daler in copper coins.⁷⁰ In 1681, he owed the church 27 copper coins.⁷¹ Later, Björkö Church deducted four daler in silver coins from Knut's debt, leaving his debt at five daler in silver coins.⁷²

⁶⁹ Knut is no longer listed as churchwarden at the meeting for Björkö Church on September 25, 1681 (Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 71).

⁷⁰ Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 70

⁷¹ Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 71

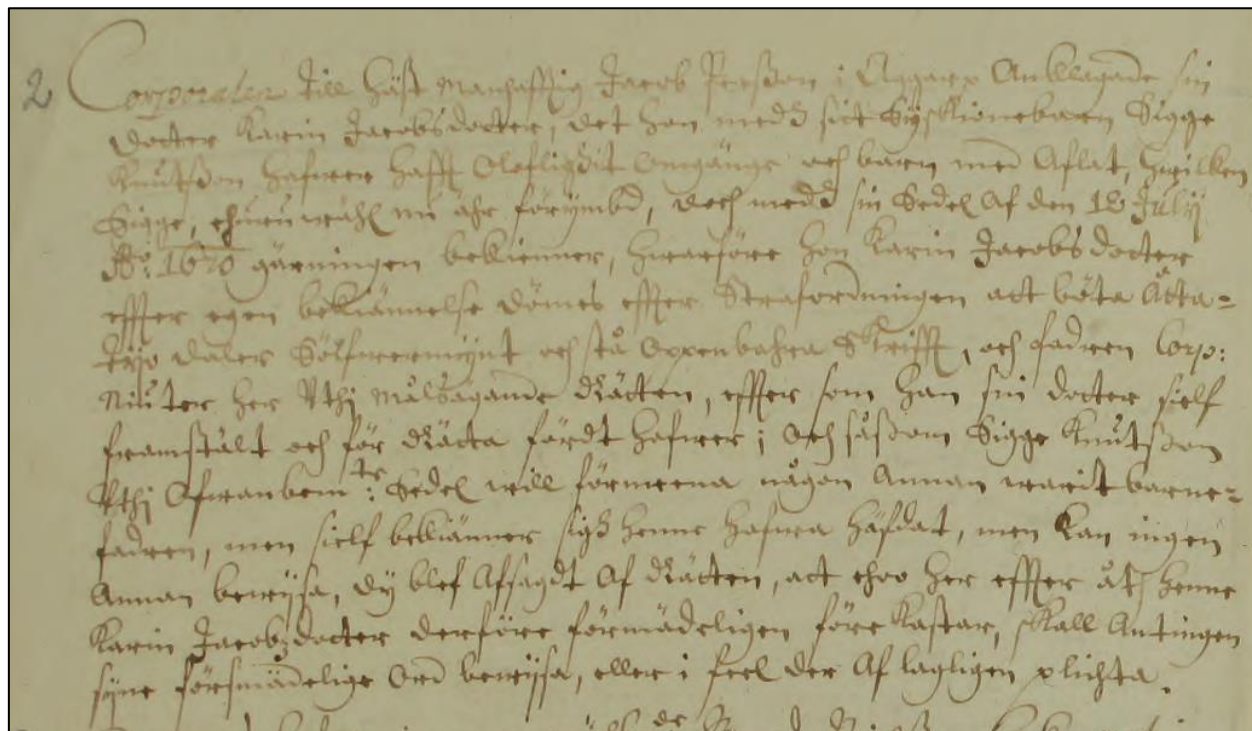
⁷² Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 78

The Fate of Sigge Knutsson

Sometime in the late 1660s, Knut and Margareta's son Sigge had forbidden relations with his cousin Karin Jacobsdotter. Karin was the daughter of Jacob Persson, Knut's brother. At this time, it was forbidden for cousins to marry in Sweden. Sigge ended up impregnating Karin, infuriating her father. After impregnating Karin, Sigge ran away from Aggarp. On January 18-19, 1671, Jacob Persson took his daughter Karin to Östra District Court in Vetlanda and accused her of having illicit relations with Sigge. At the trial, a note from Sigge was delivered in which he confessed to being the father of Karin's child. During the hearing, it was decided that since Sigge was the father of Karin's child, that only he could exercise corporeal punishment upon it and that any others would be convicted in a court of law for that transgression. Karin was subsequently fined 80 daler and had to stand publicly in Björkö Church and ask for the congregation's forgiveness.⁷³

Children of Sigge Knutsson and Karin Jacobsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Unnamed child	c. 1670	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown



Östra District Court record for the case against Sigge Knutsson and Karin Jacobsdotter
January 18-19th, 1671

⁷³ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 1710

Transcription:

Corporalen till häst manhaftig Jacob Persson i Aggarp anklagade sin dotter Karin Jacobsdotter, det hon medh sitt syskonebarn Sigge Knutsson hafwer haft oloflighit omgäinge och barn med aflat, hwilken Sigge, ehuru wähl nu ähr förymbd, derh medh sin sedel af den 18 Julij A^e 1670 gärningen bekiänner, hwarföre hon Karin Jacobsdotter effter egen bekiännelse dömes effter strafordningen att böta åttatijo daler sölfwermynt och stå oppenbahre skriff, och fadren Corp: Niuter her Uthj målsägande Rätten, effter som han sin dotter sielf framstält och för Rätta fördt hafwar ; Och såssom Sigge Knutsson Uthj ofwan bene^{te} sedel will förmeena någon annan warit barnefadren, men sielf bekiänner sigh henne hafwa häfdat, men kan ingen annan bewijsa, dy blef afsagdt af Rätten, att ehoo her effter åth henne Karin Jacobzdotter derföre för[s]mädeligen förekastar, skall antingen sijne försmädelige ord bewijsa, eller i feel der af lagligen plichta.

Translation:

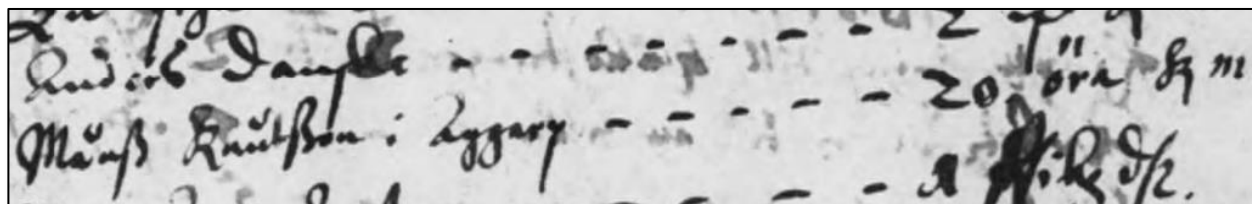
The cavarly corporal, honorable Jacob Persson in Aggarp accused his daughter Karin Jacobsdotter, that she, with his (Jacob's) sibling's child Sigge Knutsson, have had illegal relations and conceived a child, which Sigge, who now is run away, in a note of the 18th of July 1670, confessed to the act, wherefore Karin Jacobsdotter, after her own confession, was convicted according to law and fined 80 daler silver coin and to stand public in church to be forgiven. And the father, the corporal enjoyed to be plaintiff because he himself has accused his daughter and taken her to court. And because Sigge Knutsson with his note forbids that anyone else can be the father (to their child) and confess that he is the one that have had sexual intercourse with her, the court announces that if she is abused by anyone, saying someone else is the father, then he (the abuser) shall be convicted in court according to law.

Kusingiften - Marriage Between Cousins in Sweden

It was illegal for cousins to marry in Sweden until 1680. From 1680 to 1844, marriage between cousins was only allowed by obtaining permission from the king and paying a large fee. Thus, *kusingiften*, or marriage between cousins, usually only occurred in the aristocracy in Old Sweden. In 1845, it became legal for cousins to marry in Sweden. It remains legal for first cousins to marry in Sweden. It is also permitted for half-siblings to marry with the proper authorization from the provincial government.

The Fate of Måns Knutsson

One of the records from Björkö Church's archives show that a Måns Knutsson in Aggarp donated 20 öre in copper mint to Björkö Church in 1664.⁷⁴ The following year, he donated 2 daler in copper mint to Björkö Church.⁷⁵ It's very likely that Måns was a son of Knut and Margareta that was born in the 1640s.



Record that shows a donation that Måns Knutsson made to Björkö Church in 1664

Transcription:

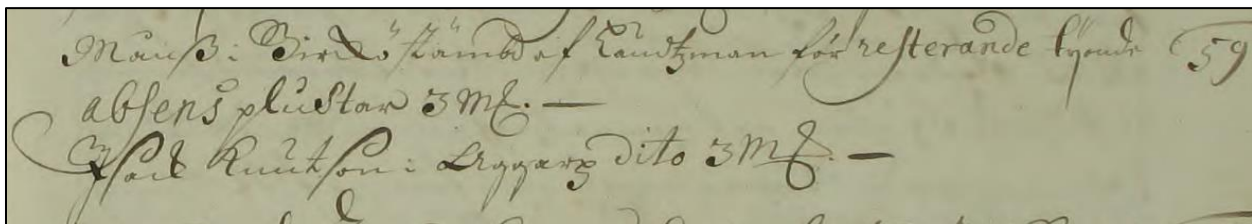
Måns Knutsson i Aggarp---20 öra km

Translation:

Måns Knutsson in Aggarp---20 öre copper mint

The Fate of Isak Knutsson

Several records exist that show that Knut and Margareta also had a son named Isak. On March 16, 1694, Isak was fined 3 mark for not paying tithes to Björkö Church. It's unknown when Isak died.⁷⁶



Excerpt from an Östra District Court record that shows Isak Knutsson - March 16th, 1694

Transcription:

Måns i Birkö stämbd af Ländtzman för resterande tijonde /59
absens plicktar 3 Mk.-
Isack Knutsson i Aggarp dito 3 Mk.-

Translation:

Måns in Björkö sued by the sheriff for lacking tithes /59
Absent, pays a fine of 3 mark.
Isak Knutsson in Aggarp ditto 3 mark.

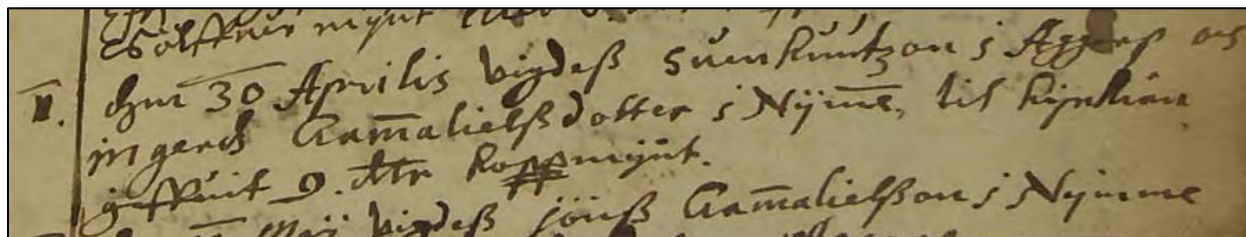
⁷⁴ Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 32

⁷⁵ Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 35

⁷⁶ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:60 (1694-1696), Image 190

The Fate of Sven Knutsson

On April 30, 1682, Knut and Margareta's son Sven Knutsson was married to a woman named Ingrid Gamalielsdotter who hailed from Nömme, a farm that was located a short distance south of Aggarp.⁷⁷



Marriage record of Sven Knutsson and Ingrid Gamalielsdotter - April 30th, 1682

Transcription:

*den 30 April vigdes Sven Knutsson i Aggarp och
Ingrid Gamalielsdotter i Nömme til kyrkan
gäffit 9 daler koppmynt*

Transcription:

*The 30th of April married Sven Knutsson in Aggarp and
Ingrid Gamalielsdotter in Nömme to church
9 daler in copper mint*

Children of Sven Knutsson and Ingrid Gamalielsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Elsa	October, 1682	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Knut	June, 1694	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

After they were married, Sven Knutsson and Ingrid Gamalielsdotter lived at the farm Bodaskögle for a short time. Here, Ingrid gave birth to a daughter named Elsa in October of 1682.⁷⁸ Sometime after this, they moved to the farm Björkö Skattegården. In June of 1694, Ingrid gave birth to a son named Knut.⁷⁹ No further records can currently be found which mention Sven, so it's unknown when and where he died.

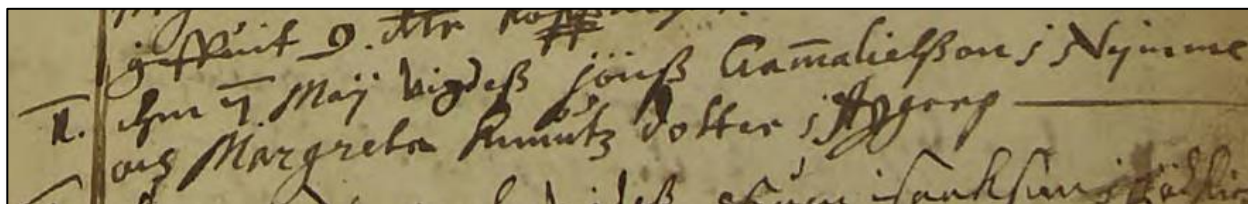
⁷⁷ Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 141

⁷⁸ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 7

⁷⁹ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 25

The Fate of Margareta Knutsdotter

A week after Sven Knutsson was married, Knut and Margareta's daughter Margareta was married on May 7, 1682 to Jöns Gamalielsson from Nömme⁸⁰, the brother of Ingrid Gamalielsdotter.



Marriage record of Jöns Gamalielsson and Margareta Knutsdotter - May 7th, 1682

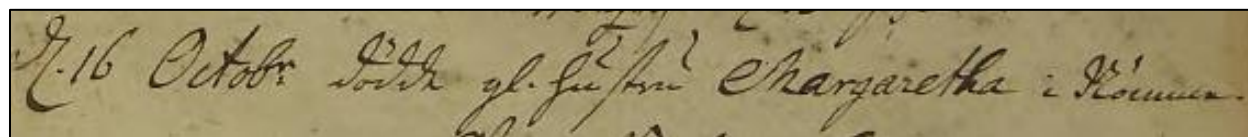
Transcription:

*den 7 Maj vigde Jöns Gammalielsson in Nömme
och Margareta Knutsdotter i Aggarp -----*

Transcription:

*The 7th of May married Jöns Gammalielsson in Nömme
and Margareta Knutsdotter in Aggarp -----*

After they were married, Margareta Knutsdotter and Jöns Gamalielsson lived at Nömme for the rest of their lives. It's unknown if the two had any children, but they probably did. Jöns Gamalielsson died at Nömme on May 22, 1735.⁸¹ Margareta Knutsdotter survived her husband by twelve years and died on October 16, 1747.⁸²



Death record of Margareta Knutsdotter - October 16th, 1747

Transcription:

d 16 Octobr. dödd gl. hustru Margaretha i Nömme

Transcription:

The 16th of October died old housewife Margaretha in Nömme

⁸⁰ Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 141

⁸¹ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 231

⁸² Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 269

The Final Days of Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter (1682-1698)

In 1682, Knut Persson went blind.⁸³ The same year, three of Knut and Margareta's children were married. On April 30 1682, their son Sven was married to Ingrid Gamalielsdotter of Nömme, Björkö Parish.⁸⁴ A week later, their daughter Margareta was married to Jöns Gamalielsson on May 7th.⁸⁵

On November 5, 1682, Knut and Margareta's daughter Sara was married to a cavalry rider named Sven Isaacksson.⁸⁶ After the two were married, they lived at the farm Norra Sonarp in northwest Björkö Parish for the rest of their lives. They had at least nine children: an unnamed child that died in infancy 1683, Erik (b. 1684), Britta (b. 1685), Isaack (b. 1688), Helena (b. 1690), Knut (b. 1693), Anna Greta (b. 1686), an unnamed child that died in 1697, Catharina (b. 1698), and Beata (b. 1701).

Did Knut Persson Arrange His Children's Marriages?

In the 17th century, most of the marriages in Sweden were arranged for people who were part of the middle or upper classes. It's extremely likely that the marriage of Sven Knutsson to Ingrid Gamalielsdotter and the marriage of Margareta Knutsdotter to Jöns Gamalielsson were arranged by Knut Svensson and Gamliel Jönsson, the father of Ingrid Gamalielsdotter and Jöns Gamalielsson. Jöns Gamalielsson was a *rusthållare* (a farmer who provided for a cavalry rider) from Nömme, Björkö Parish¹ and also served a churchwarden at the same time Knut Persson did². Thus, he was probably good friends with Knut. It's likely that these marriages were arranged in 1681 while Knut was still a churchwarden. In these times, it was especially important for church clergy to arrange marriages for their children that were approved by the parish board. It's possible that the marriages between Knut and Gamaliel were arranged at a parish meeting. These marriages also had to be approved by Nicolaus Klintinius, the church vicar, and the church's sexmän.

The marriage of Knut's daughter Sara to Sven Isaacksson may also have been also arranged. Sven Isaacksson came from Rökkär, Höreda, a farm that was just a short distance northwest of Aggarp. It's likely that Knut knew Sven's father Isaac Ericsson, who was born at Bodaskögle³, a farm that Knut's father Per Jacobsson used to own.

¹ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 225

² Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 32

³ Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 305

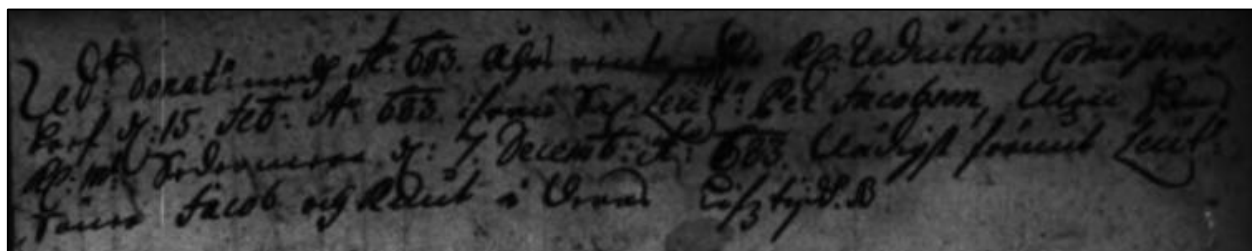
⁸³ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 231

⁸⁴ Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 141

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

In the 1680s, King Karl XI of Sweden passed stricter requirements for manors to continue to be exempted from taxation. On February 15, 1683, the Reduction Committee decided to withdraw the ownership of Aggarp from Knut and his brother Jacob and charge them with taxes that they incurred throughout the year. The two brothers thus wrote to the Crown for assistance. On December 7, 1683, they received a Royal Letter which allowed them to keep Aggarp as a manor.⁸⁷



Jordeböcker record showing Knut Persson at Aggarp - 1686

Transcription:

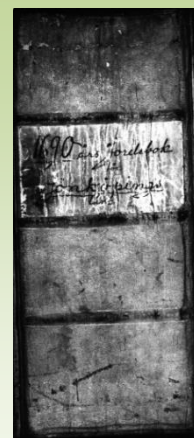
*Red^d Dona^d med A: 683. Åhrs ränta effter K: Reduction Comissions
bref d: 15. feb: A: 683. ifrån Sal: Leutⁿ Per Jacobson, men hans
K: M^t Sedermera d: 7. Decemb: A: 683. Nådigst förunt Leutⁿ
söner Jacob och Knut i deras Lifztijdh.[B]*

Transcription:

Reduced as Donation with the interest of year 1683, according to the Royal Reduction Committee's letter of the 15th February the year 1683, away from the late Lieutenant Per Jacobsson, but His Royal Majesty has after the 7th of December the year 1683, graciously allowed the Lieutenant's sons, Jacob and Knut (to keep the property Aggarp) during their lifetime.

Jordeböcker - Earth Books

Jordeböcker ("Earth Books") are land registers that contain various information on the farms in a parish, including the farm's location, size, owner, and yield. The oldest known *jordebök* in Sweden is from Vårfruberga monastery in the 12th century. In 1530, King Gustaf I decreed that annual land records be kept on all crown estates. In 1690, the list of additional properties expanded and became full property records. *Jordeböcker* were recorded in Jönköping County from 1630 to 1750. *Jordeböcker* were recorded every few years in Jönköping. At the beginning of every *jordebök* is an index that lists the page numbers for the different parishes.



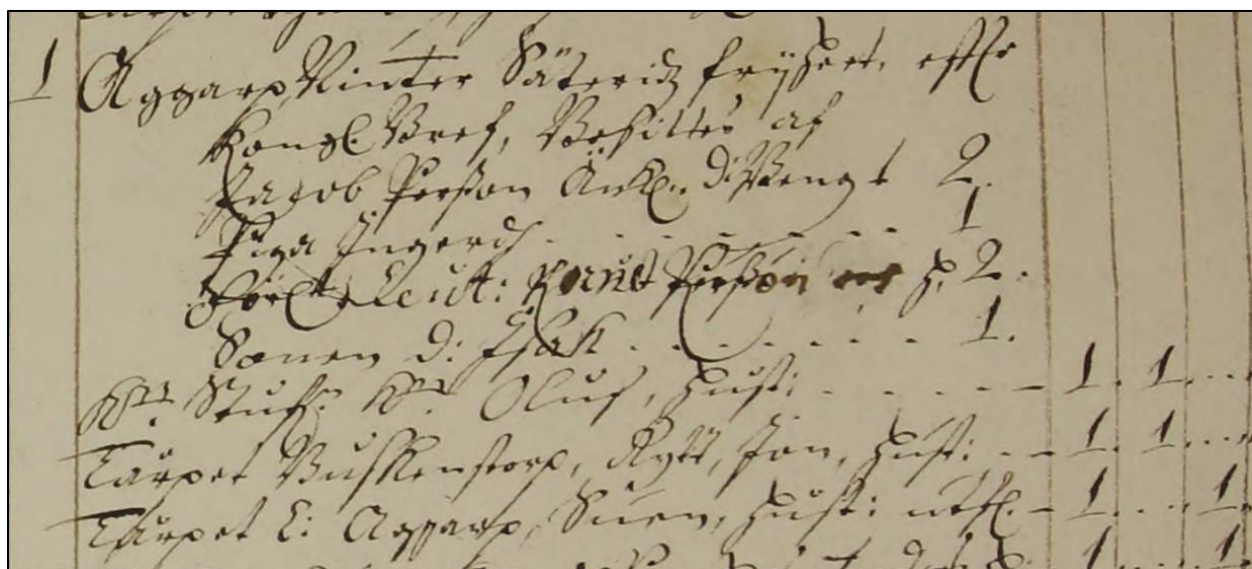
Jordeböcker volume for Jönköping County - 1686

⁸⁷ Jordeböcker Jönköping County (1630-1750), Year 1686, Image 598



House at Aggarp

In 1689, Knut Persson was listed at Aggarp as a cornet. At this time, a farmhand named Bengt and a maid named Ingerd also lived at Aggarp. Meanwhile, a cavalry rider named Jon and his wife lived at the croft Buskentorp and a man named Sven and his wife lived at the croft Lilla Aggarp.⁸⁸



Landskontor record showing the inhabitants of Aggarp in 1689

Transcription:

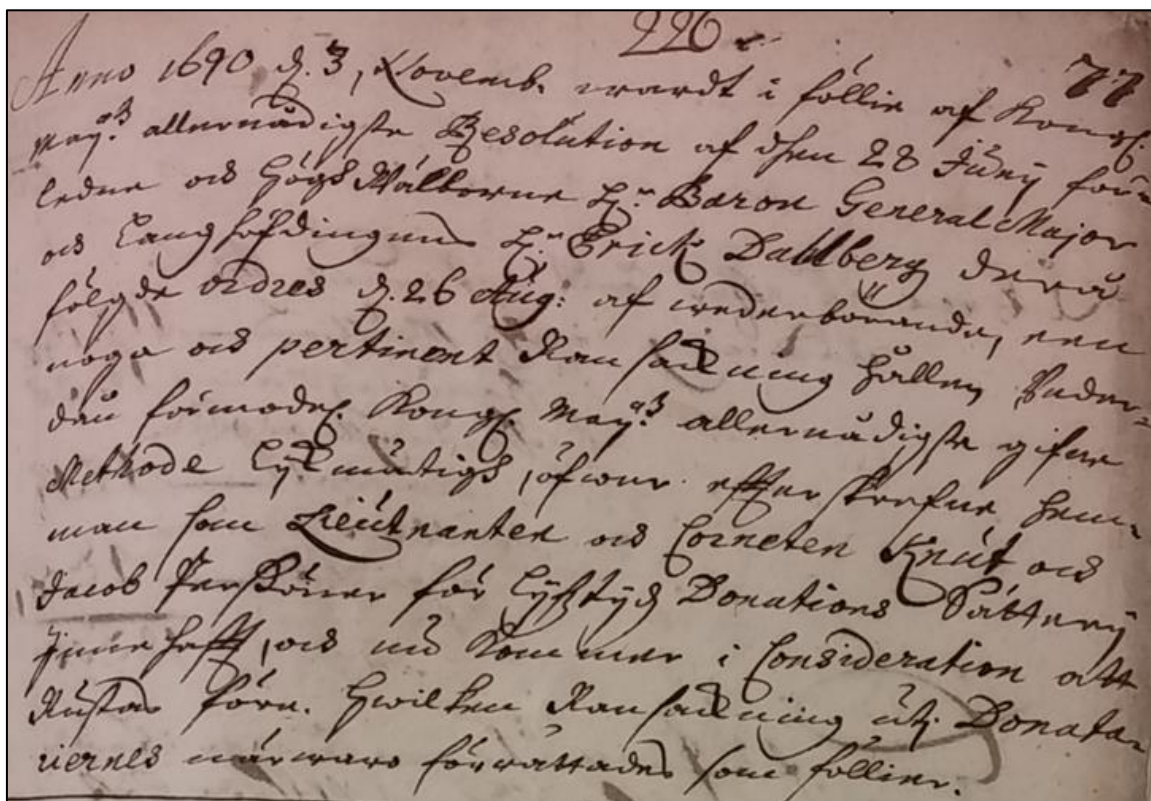
Aggarp Niuter Säteridz frijheet, efter
Kongl. Bref, Besittes af
Jacob Persson Änkl. d: Bengt 2.
Piga Ingerdh 1
Förl' Leut: Kornet Persson och h. 2.
Sonen d: Isak 1.
Dr Erik dr Olof hustru-----1 1---
Torpet Buskentorp Rytt. Jon, hust-----1 1---
Torpet Li. Aggarp, Swän, hustru: utf 1----1

Translation:

Aggarp enjoys privileged manor's freedom, according to a
Royal Letter. possessed by
Jacob Persson widower, farmhand Bengt 2.
Maid Ingerd...-----1
Permissioned for Cornet Persson and wife 2
The son, farmhand Isak-----1.
farmhand Erik, farmhand Olof and wife-----1 1
Torpet Buskentorp Rytt. Jon, wife-----1 1
Torpet Lilla Aggarp, Sven, poor wife -----1----1

⁸⁸ Jönköping County landskontor Vol. EIC:3 (1689-1689), page 553

On April 25, 1690, Knut and Jacob were informed that they had to complete several repairs at Aggarp and properly maintain the buildings at the farm or else Aggarp would lose its status as a manor.⁸⁹ On August 26, 1690, the Governor of Jönköping Erik Dahlberg ordered an inspection of Aggarp, which was conducted on November 3, 1690.⁹⁰ Shortly after this inspection, Aggarp lost its status as a manor, and Knut and Jacob had to start paying taxes on it.



Excerpt from the record of the Governor's Inspection of Aggarp that occurred on November 3rd, 1690

Transcription:

Anno 1690 d. 3 Novemb. wardt i föllie af Kongl. Majjts allernådigste Resolution af dhen 28 Junij förledne och Högh Wälborne Hr Baron General Major och Landshöfdingens Erick Dallbergs derå följde ordres d. 26 Aug: af wederbörande, een noga och pertinent Ransakning hållen. Under dån förmodel. Kongl. Majjts allernådigste gifne Methode likmätigh, öfwer efterskrefne hemman som Lieutenanten och Corneten Knut och Jacob Perssöner för lijfstijds Donations Sätterij ... haft och nu kommer i Consideration att Rustas före. Hwilken Ransakning utj Donatorernes närwaro förrettades som föllier.

Translation:

Year 1690 the 3rd of November there was, according to the Royal Resolution of last 28th of June and the orders given by his Lordship the Major General and Governor Mr. Baron Erik Dahlberg from the 26th of August, a thorough and pertinent Inspection. It was held under methods of the Crown. and concerning the below mentioned estate which the Lieutenant Jacob Persson and Cornet Knut Persson had achieved as a manor for a lifetime. It is now time to restore the estate and the result of the Inspection is as follows.

⁸⁹ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:59 (1689-1693) , Page 17

⁹⁰ Kungl. kammarkoll arkiv, 2:a prov. kont. handl.kovn. 401, pages 226-228

The Results of the Governor's Inspection at Aggarp in 1690

Notes on the Buildings

- 1 Residence. Preserved except for 1 foot log.
- 2 Residences. Chimney and 3 foot logs useless.
- 1 Guest house with porch, preserved
- 2 Chambers, fairly old
- 1 Large Guest house, should be restored
- 2 Larders¹ with upper rooms, preserved
- 1 Larder, preserved
- 1 Larder, but the roof useless
- 1 ...house preserved
- 1 Sauna preserved
- 2 Seed barns with 2 floors, preserved
- 1 Fodder barn, preserved
- 1 Cattle shed, preserved
- 1 Shed for
- 2 Stables, preserved
- 2 Sheep sheds and 2 pig sheds, fairly old
- The buildings are mostly preserved

Notes on the Land:

The arable land and its annual yield, according to the land-surveyor:

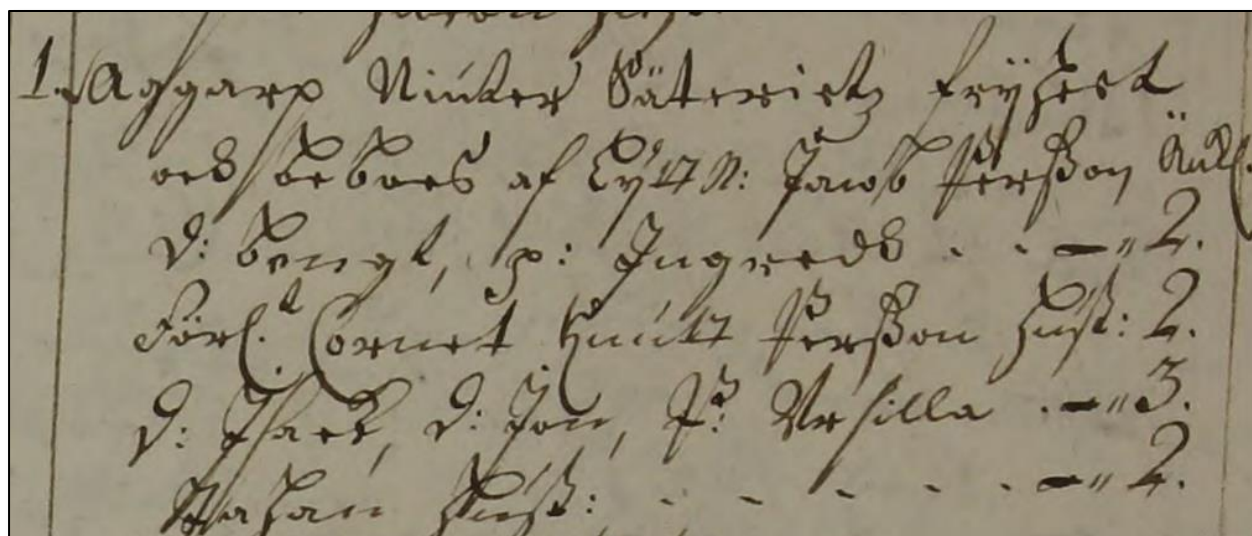
Vegetable mound _____	11 barrels	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel
Sandy soil _____	1 barrel	3 bushels
Sandy soil mixed with gravel _____	1 barrel	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels
Mould mixed with gravel _____	4 barrels	5 bushels
Total:	18 barrels	5 bushels

1/3 of the land is annual lay-land. The yearly seeding occurs in autumn and spring. The annual yield is 12 barrels and 3^{1/3} bushels of seed. The meadow land is fairly wide and consists of mossy soil with mostly dry slopes, except for a moist part running through the meadows, and a couple of small marsh-meadows. During the winter, it can feed 38 cows, 4 horses, and 40 sheep. It also has a hop-garden with 200 poles. The outlying property of Aggarp has meager grazing land. It is poorly fenced. In the meadow there is a sufficient amount of hardwood trees. There is no fishing, but two small flourmills.

On the estate are two crofts, called Lilla Aggarp and Buskatorp. They are both used, 50/50, by the owners of the estate. The arable land at Lilla Aggarp is sown with 1 barrel 5 ^{1/8} and bushels of corn. The meadows are sufficient for 8 cows and some sheep. Buskentorp is sown with 1 barrel and 4^{1/8} bushels of corn.

¹A larder is a cool area used for storing food.

Knut Persson was again listed as a cornet in the 1690 population register for Aggarp. Knut's son Isak, a farmhand named Jöns, a maid named Ursilla, and a man name Johan and his wife also lived at Aggarp at this time.⁹¹



Landskontor record showing the inhabitants of Aggarp in 1690

Transcription:

1 Aggarp Niuter Säterietz frijheet
och beboes af Lijtt: Jacob Persson Änkl.
d: bengt, p: Inghredh 2.
förl^t Cornet Knutt Persson hust: 2.
d: Isaek, d: Jon, [p] Ursilla 3.
Jahan hust: --, 2.

Translation:

Aggarp enjoys privileged manor's freedom,
and is occupied by Jacob Persson widower
farmhand Bengt, maid Inghred 2.
permissioned Cornet Knut Persson and wife 2
farmhand Isak, farmhand Jon, maid Ursilla 3.
Johan and wife. -- 2.

Östra District

Östra ("East") District was located in central Småland. There were 1,397 square kilometers in Östra District, of which 1,311 square kilometers were land. It included the parishes of Alseda, Björkö, Bäckseda, Karlstorp, Korsberga, Kråkshult, Lannaskede, Lemnhult, Myrelsjö, Nye, Näsby, Näshult, Nävelsjö, Skede, Skirö, Stenberga, Vetlanda, and Ökna. Östra District Court had its hearings at the village square in Vetlanda Parish. In 1971, Östra District became part of Eksjö Municipality and Vetlanda Municipality.



The location of Östra District in Småland

⁹¹ Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:4 (1690-1690), page 1093

By 1691, Knut and Jacob Persson were in financial ruins, and they had to borrow money from the Duse family. On February 3, 1691, both Knut and his son Isak borrowed money from Dorothea Barbara von Würzburg, the widow of Samuel Duse, with Aggarp listed as the collateral. On March 28, 1691, Jacob also borrowed money from the Duse family. Since none of them could pay back the money they owed, Aggarp was soon owned by the Duse family.⁹²

It appears that Knut and Jacob didn't get along very well. In the early 1690s, the two were caught in a land dispute about Aggarp. On June 19, 1691, the two brothers were summoned to appear at Östra District Court in Vetlanda over this. At this hearing, Knut was represented by his son Isak. It was decided that a surveyor and four jurymen would be sent to Aggarp to survey the land and make peace between the fighting brothers.⁹³

Tensions at Aggarp*

The two brothers, Jacob and Knut, were old now and they had not talked to each other for many years. Jacob lived in one house at Aggarp and Knut in another. They spent most of the time indoors, as both had problems with their legs and Knut was blind. The tensions between the brother got worse year by year. In fact, it all started with Jacob's daughter Karin and Knut's son Sigge. The two cousins grew up together and played as children, but soon they were old enough to play in other ways. In the summer of 1670, Karin gave birth to a baby. Sigge refused to marry her and her father was furious – and since then he hadn't said a word to Knut. Not to Sigge either, as Sigge left the village as soon as he could.

As Jacob and Knut grew older, their houses, that used to be well-kept, needed repair. Since the brothers didn't talk, they couldn't agree on how the repairs should be made. For most of the brothers' lives, Aggarp had been a *säteri*, or manor that was exempt from taxes. However, in 1690, there was a Governor's inspection at Aggarp and it was decided that it didn't meet the requirements for such an estate. Therefore, Aggarp lost its status and Jacob and Knut now had to pay taxes like any farmer.

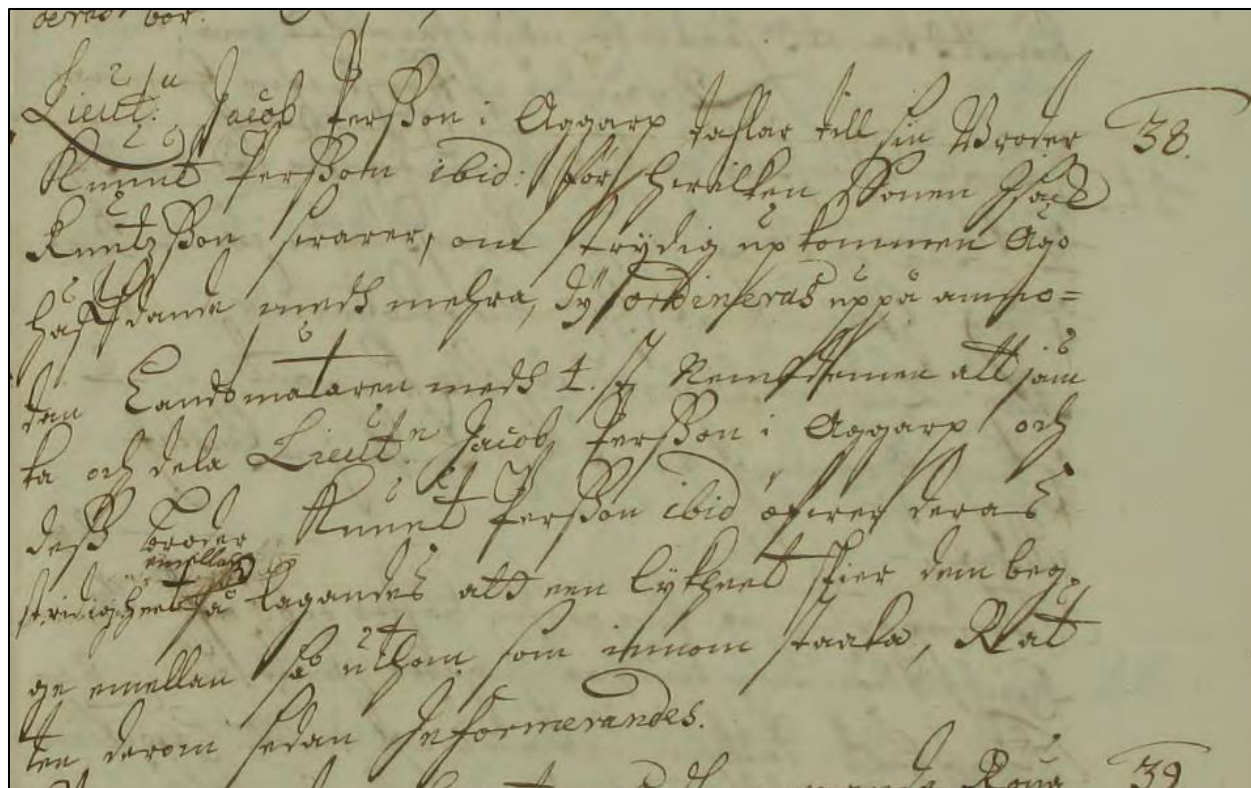
One day in 1691, Knut's son Isak came to visit Jacob. He had been sent by his father to discuss the borders between Knut's land and Jacob's land. There was a part of the estate that both brothers had always regarded their own. Now, with the new taxes, they simply had to solve this disagreement. Jacob was upset – no doubt this was his land! – and he told Isak to leave his house at once. Isak left, but told his uncle that they would meet in court. And so they did on June 19th, 1691. As they couldn't agree, the court appointed a group of men to reconcile and make peace by putting a cairn between the two parts. This would help the brothers to mark their respective land ownership.

The cairn was put there, but it didn't help much. In fact, Jacob and Knut were more or less enemies when they died some years later.

*By Christina Tuvevesson Lindaryd

⁹² Silfving, page 65

⁹³ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:59 (1689-1693), Image 2230



Östra District Court record for a case involving Knut Persson and Jacob Persson
July 19th, 1691

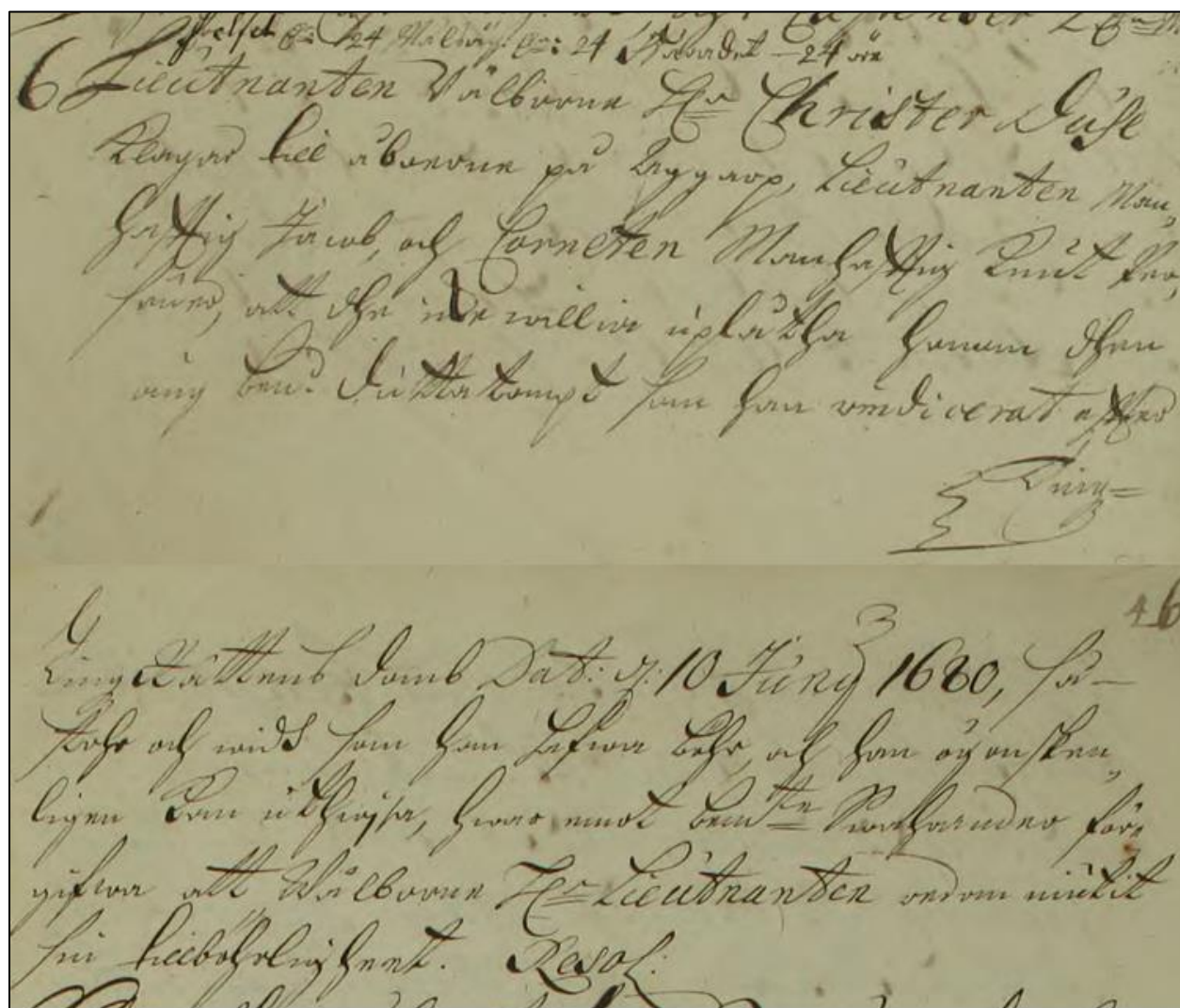
Transcription:

Lieutⁿ Jacob Persson i Aggarp talar till sin Broder
Knut Persson ibid: för hwilken Sonen Isack
Knutsson swarar, om stridig upkommen ägo
hjäffdande medh mehra, dy ordineras uppå anmo-
dan Landtmätaren medh 4 st. nembdemen att jäm-
ka och dela Lieutⁿ Jacob Persson i Aggarp och
dess broder Knut Persson ibid öfwer deras
stridigheet ^{emellan} så lagandes att een lijtheet skier dem beg-
ge emellan så uthom som innom staaka, Rät-
ten derom sedan Informerandes.

Transcription:

Lieutenant Jacob Persson in Aggarp spoke to (the court about) his brother
Knut Persson, also in Aggarp, for whom his son Isak
Knutsson is answering, about a dispute in land ownership
and other things. therefore the surveyor is together with 4 jurymen ordained
to reconcile and make peace in their fighting in the way that a cairn is put
between them for helping them to mark their respective land ownership.
The court was then informed (about the solution).

On March 16, 1694, Lieutenant Christer Duse, the owner of Sjöryd and son of Dorothea Barbara von Würzburg, appeared at Östra District Court in Vetlanda and complained that Lieutenant Jacob Persson and Cornet Knut Persson would not grant him Dullatompten, the meadow between Aggarp and Sjöryd, that they was previously granted to him at Östra District Court on June 10, 1670. At the end of the hearing, it was resolved that the jurymen Markis in Larstorp and Peder Johansson in in Qwill inspect the land at Dullatompten. During this inspection, Markus and Peder would decide where the fence between Duse's lands and Aggarp would be placed and also inspect where the eastern cow path should be.⁹⁴



Östra District Court record for a case involving Knut Persson and Jacob Persson
March 16th, 1694

⁹⁴ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:60 (1694-1696), Image 270

Transcription:

*Lieutenanten Vålborne H^e Christer Duse
klagar till åboerne på Aggarp, Lieutenanten Man-
hafftig Jacob, och Corneten Manhaftig Knut Per-
söner, att dhe icke willia uplåtha honom dhen
äng ben^d duttatompt som han [omdioerat] efter
TingRättens domb Dat: d: 10 Juny 1680, så-
stohe och widh som han lefwa böhr, och som ögonsken-
ligen kan uthwjsa, hwar emot bend^{te} Swahrande för-
gifwa att Vålborne H^e Lieutenanten redom niutit
sin tillböhrligheet. Resol:
Såsom dhen påberoopte domen icke är worden Exe-
qverat; altsså remitteres dhen till wederböhrlig
Execution, widh hwilkens förrättande, Nämnde-
männen Markus i Larstorp och Peder Johansson
i Qwill skohla sig inställa, och uthwjsa hwaräst giärd-
gården skal stå desslijkst besichtiga dessa Nämndemän
hwaräst fägatan böhr gå öster uth.*

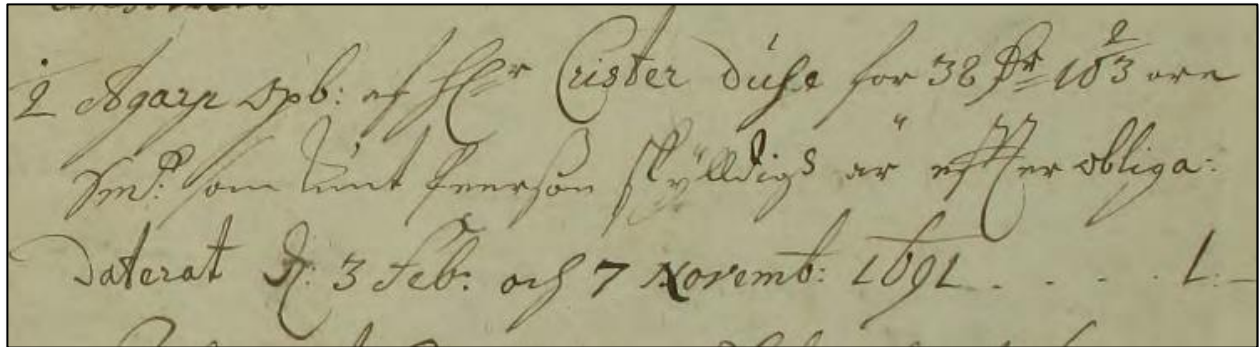
Transcription:

*The lieutenant honorable Mr. Christer Duse
complains about the farm tenants at Aggarp, Lieutenant manly
Jacob and the Cornet manly Knut Persson,
that they not are willing to grant him the
meadow named Duttatomten that he claimed after
the District court at the 10th of June 1680,
and that he should live his life and as apparently
will show, against what, the named defendant said
that honorable Mr. lieutenant already enjoyed
his fairness. Resolution:
As the invoked judgement has not been executed;
it is remitted to due execution in which officiating, the jurymen
Markis in Larstorp and Peder Johansson
in Qwill shall appear och point out where the fence
shall be placed and also inspect
where the cow path should be in the east direction.*

By the end of 1694, the Duse family owned Aggarp, since Knut and Jacob were unable to pay them back for the money they borrowed from them. After this, Christer Duse attempted to sell Aggarp. During 1695, Aggarp was listed for sale on three separate occasions.⁹⁵

⁹⁵ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:60 (1694-1696), Image 1550

On January 21, 1695, Christer Duse purchased Aggarp for 38 daler and 10 ²/₃ öre after Knut Persson failed to pay the bonds dated February 3rd and November 7, 1691.⁹⁶



Östra District Court record for a case involving Knut Persson - January 21st, 1695

Transcription:

2 Agarp Opb: af H^e Crister duse for 38 daler 10 ²/₃ ore
silvermynt: som Knut Peersson skyldigh är effter obliga:
daterat d. 3 feb: och 7 Novemb: 1691 1.

Translation:

2. Aggarp offered by Mr. Christer Duse for 38 daler and 10 ²/₃ öre
silver coin that Knut Persson owes after obligation.
Dated the 3rd of February and the 7th of November, 1691 1 (offered first time of 3)

Christer Samuel Duse (1656-1712)



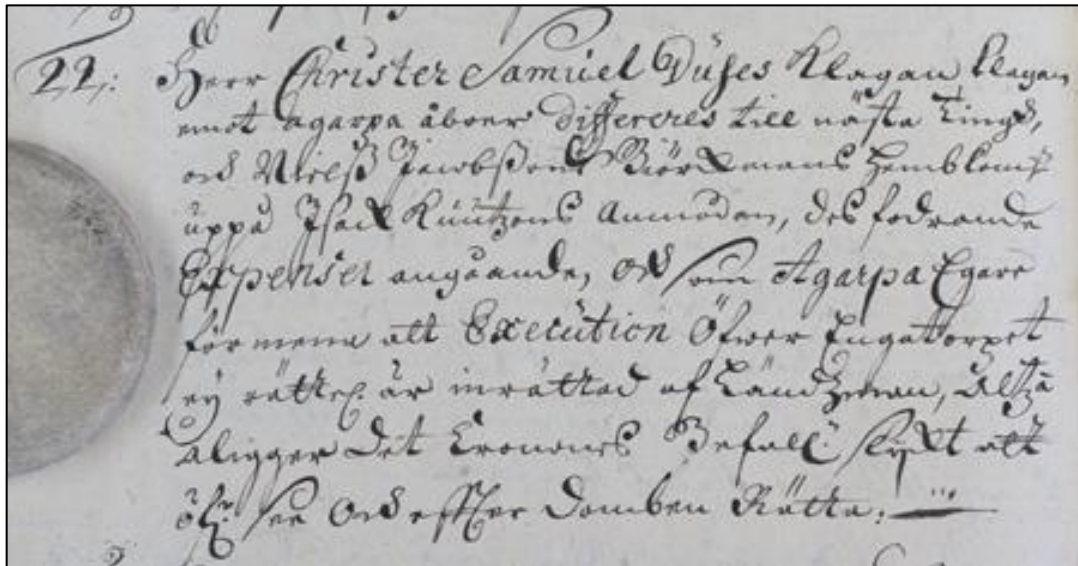
Portrait of Christer Samuel Duse
by Martin (Martinus I) Mytens

Christer Samuel Duse was born in 1656 at Freienfeld in Franconia, Germany. His parents were Samuel Duse and Dorothea Barbara von Würzburg, and his family was of nobility. In 1667, he enlisted as a pike man in the Swedish Army. Duse was promoted to a sergeant in the Östergötland Infantry in 1671, a lieutenant in 1677, and a captain in 1700. Shortly after he was promoted to Captain, Duse retired from the service. He was married for the first time to Dorotea von Brobergen and the second time to Margareta Armsköld. Duse had nine children. Christer Duse died at Sjöryd, Björkö on November 5, 1712. He was buried in the vault of Björkö Church.

Source: Elgenstierna, *The Introduced Swedish Nobility*. 1925-36,

⁹⁶ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:60 (1694-1696), Image 930

On April 21, 1695, Knut and Jacob were once again subpoenaed to Östra District Court after Christer Duse complained about the enforcement of the croft Ängatorpet, which he claimed was unjustly taken by a sheriff. Neither of the brothers appeared at this hearing however, and Knut's son Isak (who represented his father at court) requested that the matter be postponed until the return of Jacob's grandson (who was the son of his deceased son Nils.)⁹⁷



Östra District Court record for a case involving Knut Persson - April 21st, 1695

Transcription:

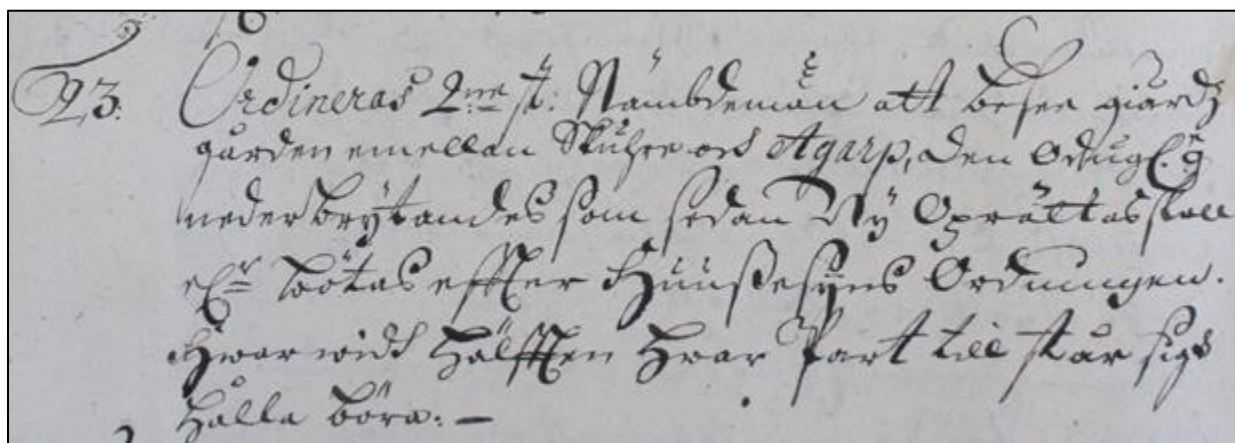
22: Herr Christer Samuel Duses Klagan. Klagan emot agarpa åboer differeres till nästa tingh, och Nilß Jacobßons Bördmans hembkomst? uppå Isac Knutssons Anmodan, des fodrande Expenser angående, och som Agarpa Egare förmena att Execution öfwer Engatorpet ej rättel. är inrättad af Ländzman, altzå åligger det Kronones Befall:^e slijkt att öfsee och eftter domben Rätta:

Translation:

Case 22. The appeal of Mr. Christer Samuel Duse. Complaint against the farmers of Aggarp will be postponed till the next session and the homecoming of Nils Jacobsson's heir, at the request of Isac Knutsson. The owners of Aggarp also think that the execution of Ängatorpet wasn't handled correctly by the sheriff; therefore it should be up to the County administrators to control and to make sure that the sentence is followed.)

⁹⁷ Östra häradsrätt archive, Vol. A1a:11

The court subsequently recommended that the property and house possessions at Aggarp be inspected and sold at an auction. It was clear that Knut and Jacob were both penniless by this time.⁹⁸



Östra District Court record for a case involving Knut Persson - April 21st, 1695

Transcription:

23. *Ordineras 2^{ne} st. Nämndemän att besee giärdz-
gården emellan Skuhre och Agarp, den odugelige
nederbrytandes som sedan Ny Oprättas skall
el^l bötas efter Huusasyns Ordningen.
Hwar widh hälften hwar Part tillstår sikh
hålla böra.*

Translation:

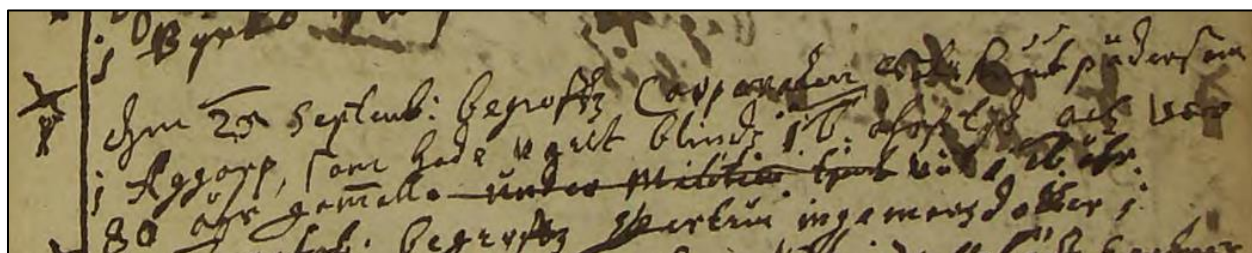
- Case 23: *Two jurors are ordered to inspect the fence between
Skure and Aggarp; and order the replacement of decayed
elements according to the decree on Inspection of Farm-
stead. Each part being responsible for its share.*

On October 14, 1695, Aggarp was listed for sale a final time without objection.⁹⁹ Thus, Knut Persson lived at Aggarp for the remainder of his life as a tenant, rather than an owner of Aggarp.

⁹⁸ Silfving, page 64

⁹⁹ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:60 (1694-1696), Image 1550

Knut Persson lived to be 80 years old. He passed away sometime in September of 1698. On September 25th, he was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church.¹⁰⁰



Burial record of Knut Person – September 25th, 1698

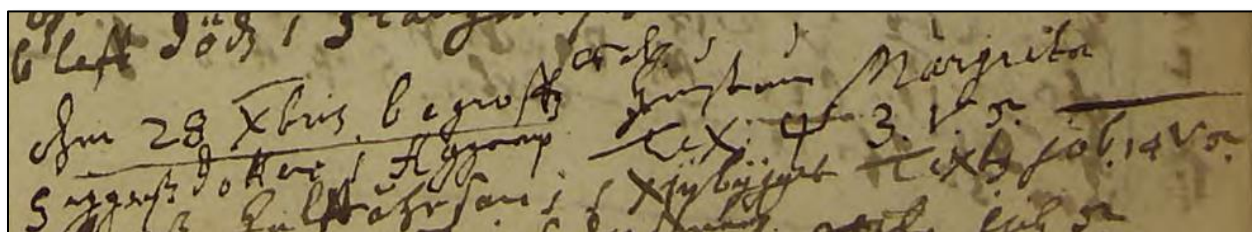
Transcription:

*den 25 Septemb.. begrofs Corporalen [väll]Knut Padersson
i Aggarp, som hade varit blind i [16] åhrs tyd och voro
80 år gammal. Under Militi Tjess i 16 år*

Transcription:

*The 25th of September buried Corporal Knut Padersson
in Aggarp, he had been blind for 16 years and was
80 years old. He served in the military 16 years.*

Three months after Knut's death, Margareta Siggesdotter died in December of 1698. She was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on December 28th.¹⁰¹



Burial record of Margareta Siggesdotter – December 28th, 1698

Transcription:

*den 28 Xbris begrofs hustru Margrita
Siggesdotter i Aggarp*

Translation:

*The 28th of December, buried housewife Margareta
Siggesdotter in Aggarp*

¹⁰⁰ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 231

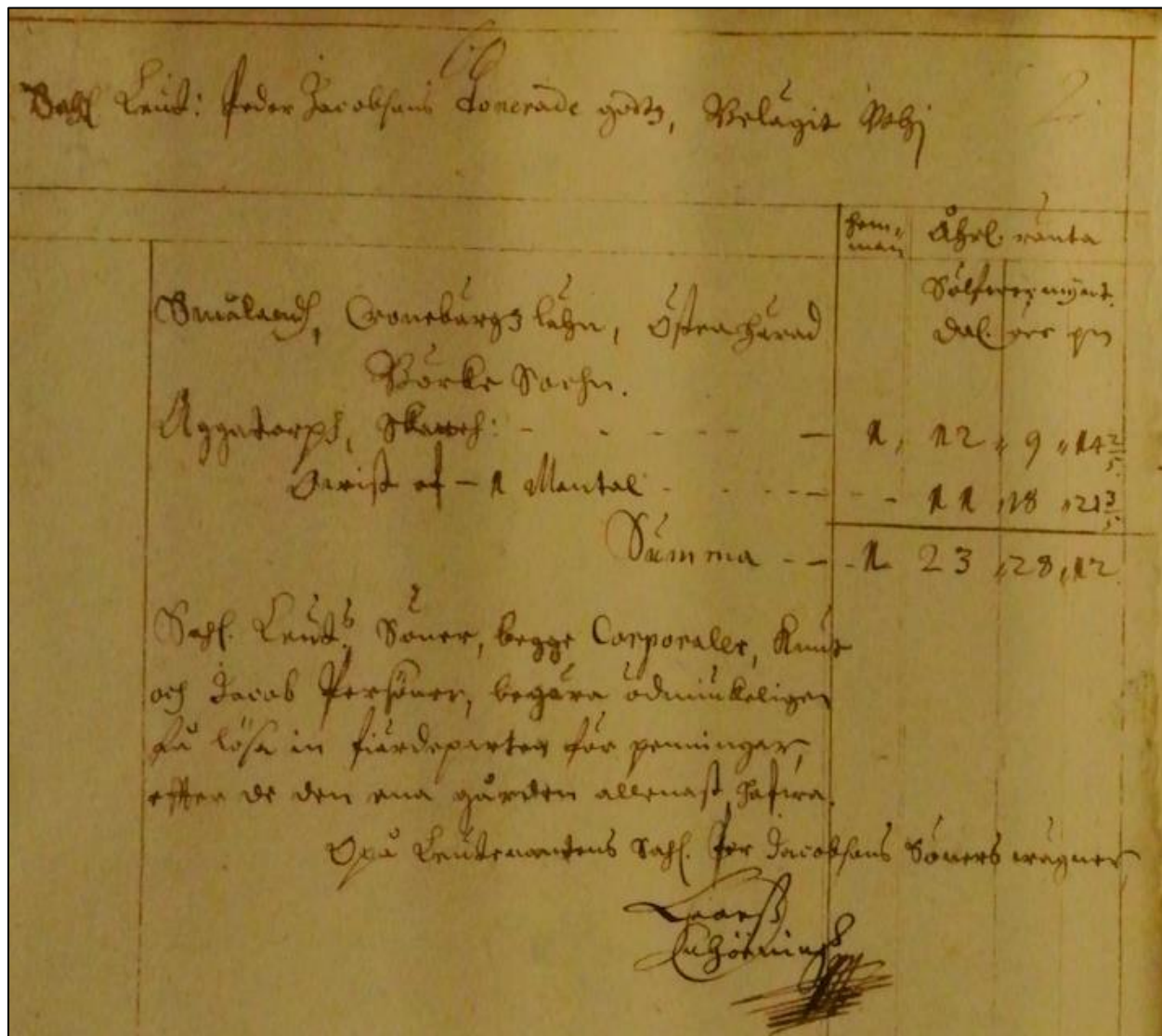
¹⁰¹ Björkö Deaths, Vol.C:1 (1680-1749) page 231

Quiz on Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter

1. Around what year was Knut Persson born?
 - a. 1615
 - b. 1616
 - c. 1617
 - d. 1618
2. What was the name of the parish that Knut Persson's family lived at?
 - a. Barkeryd
 - b. Björkö
 - c. Flisby
 - d. Nässjö
3. What was the name of the farm that Knut Persson was probably born at?
 - a. Aggarp
 - b. Katteryd
 - c. Norra Sonnarp
 - d. Sjöryd
4. Who was Knut Persson's father?
5. What year did Knut Persson enlist in the Swedish Cavalry?
6. Who was Margareta Siggesdotter's father?
7. What parish did Margareta Siggesdotter grow up at?
8. What year did Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter marry?
9. Knut Persson served as the churchwarden of Björkö Church. True or False?
10. What year did Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter die?

Answers: 1 d 2. b 3. a 4. Per Jacobsson 5. 1641 6. Sigge Larsson 7. Måhilla, Kalmar County 8. 1642 9. True 10. 1698

Royal Letter to Knut Persson and Jacob Persson - February 25, 1659¹⁰²



¹⁰² Red. koll. akt nr 314

6.2.1. Royal Letter to Knut Persson and Jacob Persson – February 25th, 1659

Transcription:

Sahl. Leut: Peder Jacobsons donerade goodz, Belägit Wthj

	hem- man	Åhrl. ränta		
			Sölfwermynt	
Smålandh, Cronobärgs lähn, Östra härad			dal	öre Pn
Börke Sochn				
Aggarph, skatteh:.....	1	12	9	14 2/5
Owist af – 1 Mantal.....	11	18	21	3/5
Summa.....	1	23	28	12

Sahl. Leut^t söner, begge Corporaler Knut
och Jacob Persöner, begära ödmiukeligen
få lösa in fiärdeparter för penningar,
efter de den ena gården allenast hafua.

Opå Leutenantens Sahl. Per Jacobsons Söners wägnar

Laarss

Enhörningh

Translation:

The lamented Lieutenant Peder Jacobsson donated estate in:

	homestead	yearly interest		
			Silver coins	
Småland, Kronoberg Province, Östra District			daler	öre penningar
Björkö Parish				
Aggarp, taxed homestead:.....	1	12	9	14 2/5
Uncertain – 1 assessment.....	11	18	21	3/5
Sum.....	1	23	28	12

The lamented Lieutenant's sons, both corporals Knut
and Jacob Persöner*, humbly ask
to redeem the “fourth parts” for money,
because they only have one farm.

On behalf of the lamented Lieutenant Per Jacobsson's sons,

Lars

Enhörning

* Persöner means “Per's sons”

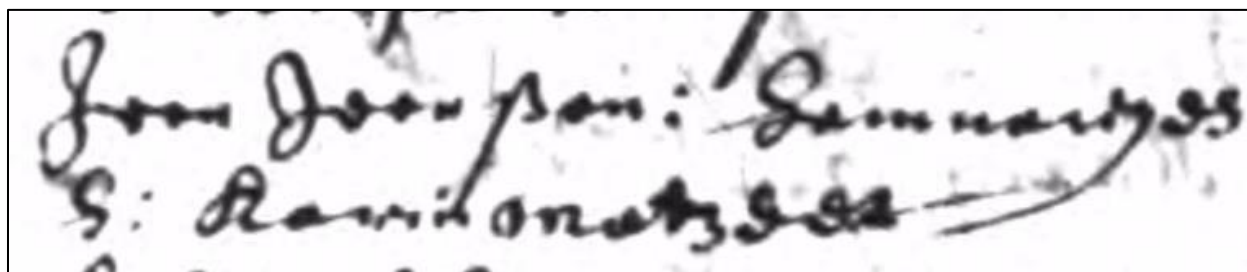
Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter

Name	Jon Joensson	Name	Karin Matsdotter
Born	1610s or early 1620s	Born	1610s or early 1620s
Place	Unknown	Place	Unknown
Died	March or April, 1666	Died	March, 1693
Place	Norra Solberga	Place	Norra Solberga
Occupation	Tenant farmer	Occupation	Maid/housewife

Children of Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Per	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Håkan	August, 1648	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Bo	August, 1650	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Isaac	October, 1652	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Jon	November, 1655	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Unnamed Child	December, 1656	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Olof	February, 1660	Norra Solberga	1720-1721	Nässjö
Maria	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Norra Solberga

Nothing is known about Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter, the parents of Olof Jonsson, prior to 1643. However, they were probably born in the 1610s or early 1620s.¹⁰³ The two were probably married in the early 1640s. By 1643, they were living at Hamnaryd, a farm in eastern Norra Solberga Parish.¹⁰⁴



Mantalslängd record showing Jon “Joen” Joensson and Karin Matsdotter at Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga Parish in 1643

Transcription:

*Joens Joensson i Hamanraydh och
h. Kartin Matsd(otte)r*

Translation:

*Joens Joensson in Hamanaryd and
wife Kartin Matsdotter*

¹⁰³ This assumption is based on the facts that they were already married in 1643 and that their youngest child Olof was born in 1660.

¹⁰⁴ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1643, page 50

Jon Joensson was a tenant farmer at Hamnaryd. In the 1640s, Hamnaryd was owned by Lennart, Jöran, and Kerstin Hård of Segerstad. The three of them probably only owned other estates in Jönköping County and only lived at Hamnaryd occasionally. Hamnaryd was divided into two farms, Hamnaryd Säteri (Manor) and Hamnaryd Kvarn (Mill). Both were two mantal farms.



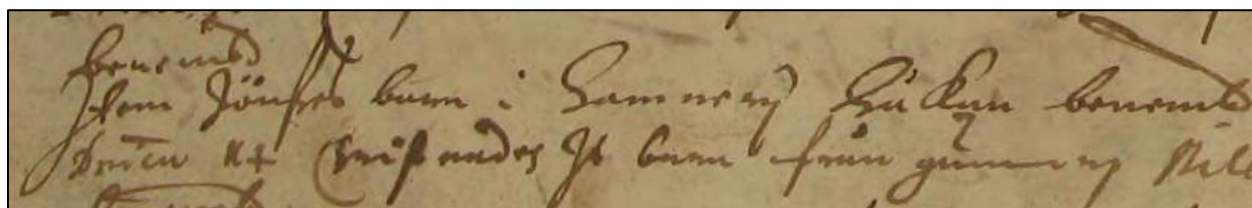
Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga - Where Jon and Karin's family lived in the 17th century

Norra Solberga Churchbook Volume C:1



Out of all the parishes in Jönköping County that the High family's ancestors are found in, the church records for Flisby and Norra Solberga parishes go back the furthest. Baptism, marriages, and burials started being recorded in these parishes in 1635. The earliest church records for Norra Solberga are recorded in Volume C:1. The baptism records for Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter's children that are found in this volume are the oldest baptism records associated with any of the High family's ancestors.

Sometime in late August of 1648, Karin gave birth to a son named Håkan. On August 27th, Håkan was baptized at Old Norra Solberga Church.¹⁰⁵



Baptism record of Håkan Jönsson - August 27th, 1648

Transcription:

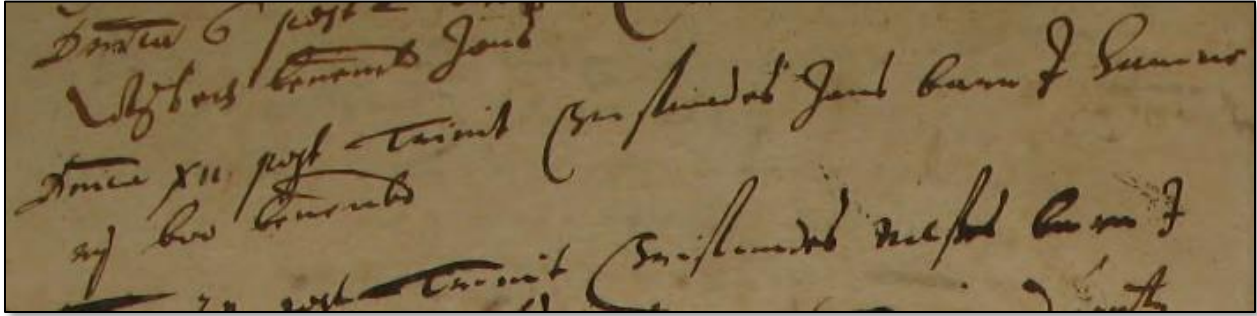
Ibden Jöns barn i Hamnaryd Håkan benämnd

Translation:

The same day Jöns child in Hamnaryd [was baptized], named Håkan

¹⁰⁵ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 8

Two years later in late August of 1650, Karin gave birth to a son named Bo. Bo was baptized at Old Norra Solberga Church on September 1st.¹⁰⁶ The same year, Hamnaryd was sold to Peter Bagge.



Baptism record of Bo Jönsson - September 1st, 1650

Transcription:

*Dnca XII post Trinit christnades Jons barn in Hamnaryd
och Boo benämnd*

Translation:

*12th Sunday past Trinity christened Jon's child in Hamnayrd
and named Bo*

The Reign of Queen Christina (1632-1654)

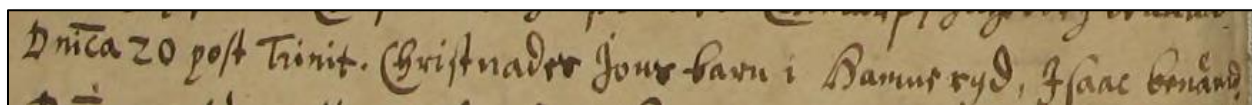
From 1632 to 1654, Sweden was ruled over by Queen Christina. Christina (b. 1626) was the only surviving legitimate child of King Gustaf II Adolf, and succeeded him after his death in 1632 (although she didn't actually start ruling until she was 18). Christina was one of the most educated women of the 17th century and was fond of art, music, literature, and theater. She thoroughly rejected the prescribed gender role for women of her time and refused to ever marry. In 1654, Christina converted to Catholicism. Only July 6th of that year, she abdicated the Swedish throne and was replaced by her cousin Karl X Gustaf. After her abdication, Christina made several visits to France and Italy where she met with numerous politicians. Christina died in Italy on April 19, 1689 and was buried in St. Peter's Basilica.



Portrait of Christina by
Sébastien Bourdon

¹⁰⁶ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 10

In late October of 1652, Karin gave birth to a son named Isaac. Isaac was baptized at Old Norra Solberga Church on October 31st.¹⁰⁷



Baptism record of Isaac Jönsson - October 31st, 1652

Transcription:

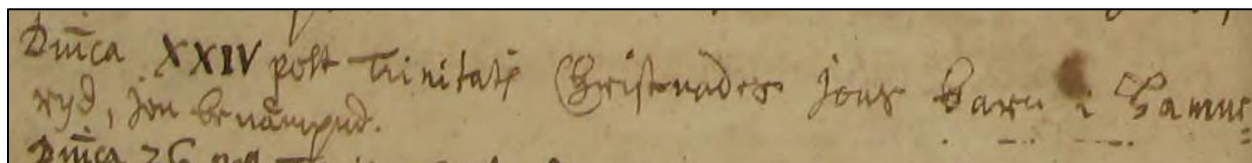
Dnca 20 post Trinit christnades Jons barn i Hamnaryd, Isaac benämnd

Translation:

20th Sunday past Trinity chistined Jon's child in Hamnaryd, named Isaac

Every Sunday, Jon and Karin's family attended church services at Norra Solberga Church. From 1640 to 1653, the chaplain who presided over Norra Solberga Church was Johannes Nilsson Kruuk. Kruuk probably baptized three of Jon and Karin's sons, Håkan, Bo, and Isak. In 1653, Olavus Johannis Lindelius became the chaplain of Norra Solberga Church.

In late early November of 1654, Karin gave birth to a son named Jon. Jon was baptized at Old Norra Solberga Church on November 5th.¹⁰⁸



Baptism record of Jon Jönsson - November 5th, 1654

Transcription:

Dnca XXIV post Trinit christnades Jons barn i Hamnaryd, Jon, benämnd

Translation:

24th Sunday past Trinity christened Jon's child in Hamnaryd and named Jon

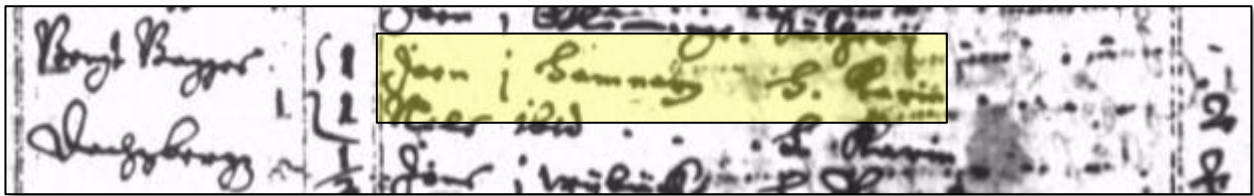
¹⁰⁷ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 12

¹⁰⁸ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 14



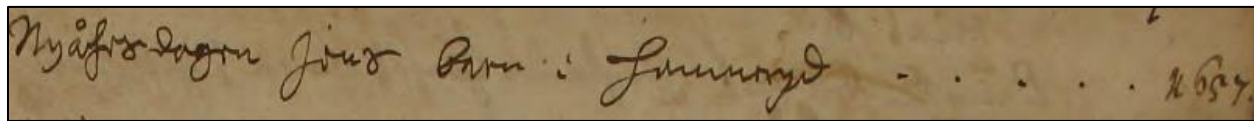
House at Hamnaryd

During the time that Jon and Karin's family lived at Hamnaryd, a master mason named Nils also lived there with his wife Karin and children. Several of Nils's children were born at Hamnaryd, including: Gunnil (b. 1654), Lars (b. 1654), an unnamed child who was born in 1657, Marit (b. 1659), Jon (b. 1664), and Kerstin (b. 1677). Nils was probably good friends with Jon Joensson.



Mantalslängder record showing Jon and Karin at Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga Parish in 1656

In late December of 1656, Karin gave birth to an unnamed child who was baptized at Norra Solberga Church on January 1st, 1657.¹⁰⁹


Baptism record of unnamed child of Jon and Karin - January 1st, 1657

Transcription:

Nyårsdagen Jons barn i Hamnaryd, Jon _ _ _ _ 1657.

Translation:

New Year's Day Jons barn in Hamnaryd, Jon _ _ _ _ 1657

Just over three years later, Karin gave birth to a son named Olof in February of 1660. Olof was baptized at Norra Solberga Church on February 15th.¹¹⁰ The same year, Peter Bagge, the owner of Hamnaryd, died. After Bagge's death, his son Erik Bagge I inherited the estate and lived there intermittently.

¹⁰⁹ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 17

¹¹⁰ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 20

Jon and Karin probably also had a son named Per and a daughter named Maria. However, their baptisms can't be found (and if they do exist their names aren't listed on them), so it's unknown when they were born.

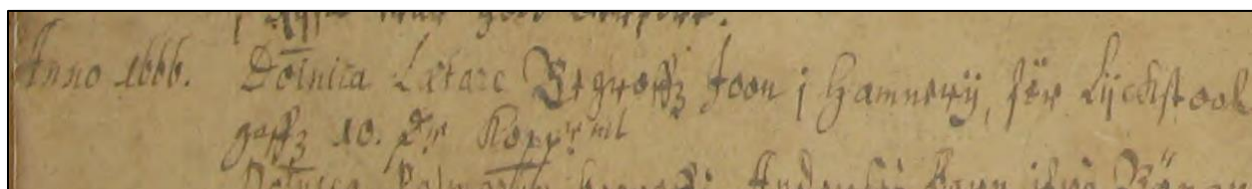
Do the Baptism Records for Per Jonsson and Maria Jonsdotter Exist?

There are two baptism records which document the births of unnamed children that were born at Hamnaryd during the time that Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter lived there. One child from Hamnaryd was baptized on June 22, 1645¹ and another child from there (whose parents were Jon and Karin) was baptized on January 1, 1657.² Its possible that these were the baptism records for Per Jonsson and Maria Jonsdotter.

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

² Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 17

Sometime in late March or early April of 1666, Jon Joensson died. On April 4th, he was buried in the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church. The funeral was presided over by Magnus Månsson Montilius, the vicar of Flisby and Norra Solberga parishes, for a fee of ten copper pieces¹¹¹.



Burial record of Jon Joensson – April 4th, 1666

Transcription:

*Anno 1666. Domica Letare begravs Joon i Hamnary. För lyckstool
gaffz 10 pr. koppar*

Translation:

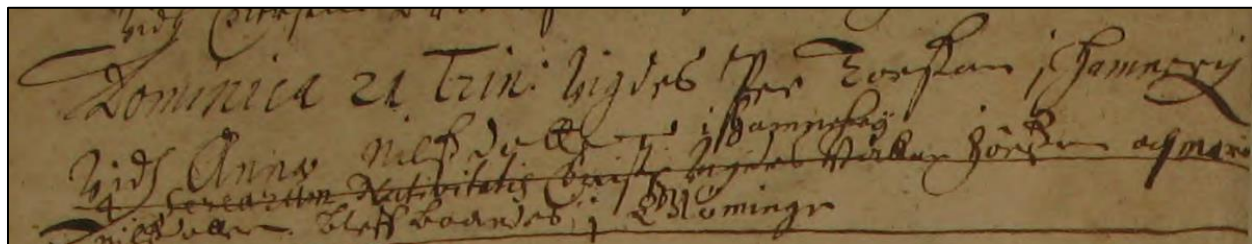
*Year 1666. Letare Sunday, buried Jon in Hamnaryd. For vicar's
fee, 10 pieces of copper were given.*

Calculating Ecclesiastical Dates

In the 17th century, Swedish church records frequently used ecclesiastical dates to document baptisms, marriages, and burials instead of dates from the standard calendar. Fortunately, there are various websites that can display which day major ecclesiastical events (such as Easter and Trinity) fell on for a specific year. This information can be used with a calendar to calculate the actual date that the event took place on.

¹¹¹ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 25

After the death of Jon Joensson, Karin Matsdotter continued to live at Hamnaryd with her children. In the 1670s, Karin's children started to marry and have children of their own. On October 19, 1673, Per Jonsson (who was probably Karin's son) was married to a woman named Anna Nilsdotter.¹¹²



Marriage record of Per Jonsson and Anna Nilsdotter - October 19th, 1673

Transcription:

*Dominica 21 Trin. vigdes Per Jonsson i Hamnaryd
och Anna Nilsdotter i Hamnaryd*

Translation:

*The 21st Sunday past Trinity married Per Jonsson in Hamnaryd
and Anna Nilsdotter in Hamnaryd*

After they were married, Per and Anna lived at Hamnaryd and raised a family there. Per had at least six children that were born at Hamnaryd: Kerstin (b. 1673), Tore (b. 1675), Marit (b. 1677), Britta (b. 1679), and twin sons, Sven and Nils (b. 1680).

Children of Per Jonsson and Anna Nilsdotter

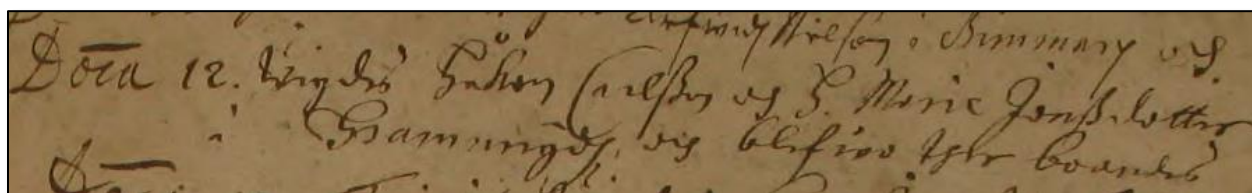
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Kerstin	January, 1673	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Tore	April, 1675	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Marit	February, 1677	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Britta	January, 1679	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	October, 1680	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Nils	October, 1680	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown

It's currently unknown whatever happened to Per Jonsson and when he died.

¹¹² Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 74

Karin's son Bo Jonsson was probably also married sometime around 1673. In November of that year, his wife (whose name is unknown) gave birth to a daughter named Kerstin.¹¹³ No other records can be found which show Bo at Hamnaryd after this, so it's likely that he left there shortly after Kerstin's birth.

On August 21, 1681, Maria Jonsdotter (who was probably Karin's daughter) was married to a man named Håkan Carlsson.¹¹⁴ The two lived at Hamnaryd for a short time after their marriage and two of their daughters, Karin (b. 1684) and Marit (b. 1686), were born there. It's unknown whatever happened to Maria Jonsdotter.



Marriage record of Håkan Carlsson and Maria Jonsdotter - August 21st, 1681

Transcription:

*Dnca 12 vigdes Håkan Carlsson och p.Maria Jonsdotter
i Hamnaryd och blifvns ___ boandes*

Translation:

*The 12th Sunday past Trinity married Håkan Carlsson and maid.Maria Jonsdotter
in Hamnaryd and will live there*

Children of Håkan Carlsson and Maria Jonsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Karin	April, 1684	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Marit	November, 1686	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown

The Village Marriage Market in Old Sweden

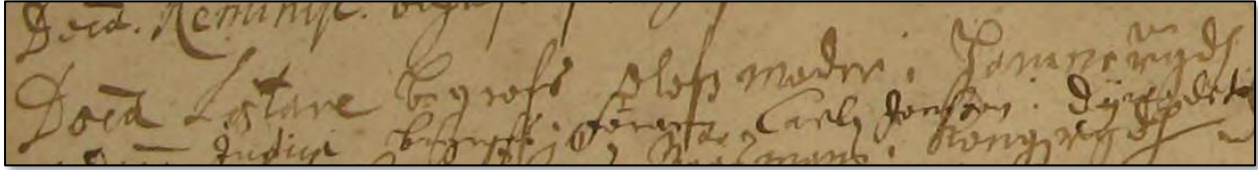
"The village was therefore the great marriage market within which a man or woman had to find their better half. Gradually, as a result, all of the villagers became interrelated. The family groups held the individual within their grasp and dictated his destinies. Young people, especially, had to bow completely to the dictates of village custom. Their freedom of movement was notably restricted."

Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People*, page 199

¹¹³ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 29

¹¹⁴ Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 77

Karin Mattsdotter spent the remainder of her days at Hamnaryd. Throughout the 1670s to 1690s, several of her grandchildren were born. Sometime in late March of 1693, Karin passed away. She was probably in her seventies at the time of her death. On March 21st, Karin was buried in the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church.¹¹⁵



Burial record of Karin Matsdotter – March 21st, 1693

Transcription:

Dnca. Laetare begrafvs Olofs moder i Hamnaryd

Translation:

Laetene Sunday, buried Olof's mother in Hamnaryd

Quiz on Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter

1. What was the name of the parish that Jon and Karin's family lived at?
2. What was the name of the farm that Jon and Karin's family lived at?
3. What year is the first record that Jon and Karin appear on from?
4. What was the name of Jon and Karin's son that was born in 1648?
5. What was the name of Jon and Karin's neighbor who lived at the same farm they did from the 1640s to 1670s?
6. What year did Jon Joensson die?
7. What year did Karin Matsdotter die?

¹¹⁵ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 90

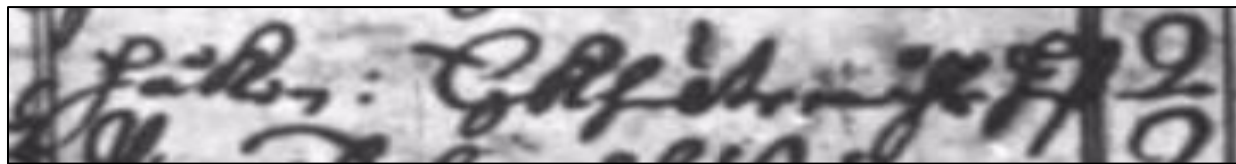
Håkan Svensson and Marit

Name	Håkan Svensson	Name	Marit
Born	1610s -1630s	Born	c. 1630s
Place	Unknown	Place	Unknown
Died	June, 1698	Died	1703
Place	Norra Solberga	Place	Norra Solberga
Occupation	Tenant farmer	Occupation	Maid/housewife

Children of Håkan Svensson and Marit

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Ingjård	Late 1650s or early 1660s	Unknown	c. 1720	Nässjö
Erik	1661	Norra Solberga	December 3, 1745	Höreda
Karin	1670	Norra Solberga	February 16, 1728	Norra Solberga
Anna	July, 1671	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Elin	September, 1674	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	June, 1678	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown

Nothing is known about Håkan Svensson, the father of Ingjård Håkansdotter, until 1659. It's likely that he was born in the 1620s or 1630s. It's also unknown for certain if Marit, the woman he was married to in the 1690s¹¹⁶, was Ingjård Håkansdotter's mother, or if Håkan had previously been married to another woman who was Ingjård's mother. It's likely that Håkan was married sometime in the 1650s. Although the baptism record for Ingjård Håkansdotter can't be found, she was probably to them in the late 1650s or early 1660s. In 1659, Håkan and his wife were living at Äskhultamålen, a small farm in southern Norra Solberga Parish.¹¹⁷



Mantalslängd record showing Håkan Svensson and Marit at Äskhultasmålen, Norra Solberga in 1659

Transcription:

Håkan i Eskhultasmålen och h. 2

Translation:

Håkan i Äskhultamålen and wife 2

¹¹⁶ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1699, Image 248

¹¹⁷ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1659, Image 34

In the late 17th century, Äskhultamålen belonged to the estate Äskhult, which was located just a short distance northeast from the small farm. Håkan was a tenant farmer who worked for the owners of Äskhult. In 1640, the previous tenants of Äskhultamålen, Anders Persson and his wife Karin Larsdotter, owned a horse, three cows, two heifers, twelve sheep and one pig.¹¹⁸ It's likely that Håkan owned the same type of animals.

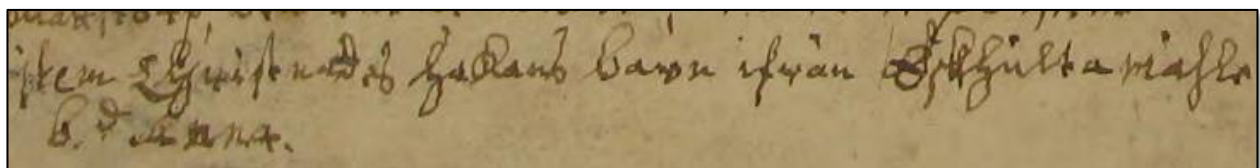


Äskhultamålen, Norra Solberga – Where Håkan Svensson and Marit lived in the late 17th century

Sweden's Wars in Bremen

In 1654 and in 1666, the Swedish Empire invaded the town of Bremen, located in modern-day northwest Germany. At this time, Bremen considered itself a subject of the Holy Roman Emperor and claimed imperial immediacy, while Sweden claimed that it belonged to its dominions. Sweden first invaded Bremen in 1654, and made it pledge alliance to Swedish king Karl X Gustav. In 1666, 14,000 Swedish troops again invaded Bremen. By the summer, all of Bremen's territory, except for the city of Bremen itself, were under Swedish rule. In November, peace was made between Sweden and Bremen, who agreed to no longer be considered an imperial city.

In late July of 1671, Marit gave birth to a daughter named Anna. Anna was baptized at Old Norra Solberga Church on July 31st.¹¹⁹



Baptism record of Anna Håkansdotter - July 31st, 1671

Transcription:

*ibdm christnades Håkan's barn ifrån Äskhultamåhla
b.d Anna*

Transcription:

*ibdm christened Håkan's child from Äskhultamåla
named Anna*

¹¹⁸ Norra Solberga Bygd och Folk

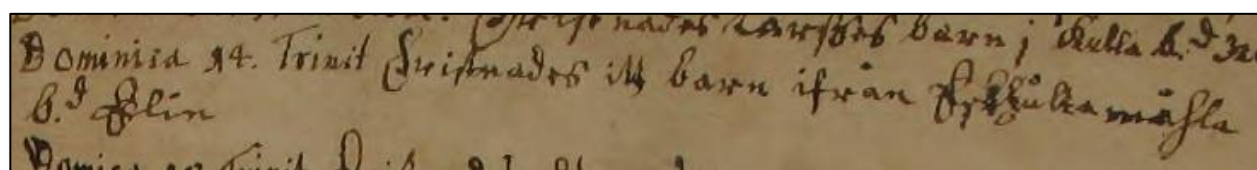
¹¹⁹ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 26



Model of how Äskhult looked like in 1690-1700

When Håkan's family first lived at Äskhultamålen, the estate Äskhult was owned by the Uggla and Oxehufvud families. In 1667, David Dachsberg became the owner of Äskhult.¹²⁰ Håkan henceforth worked as a tenant farmer for David Dachsberg. The Dachsberg family were one of the wealthiest families in Norra Solberga Parish. David's daughter Agneta later married a man named Casper Stålhammar.

In September of 1674, Marit gave birth to a daughter named Elin. Elin was baptized at Old Norra Solberga Church on July 31st.¹²¹ Although Elin's parents aren't listed on her baptism record, an Elin Håkansdotter from Äskhultamålen was listed as a witness in 1705 at the baptism of Marit Svensdotter¹²², who was the daughter of Sven Håkansson, one of Håkan and Marit's sons. It would be a tremendous coincidence if this wasn't the same person, so it's almost certain that Elin was a daughter of Håkan and Marit.



Baptism record of Elin Håkansdotter - September 20th, 1674

Transcription:

*Dominica 14. Trinit Christnades itt barn ifrån Äskhultamåhla
b.d Elin*

Translation:

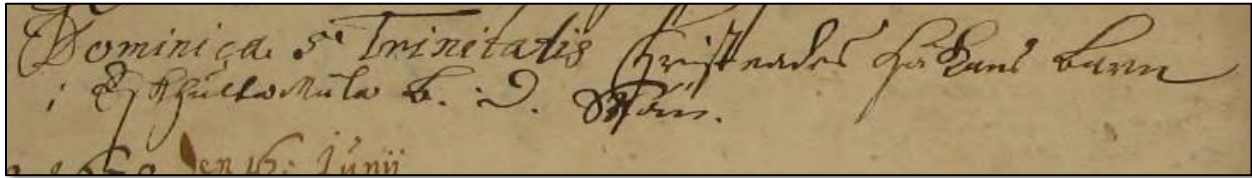
*14th Sunday past Trinity christened a child from Äskhultamålen
named Elin*

¹²⁰ Norra Solberga Bygd och Folk

¹²¹ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 31

¹²² Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 215

Marit gave birth to a son named Sven in late June of 1678. Sven was baptized at Old Norra Solberga Church on June 30th.¹²³ He was probably named after Håkan's father.



Baptism record of Sven Håkansson - June 30th, 1678

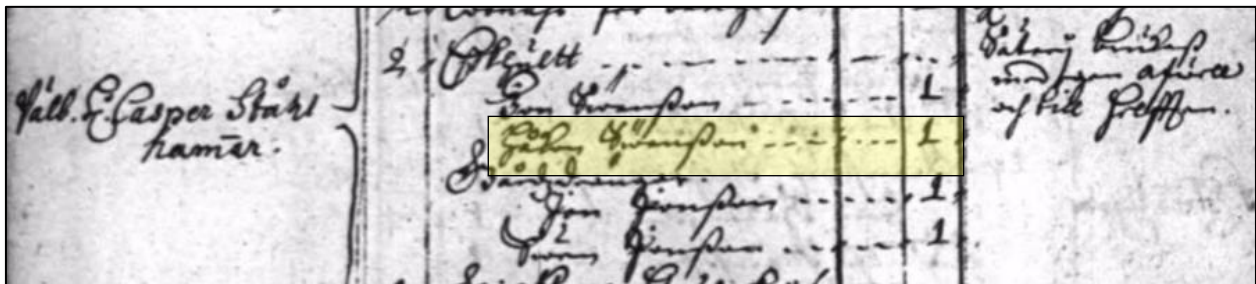
Transcription:

*Dominica 8 Trinitatis christnades Håkans barn
i Äskhultasmålen b.d Swän*

Translation:

*8th Sunday past Trinity christened Håkan's child
in Äskhultamålen named Sven*

Two families usually lived at Äskhultamålen in the late 17th century. In 1682, another farmer named Jon Svensson lived at Äskhultamålen.¹²⁴ It's possible that he was Håkan's brother, but this can't be confirmed.



Roterings och utskrivningslängd record showing Håkan Svensson at Äskhultamålen in 1682

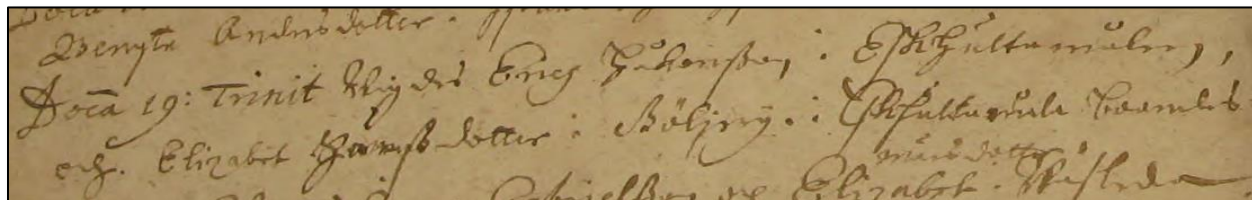
Roterings och Utskrivningslängder Records

Roterings och utskrivningslängder (ROU) are records that the Swedish military used in old times. These records keep track of each parish's rote, or farms that were responsible for recruiting a soldier and providing for them. These records sometimes list the income and taxation rate of a rote's farmers. Roterings och utskrivningslängder also contain a number of notes on the military personnel living at each rote.

¹²³ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 34

¹²⁴ Roterings och utskrivningslängder, Arkiv med löpande volymnumrering, (1682), page 620

In addition to Ingiård, Anna, Elin, and Sven, Håkan and Marit had two other children whose baptism records can't be found: Eric and Karin. Their son Eric was born around 1661. On September 22, 1689, Eric was married to a woman named Elisabeth Hansdotter.¹²⁵



Marriage record of Eric Håkansson and Elisabeth Hansdotter- September 22nd, 1689

Transcription:

*Doga 19: Trinit wigdes Erich Håkansson i Eskhultamålen,
och Elisabet Hansdotter i Böljeryd. i Eskhultamålen boendes*

Translation:

*The 19th Sunday past Trinity, married Eric Håkansson in Äskhultamålen and
Elisabeth Hansdotter in Böljeryd, living in Äskhultamålen.*

After they were married, Eric and Elisabeth lived at Äskhultamålen, where they had six children: Hans (b. 1691), Sven (b. 1692), Håkan (b. 1705), Per (b. 1712), and two daughters whose names aren't known.

Children of Eric Håkansson and Elisabeth Hansdotter

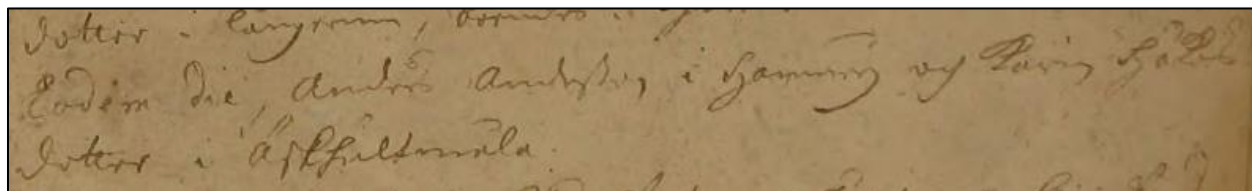
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Hans	April, 1691	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	June, 1692	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Håkan	May, 1705	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Per	December, 1712	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown daughter	Unknown	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown daughter	Unknown	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown

At some point in the early 1700s, Eric moved to the cottage Broddarp at the farm Ugglekärr in Höreda Parish, where he spent his final days. Eric died at Broddarp on December 3, 1745. He was 84 years old at the time of his death.¹²⁶

¹²⁵ Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 80

¹²⁶ Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1736-1763), page 337

Håkan and Marit's daughter Karin was born around 1670.¹²⁷ On October 7, 1694, Karin was married to a man named Anders Andersson.¹²⁸



Marriage record of Anders Andersson and Karin Håkansdotter- October 7th, 1694

Transcription:

ibdm die Anders Andersson i Hamnaryd och Karin Håkansdotter i Äskhultamåla

Translation:

The same day (married) Anders Andersson in Hamnaryd och Karin Håkansdotter in Äskhultamålen

After Karin and Anders were married, they moved to Hulu, a farm in eastern Norra Solberga Parish. Here, they had at least four children: Håkan (b. 1704), Anders (b. 1708), Marit (b. 1711), and Ingeborg (b. 1714).

Children of Anders Andersson and Karin Håkansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Håkan	January 27, 1704	Norra Solberga	April 17, 1776	Unknown
Anders	March 21, 1708	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Marit	October 9, 1711	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Ingeborg	October 15, 1714	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown

Did Håkan and Marit Have Children Named Daniel and Kirstin?

At the baptisms of three of Karin Håkansdotter's children, Håkan¹, Marit², and Ingeborg³, one of the witnesses that was listed was Daniel Håkansson in Hulu. Another of the witnesses at the baptism of Karin's son Håkan was listed as Kirstin Håkansdotter in Solberga.¹ Since it was common that people had siblings be the witnesses at their children's baptisms, it's possible that Daniel and Kirstin were Karin's siblings. However, no proof of this can be found.

¹ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 225

² Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 239

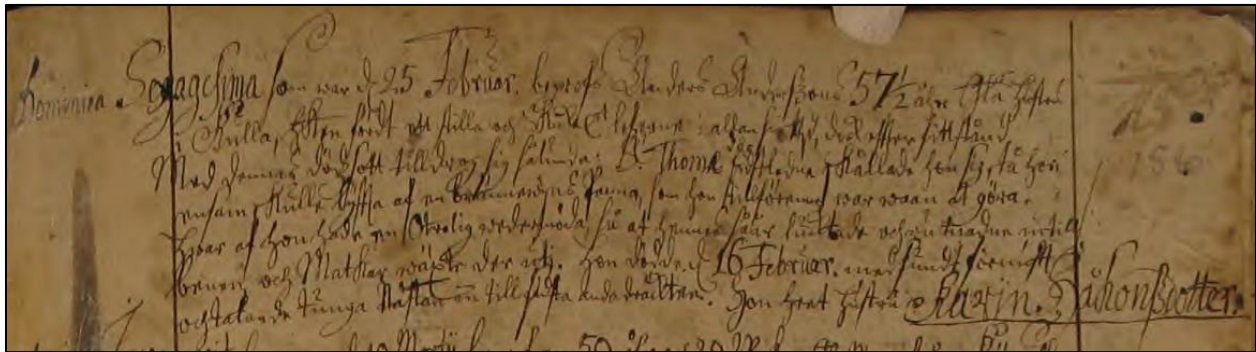
³ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 257

¹²⁷ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 301

¹²⁸ Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 83

Sometime after 1714, Karin and Anders's family moved to Kulla, the farm just south of Hulu in Norra Solberga. Here, Karin spent the remainder of her days.

In January of 1728, Karin accidentally scalded herself while carrying a pan of heated brännwine (a type of Swedish vodka) that spilled all over her. Within a short matter of time, Karin's burns became putrefied, and worms later infested her wound. Karin must have been in excruciating pain during this time, and was subsequently bedridden. Karin eventually died from these wounds on February 16, 1728. On February 25th, Karin was buried in the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church. She was 57 years old at the time of her death.¹²⁹



Death and burial record of Karin Håkansdotter - February 25th, 1728

Transcription:

Dominica Sexagesima som war d 25 Februar. begrofs Anders Anderssons 57 1/2 åhr g:la hustru i Kulla, hon fördt ett stilla och Christ:et lefwerne i alla sin tijd, död efter sitt stånd. Med denna dödsell tilldrog sig sålunda: S. Thomæ sistlidna skällade hon sig, tå hon ensam skulle lyffia af en brännewijns Panna, som hon tillförnne war waan att göra. Hwar af hon hade en Otrolig wedermöda, så at hennes såår lucktade och rutnader intill benen och Matskar växte der utj. hon dödde d 16 Februar. med sundt förnuft och talande tunga nästan än till sidsta andedräckten. Hon heet hustru Karin Håkonßdotter.

Translation:

On Sexagesima Sunday, which was on February 25th, Anders Andersson's 57½ year old wife in Kulla was buried, she had lived a calm and Christian life all the time. died after her condition. The way she died was thus: on Saint Thomas' Day last month, she scalded herself when she alone lifted a liquor pan, as she was used to do. This caused incredible hardship, so that her wounds smelled and putrefied down to the bones and worms were living there. She died the 16th of February with sanity and speaking tongue until nearly her last breath.

Her name is housewife Karin Håkansdotter.

* Brännwine is a type of light Swedish vodka

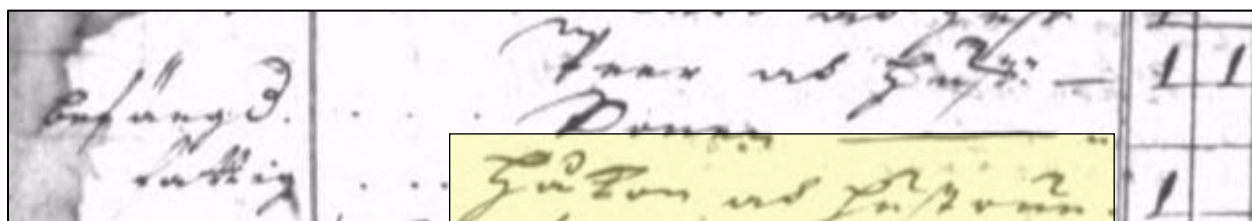
¹²⁹ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 301

Håkan and Marit's youngest son Sven was married to a woman named Anna Nilsdotter sometime in the early 1700s. The two had at least two children, a daughter named Maria (b. 1705) and a son named Elof (b. 1708). Sven and Anna's family lived at Äskhultamålen in the early 1700s. It's unknown what happened to Sven Håkansson after 1708, and it's unknown when he died.

Children of Sven Håkansson and Anna Nilsdotter

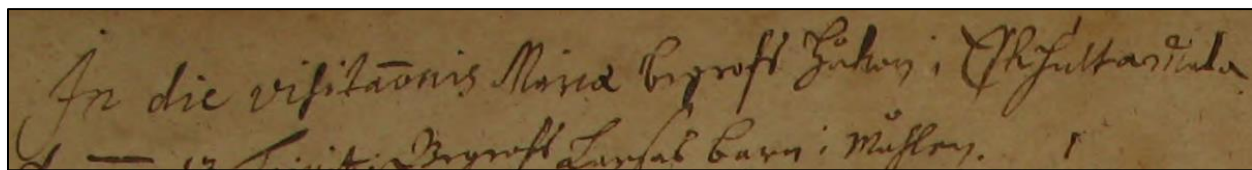
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Maria	October 5, 1705	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Elof	January, 1708	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown

Håkan Svensson and Marit spent the rest of their lives at Äskhultamålen. By the 1690s, they were probably in their 60s or 70s. The two were considered to be quite poor at this time.¹³⁰



Mantalslängd record showing Håkan Svensson and Marit at Äskhultamålen, Norra Solberga in 1698

In late June of 1698, Håkan Svensson died. The cause of his death is unknown. Håkan was buried in the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church on July 2, 1698.¹³¹



Burial record of Håkan Svensson - July 2nd, 1698

Transcription:

In die visitationis Mariae begrafs Håkan i Eskhultamåla

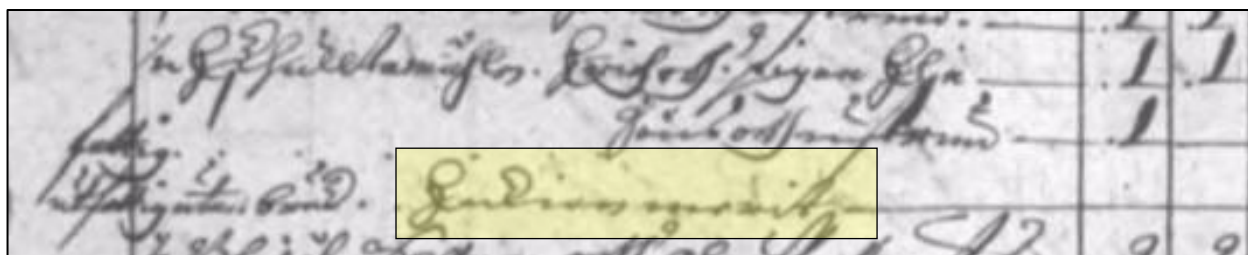
Translation:

The Day of (the Virgin) Mary's Visitation, buried Håkan in Äskhultamålen.

¹³⁰ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1698, page 14

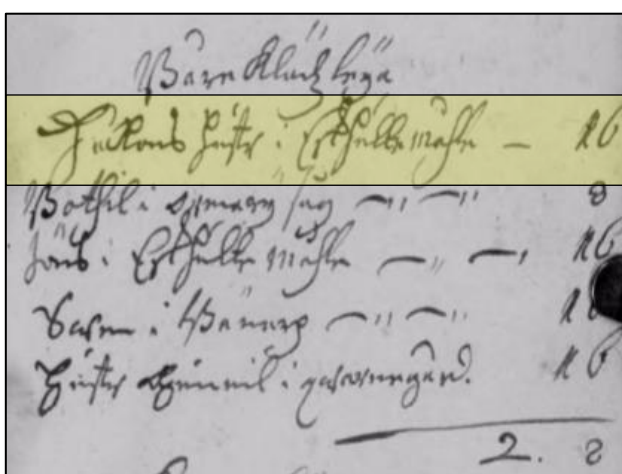
¹³¹ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 169

After Håkan's death, Marit continued to live at Äskhultamålen. By this time, several of Marit's grandchildren had been born. Three of Marit's children, Eric, Elin, and Sven, were still living at Äskhultamålen at this time.



Mantalslängd record showing Marit at Äskhultamålen, Norra Solberga in 1699

Marit passed away at Äskhultamålen sometime in 1703. However, her burial record doesn't exist, so the exact date of her death is unknown. The only source for Marit's death is from Norra Solberga Church's Räkenskaper, a list of the church's various fiscal transactions, which list the burial expenses for "Håkons hustru i Äskhultamålen" ("Håkan's wife in Äskhultamålen") which cost 16 copper pieces.¹³² Marit was buried in the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church.



Listing of Marit's burial from Norra Solberga Church's archives

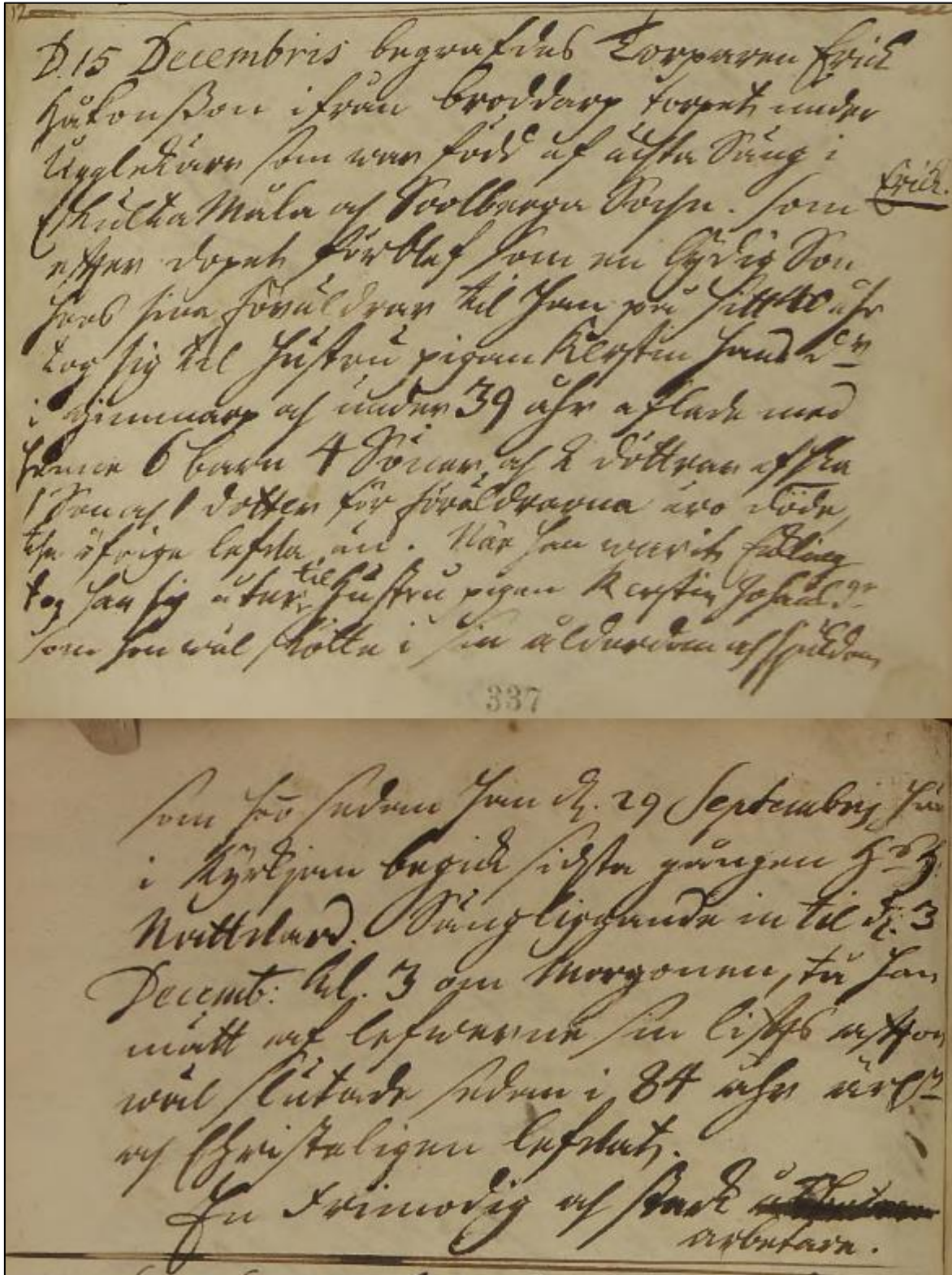
Quiz on Håkan Svensson and Marit

1. What was the name of the parish that Håkan and Marit's family lived at?
2. What was the name of the farm that Håkan and Marit's family lived at?
3. The first known record for Håkan Svensson is from which year?
4. What year did Håkan Svensson die?

Answers: 1 Norra Solberga 2. Äskhultamålen 3. 1659 4. 1698

¹³² Norra Solberga kyrkoarkiv, Räkenskaper för kyrkan. Äldre allmän odelad serie samt huvudräkenskaper, page 59

Death and Burial Record of Eric Håkansson – December 15th, 1745¹³³



¹³³ Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1736-1763), page 337

Transcription:

*d 15 Decembris begrafdes Torparen Erick
Håkonßon ifrån Broddarp torpet under
Ugglekärr som war född af äckta säng i
Eskhultamåla och Solberga Sokn. som
efter dopet förblef som en lydig son Erick
hoos sina föräldrar til han på sitt 40 åhr
tog sig till hustru pigan Kerstin Hansdr
i Gimmarp och under 39 åhr aflade med
henne 6 barn 4 söner och 2 döttrar efter
1 son och 1 dotter för föräldrarna äro döda,
the öfriga lefwa än. När han warit Enkling
tog han sig å tur til hustru pigan Kerstin Johansdr
som han wäl skötte i sin ålderdom och sjukdom
som hoo sedan han d 29 septembris här
i kyrkan begick sidsta gången h h
nattward. Sängliggande in til d 3
Decemb: kl 3 om morgonen, tå han
mätt af lefwerne sin liffs afton
wäl slutade sedan i 84 åhr ärl:n
och Christeligen lefwat.
En frimodig och stark arbetare.*

Translation:

*The 15th December buried Crofter Erick
Håkansson from Broddarp cottage under
Ugglekärr was born of legitimate birth in
Äskhultamålen and Solberga Parish. Who Erick
after baptism became an obedient son,
lived with his parents until he was 40 years old
and then took himself the housewife maid Kerstin Hansdotter
in Gimmarp and during 39 years he fathered with
her 6 children 4 sons and 2 daughters of which
1 son and 1 daughter died
before the parents. The rest still live. When he was a widower
he took for a housewife maid Kerstin Johansdotter
so he would be well taken care of in his old age and sickness
which who since the 29th of September here
in church took his last Communion. Bedridden until the 3rd of
December: 3 o'clock in the morning, he took
his replete of life and finished his 84 year old
honest and Christian life.
A courageous and strong worker.*

Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter

Name	Måns Persson	Name	Elisabeth Månsdotter
Born	c. 1610s	Born	c. 1632
Place	Barkeryd	Place	Barkeryd
Died	November, 1688	Died	February 16, 1710
Place	Barkeryd	Place	Barkeryd
Occupation	Forester	Occupation	Housewife

Children of Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Location
Kerstin	Unknown	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Jonas	Unknown	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Per	Unknown	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Matthes	c. 1655	Barkeryd	September, 1719	Barkeryd
Ragnel	c. 1657	Barkeryd	March, 1743	Barkeryd
Bengt	1670	Barkeryd	1712	Somewhere in Europe

Måns Persson was probably born in Äng, a village in central Barkeryd Parish sometime in the 1610s.¹³⁴ His father was Per Joensson and his mother was named Marit.¹³⁵ Måns had two brothers, Sven and Olof, and three sisters: Britta, Elin, and Marit.



Äng, Barkeryd – Where Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter lived in the 17th century

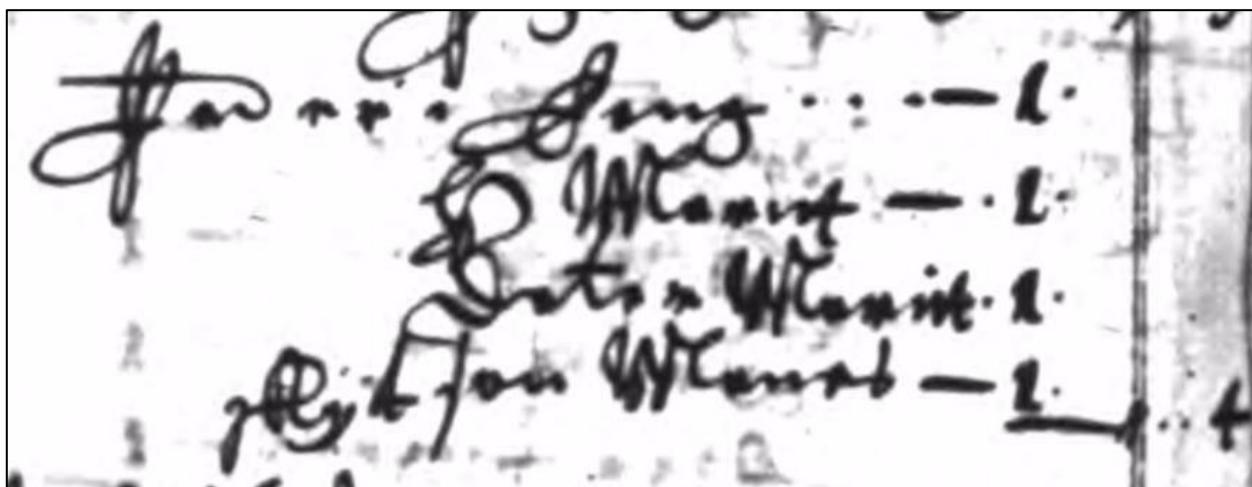
The Name “Måns”

The name “Måns” (Mewns) is a southern Swedish variation of the name “Magnus.” Måns has been used as a Christian name in Sweden since the 1400s. In Norway, Måns is spelled “Mons.” In some older records, Måns is also spelled as “Månes” or Månes.”

¹³⁴ Roterings- och utskrivningslängder, Arkiv med löpande volymnumrering, Vol. 1679, page 41

¹³⁵ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year:1643, Image 80

Måns's father Per Joensson was a juror. Every Sunday, Måns's family attended services at Barkeryd Church. Throughout his youth, Laurentius Andreae Jr. was the vicar of the church, and he probably baptized Måns as an infant. Because of his father's prominent position as a juror, Måns was well educated for his time. When he was a young adult, Måns was an apprentice to a forester, and learned the art of forestry. In 1643, Måns was living at Äng with his parents and his sister Marit. By this time, he was a *skytt*, or shooter who served the Crown.¹³⁶



Mantalslängd record which shows Måns Persson at Äng, Barkeryd Parish - 1643

Transcription

Paar i Eng-1
 h.(ustru) Marit-1
 dot(t)er Marit . 1
 Skytt son Manes -1_ 4

Translation:

Paar in Eng-1
 wife Marit -1
 daughter Marit .1.
 Shooter son Måns -1_ 4

Skytt - Shooters

The term *skytt* in Swedish literally translates to "shooter." In the 18th and 19th centuries, it usually referred to a soldier who served in the military. In the 17th century, however, this term didn't necessarily refer to a soldier in the infantry. Rather, it could also refer to a forester who hunted local wildlife for the Swedish Crown.

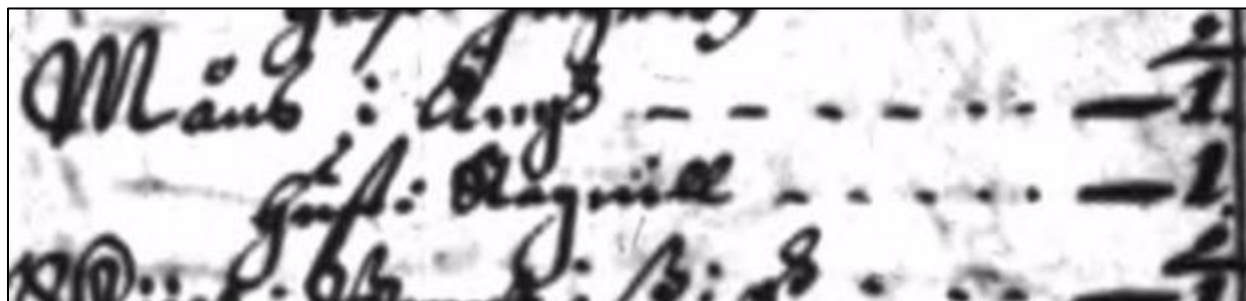
Around 1645, Måns's father Per Joensson died.¹³⁷ In 1648, Måns was living at Äng with his mother Marit and two brothers, Sven and Olof.¹³⁸ He probably spent his time hunting local wildlife for the Crown.

¹³⁶ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Vol. 1648, Image 75

¹³⁷ Although Per Joensson was listed at Äng in 1644 (Roterings- och utskrivningslängder, Arkiv med löpande volymnumrering, Vol. 1644-1645, Image 128), he wasn't listed there in 1646 (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1646, Image 12).

¹³⁸ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1648, Image 75

Sometime in the 1640s, Måns was probably married to a woman named Ragnel. Ragnel was listed as Måns's wife at Äng in the census record from 1649.¹³⁹



Mantalslängd record which shows Måns Persson with his first wife Ragnäll at Äng, Barkeryd Parish - 1649

Transcription:

*Måns i Äng*_____1
*hust(ru) Ragnäll*_____1

Translation

*Måns in Äng*_____1
*wife Ragnel*_____1

The Reign of Karl X Gustav (1654-1660)

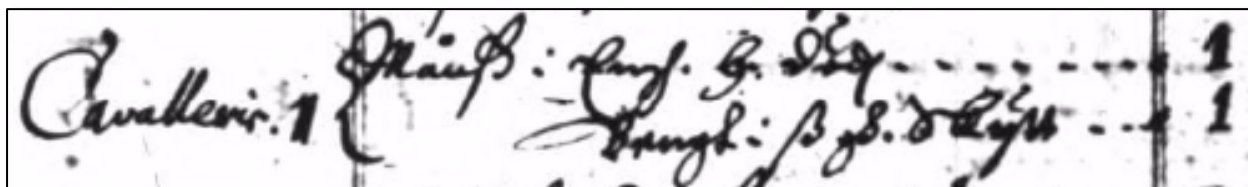
From 1654 to 1660, Sweden was ruled over by King Karl X Gustav. Karl X Gustav (1622-1660) was the son of John Casimir, Count Palatine of Zweibrücken-Kleeburg and Catherine of Sweden. Karl X Gustav was coronated as the King of Sweden on June 7, 1654 and became the first king of the Swedish Caroline era. On October 24, 1654, he was married to Hedwig Eleonora of Holstein-Gottorp. Most of Karl X Gustav's six year reign was devoted to expanding Sweden's power as an empire. In 1655, he persuaded the Swedish Parliament to declare war on the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, emanating in the Second Northern War (1655-1660). In January of 1660, Karl X Gustav fell ill. He died at the young age of 37 on February 13, 1660. After his death, his young son Karl XI succeeded him as King of Sweden.



Portrait of Karl X Gustav by Sébastien Bourdon

¹³⁹ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1649, Image 9

It's possible that Ragnel was the mother of two of Måns's sons, Jonas¹⁴⁰ and Per.¹⁴¹ In 1654, Ragnel died. The cause of her death is unknown.¹⁴²



Mantalslängd record which shows Måns Persson at Äng, Barkeryd Parish - 1654

Transcription:

Cavallerie. 1 Måns i Eng. H. dödh_ _ _ 1
Bengt i ss ? Skytt_ _ _ _ _ 1

Translation

Cavalry 1 Måns in Eng. Wife dead_ _ _ 1
Bengt in ? Shooter_ _ _ _ _ 1

In 1655, Sweden engaged in the Second Northern War, a five-year war in which the Swedish Empire fought against an alliance of Russia, Brandenburg-Russia, Denmark-Norway, and the Habsburg Monarchy.

The Second Northern War (1655-1660)

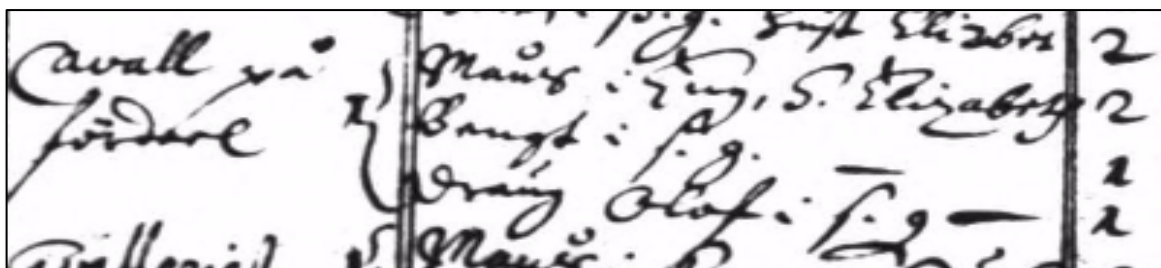
The Second Northern War (also known as Karl X's Polish War) was fought between Sweden and its adversaries, Poland-Lithuania, Russia, Brandenburg-Prussia, Denmark-Norway, and the Habsburg Monarchy, from 1655 to 1660. In the summer 1655, Swedish forces, led by King Karl X Gustaf, invaded Poland-Lithuania. Shortly after this, the armies of Poland-Lithuania surrendered and the Polish king John II Casimir Vasa fled to the Habsburgs. In 1656, Russia entered the war and attacked Sweden from Lithuania and Swedish Livonia. The war continued another four years and several other kingdoms, such as Denmark-Norway and the Habsburgs, joined Poland-Lithuania's alliance against Sweden. In the winter of 1657/1658, Swedish forces made a surprise attack on Denmark-Norway, forcing them to surrender. On February 26, 1658, the Treaty of Roskilde was signed, forcing Denmark to abandon all of its provinces in southern Sweden. Despite this, Sweden continued to wage war against Denmark-Norway. Shortly after the death of Karl X Gustaf in 1660, Sweden made peace with its enemies and several treaties were signed, officially ending the war.

¹⁴⁰ Jonas is listed in the court record for Måns Persson's estate in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. 85 (1700-1700), Image 440, case 19.

¹⁴¹ Per is listed as the brother of Måns Persson's son Matthes Månsson in court records from Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, EVIIAABA:242 (1708-1708) Image 1630, Case 44

¹⁴² Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1654, Image 27

Shortly after Ragnel's death, Måns Persson was married to his second wife, Elisabeth Månsdotter.¹⁴³ Elisabeth was born around 1632¹⁴⁴ and the identity of her parents is unknown. The date and location of Måns and Elisabeth's wedding is unknown. If the two were married in Barkeryd Parish, then they were married by Johannes Ludovici. Måns and Elisabeth had at least two sons: Matthes (1655-1719) and Bengt (1670-1712), and two daughters, Kerstin and Ragnel (1657-1743).¹⁴⁵



Mantalslängd record which shows Måns Persson at Äng, Barkeryd Parish - 1655

Transcription:

<i>Cavall på 1</i>	<i>Måns i Eng h. Elisabeth</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>fördeel</i>	<i>Bengt i f. g.?</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>dräng Olof i f. g.</i>	<i>1</i>

Translation

<i>Cavalry at 1</i>	<i>Måns in Eng, wife Elisabeth</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Advantage?</i>	<i>Bengt in f. g.?</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>The farmhand Olof in f. g. ?</i>	<i>1</i>

As a forester, Måns Persson regularly patrolled the forests of Barkeryd, keeping an eye out for poachers or those cutting down too much timber. Måns was probably well respected in Barkeryd Parish.

Skoghwachtaren - Foresters

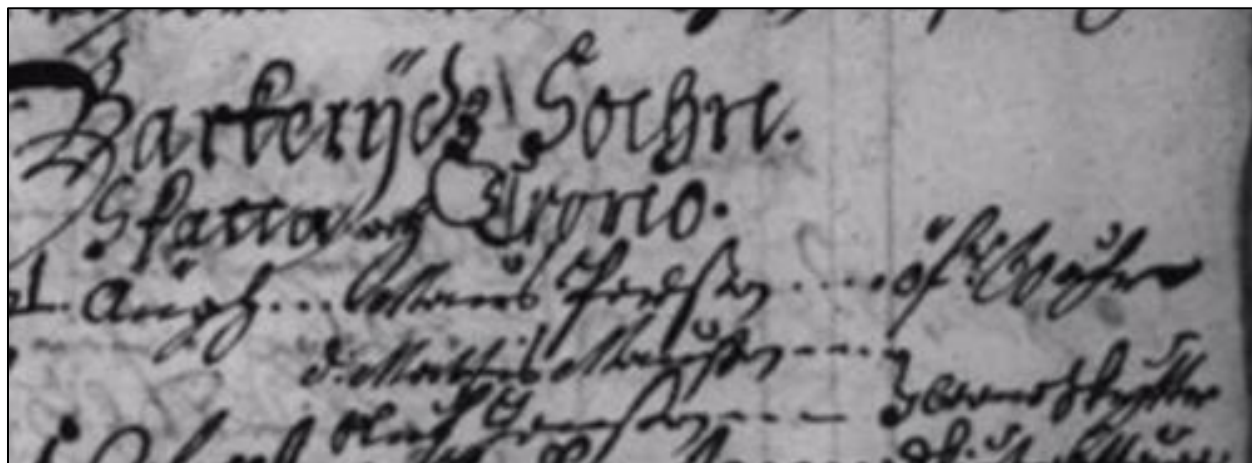
Skoghwachtaren translates to "forest wardens" in English and *skogsmästaren* translates to "master forester." The role of foresters was established in Medieval times in Europe. Foresters were responsible for safeguarding the king's lands from poaching or illegal use of timber. They also negotiated the sale of lumber. Often, convicts would hide out in the forest to avoid arrest. Foresters would organize groups to search the forests for the wanted criminals. Foresters made a good income and were prominent figures within their parish.

¹⁴³ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1655, Image 27

¹⁴⁴ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 175

¹⁴⁵ Matthes is listed as Måns and Elisabeth's son in Roterings- och utskrivningslängder, Arkiv med löpande volymnumrering, Vol. 1679, page 41. Bengt and Kerstin are listed in the court record for Måns Persson's estate in Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping län, Vol. 85 (1700-1700), Image 440, case 19. Ragnel is mentioned in Barkeryd Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 31.

Måns probably lived at Äng for his entire life. In 1679, a crown shooter named Olof Jonsson was also living at Äng. By this time, Måns's son Matthes was a *cronoskyttar*, or crown shooter, and following in his father's footsteps to be a crown forester.¹⁴⁶



Rotering och utskrivningslängd record which shows Måns Persson at Äng, Barkeryd Parish - 1679

Transcription:

*Barkeryds Sockn
Skatta och Krono
1. Äng. Måns Persson öf:r 60 år
s.. Matthis Månsson.....cronoskyttar
Olof Jonsson*

Translation

*Barkeryd Parish
Tax and Crown
1. Äng. Måns Persson over 60 years old
son. Matthis Månsson.....crown shooter
Olof Jonsson*

Wildlife in Barkeryd Parish

Barkeryd Parish is abundant in wildlife. In the 17th century, deer, foxes, rabbits, lynxes, martens, otters, and wolves roamed the forests of Barkeryd. There were also numerous birds that could be seen around Barkeryd, including black grouses, capercaillie (great grouses), crows, cuckoos, ducks, falcons, hawks, herons, kites, larks, loons, magpies, owls, peewit, ravens, seagulls, song-thrushes, sparrows, starlings, thrushes, wagtails, woodpeckers, wood pigeons, and sometimes goldfinches. Most of these animals can still be seen in Barkeryd today.

¹⁴⁶ Roterings- och utskrivningslängder, Arkiv med löpande volymnumrering, Vol. 1679, page 41

Måns probably knew the forests of Barkeryd like the back of his hand and was well acquainted with all of its different wildlife. It's likely that he regularly hunted in Barkeryd's forest and fished in its lakes and streams.

The Lack of Pollution in Old Sweden

"In this respect the old peasant village community was a model, especially in the strong human fellowship, both at work and in its feasts, which made life's burdens easier to bear. It knew nothing of environmental ravages; its air was not polluted; nor did it have to combat pollution in its waters. No one had to measure the percentage of poison in the air they breathed. No one was afraid to eat the fish from its clear lake and stream waters. The village council had other preoccupations than their 20th century successors.

Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People*, page 203

By the early 1680s, Måns had retired and his sons Jonas and Matthes had succeeded him as Barkeryd's forester. Måns was probably now in his sixties, while Elisabeth was in her early fifties. All of their children were now adults, except for their son Bengt and possibly their daughter Kerstin. In the late 17th century, Johannes Barck was the vicar of Barkeryd Parish and he was most likely well acquainted with Måns Persson's family.

At some point in time, Måns's son Per Månsson left Äng and moved to Ekefall, a farm in east Barkeryd. Per was married and had at least one son named Nils. Around 1706, Nils enlisted in the cavalry and took the surname "Rommel." After only a year in service, Nils died.¹⁴⁷ It's unknown when Per Månsson died.

Per Månsson's Legal Dispute with Anders Månsson

In late 1707 or early 1708, Per Månsson's son, cavalry rider Nils Rommel, died. Rommel was living at the farm Hummelsjö in Barkeryd Parish. After Nils's death, Anders Månsson, one of the three farmers at Hummelsjö who helped provide for Nils, accused Per of wrongfully taking some of his son's cavalry equipment after his death. From June 8-10 of 1708, a legal hearing was held at Tveta District Court to settle this dispute. At the hearing, Per was represented by his brother Matthes Månsson. According to Matthes, Per had never inherited anything from his son, nor had he taken any items from his property after his death. The court decided that Anders Månsson could plead his case during the next court session and prove that Per had taken equipment from his son.

Source: Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, EVIIAABA:242 (1708-1708) Image 1630, Case 44

¹⁴⁷ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, EVIIAABA:242 (1708-1708) Image 1630, Case 44

On May 30, 1683, Matthes Månsson was married to Märit Andersdotter of Malbäck Parish. The *morgongåfva*, or morning gift, at the wedding was for 20 lod silver.¹⁴⁸



Marriage record of Matthes Månsson and Märit Andersdotter – May 30th, 1683

Transcription:

1683

Conjugati

den 30 Maj wigdes skogsmästaren Matthes Månsson i Ängs, och Märit Andersdotter ifrån Malböcks Socken och ut-hädes. Morgongåfva 20 lod Silf(ve)

Translation:

1683

Married

The 30th of May 1683, master forester Matthes Månsson in Äng and Maria Andersdotter from Malmbäck Parish were married. The bride was promised a morning gift of 20 lod silver.

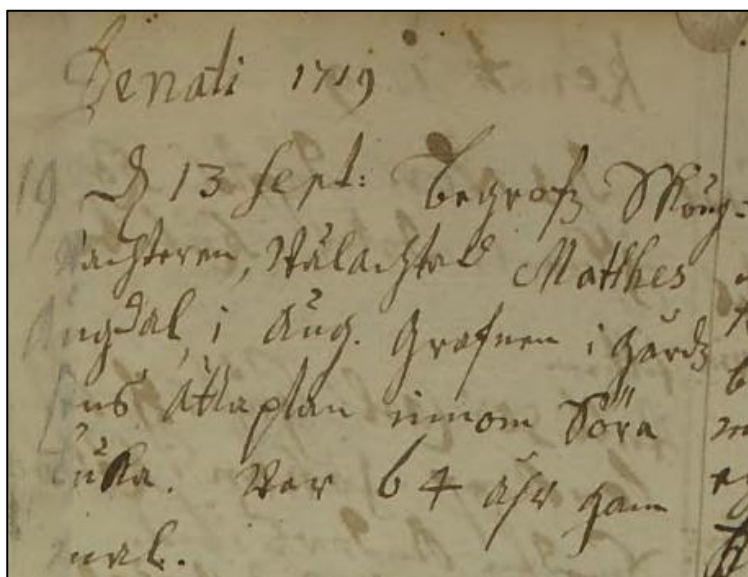
After they were married, Matthes and Märit lived at Äng for the remainder of their lives. They had nine children: Maria (1684-1743), Britta (b. 1686), Carl (b. 1688), Måns (1693-1695), Elisabeth (b. 1696), Anders (1698-before 1701), Anders (born and died in 1701), Sara (b. 1703), and Catharina (born and died in 1704).

¹⁴⁸ Barkeryd Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 15

Children of Matthes Månsson Engdahl and Märit Andersdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Maria	June 24, 1684	Barkeryd	October 5, 1743	Malmbäck
Britta	September 14, 1686	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Carl	August, 1688	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Måns	March 25, 1693	Barkeryd	April 8, 1695	Barkeryd
Elisabeth	April, 1696	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Anders	October 17, 1698	Barkeryd	Before 1701	Barkeryd
Anders	June 30, 1701	Barkeryd	October 7, 1701	Barkeryd
Sara	February 26, 1703	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Catharina	September 21, 1704	Barkeryd	October 30, 1704	Barkeryd

Matthes eventually took the surname “Engdahl,” which his younger brother Bengt had been previously assigned in the military. He was probably well respected throughout Barkeryd Parish. Sometime in early September of 1719, Matthes passed away at the age of 64. He was buried in the cemetery of Barkeryd Church on September 13th.¹⁴⁹



Burial record of Matthes Månsson Engdahl
September 13th, 1719

Transcription:

Denati 1719
d 13 Sept: begrofs Skoug-
Wachtaren Wälachtad Matthes
Ängdal i Äng. Grafwuen i gårds-
sens ättlaplan innom Söra
Luka. War 64 åhr gammal.

Translation:

Died 1719
The 13th of September: buried the forester
and well-respected Matthes
Ängdal in Äng. The tomb is placed in the
burial site of the farm, inside the southern gate
(of the cemetery wall). He was 64 years old.

¹⁴⁹ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 279

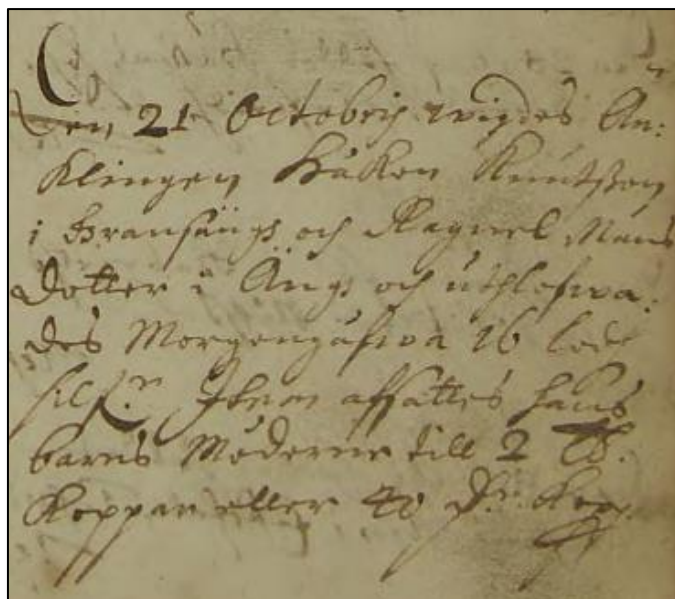
On October 21, 1688, Måns and Elisabeth's daughter Ragnel was married to Håkan Knutsson, a widower from Gransäng.¹⁵⁰

Transcription:

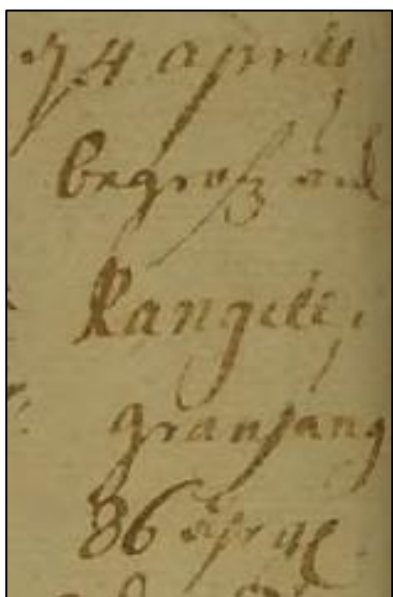
Den 21 Octobris wigdes än-
klingen Håkan Knutsson i Gransäng
och Ragnel Måns-
dotter i Äng och uthlofva-
des Morgongåfva 26 lod
silfv^r. Item afsatters hans
barns Möderna till 2 It
koppar eller 40 d^r koppar

Translation:

On the 21st of October, married
widower Håkan Knutsson in Gransäng
and Ragnel Månsdotter
in Äng. The bride was promised
a morning gift of 26 lod
silver. Also as inheritance from his
children's mother was
deposited to 2 pounds of
copper or 40 daler copper coin.



Marriage record of Håkan Knutsson and
Ragnel Månsdotter – October 21st, 1688



Transcription:

d.4 April
begrofs
Ragnell i
Gransäng
86 åhr gl.

Translation

The 4th of April
buried
Ragnell in
Gransäng
86 years old

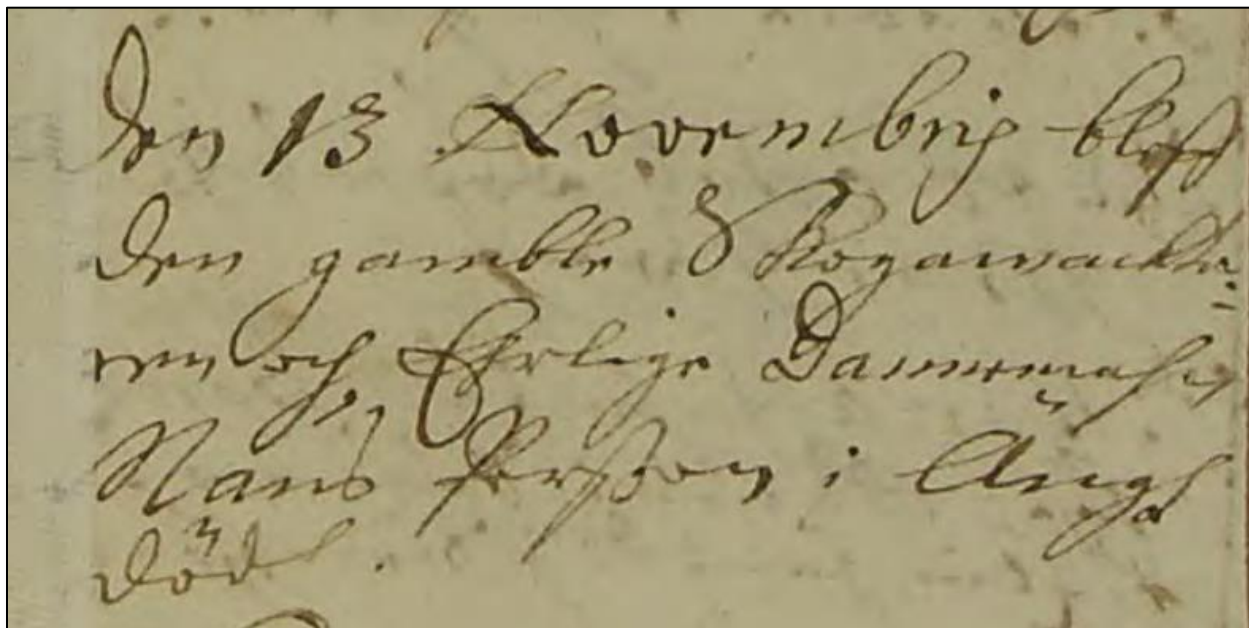
After Ragnel married Håkan,
she moved to Gransäng to
live with him. Ragnel had at
least two daughters with
Håkan, Anna (1690-1691)
and Maria (b. 1693). Håkan
died sometime in April of
1726 and was buried on
April 16th. Ragnel lived to
the age of 86 and passed
away in late March or early
April of 1743. Ragnel was
buried in the cemetery of
Barkeryd Church on
April 4th.¹⁵¹

Burial record of Ragnel Månsdotter - April 4th, 1743

¹⁵⁰ Barkeryd Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 31

¹⁵¹ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 115

In early November of 1688, Måns Persson passed away. He was buried in the cemetery of Barkeryd Church on November 13th.¹⁵²



Death record of Måns Persson –November 13th, 1688

Transcription:

*Den 13 Novembris bleff
den gamle skogewackta-
ren och Ehrlige dannemahn (dannemannen)
Måns Persson i Äng
död.*

Translation:

*On November 13th
the old forester
[who was] honest and married
Måns Persson in Äng
died.*

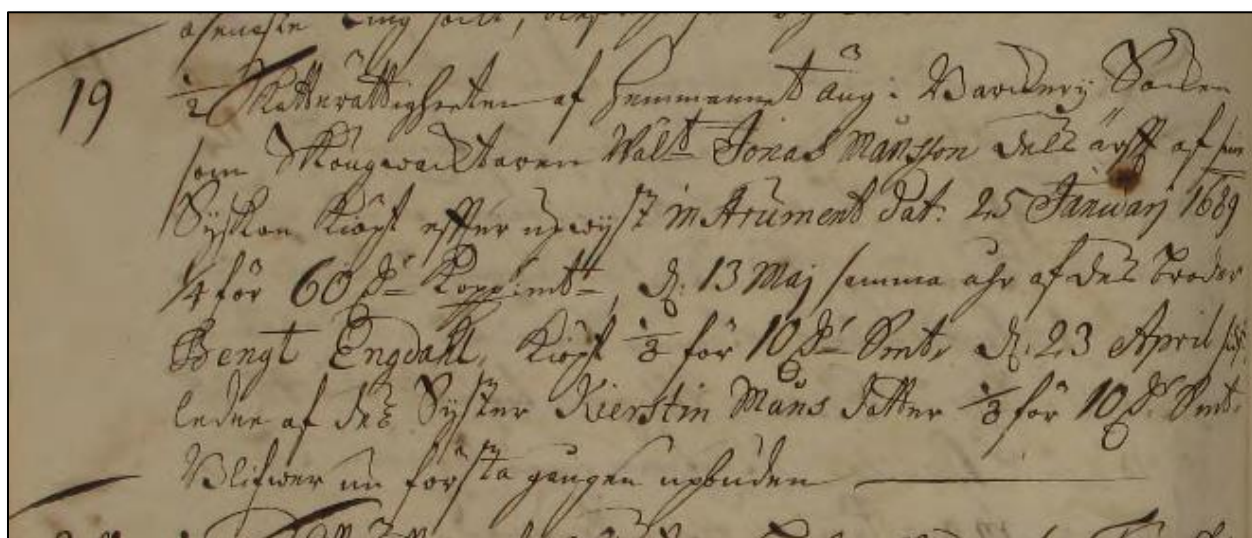
The Burial of Måns Persson*

On a cold and windy morning in November of 1688, the last respects were paid to the old forester Måns Persson of Äng. That morning, the family members, friends, and neighbors of Måns gathered together at the cottage at Äng where Måns used to reside. Måns's widow Elisabeth made sure that the cottage looked as pristine as possible. Johannes Barck, the vicar of Barkeryd Parish, was also present and led the funeral service. After Barck read a few scripture passages and said some kind words about Måns, a funeral procession gathered together to accompany the remains of Måns to his place of burial in the cemetery of Barkeryd Church. Måns's sons: Jonas, Per, Matthes, and Bengt, served as the pallbearers and carried their father's coffin a kilometer north to the cemetery where he was buried.

*By Jeffrey High

¹⁵² Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 33

After Måns's passing, his home and lands at Äng were inherited by his children. On January 25, 1689, Jonas Månsson, one of Måns's sons, purchased 1/4 mantal of Äng's land from his siblings for 60 daler in copper coins. On May 13th of the same year, he purchased 1/3 mantal of Äng's land from his brother Bengt for 10 daler in silver coins. On April 23, 1699, he purchased 1/3 mantal of Äng's land from his sister Kerstin for 10 daler in silver coins.¹⁵³



Tveta District Court record for the estate of Måns Persson - 1700

Transcription:

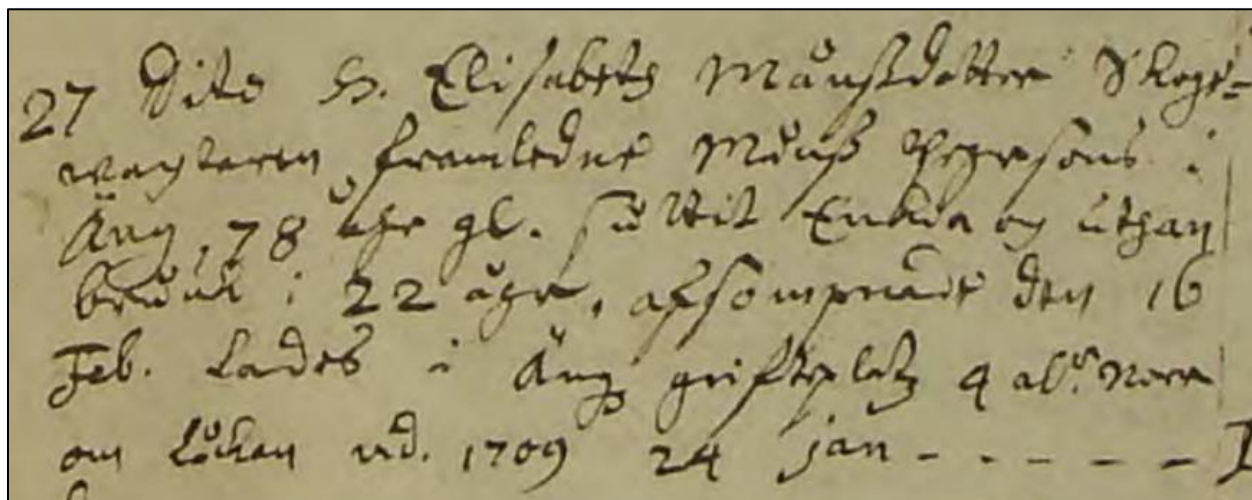
19 ½ skatterättigheten af Hemmanet Äng i Barkery socken
som Skougwacktaren wäl(aktad) Jonas Månsson dels ärfvt af sine
Syskon köpt efter upwijst Instrument dat. 25 januarj 1689
¼ för 60 Dr kopp : mt, d. 13 Maj samma år af des broder
Bengt Engdahl, köpt 1/3 för 10 Dr Smt, d. 23 April sidstledne
af des Syster Kierstin Månsdotter 1/3 för 10 Dr Smt
Blifwer nu första gången upbuden.

Translation:

Case 19. ½ (Mantal) tax rights of the farm Äng in Barkeryd Parish,
which the respected forester, Jonas Månsson partly inherited and partly
bought from his siblings according to a presented Instrument dated January 25th 1689:
¼ for 60 daler in copper coins. On May 13th in the same year he purchased 1/3 for
10 daler in silver coins from his brother Bengt Engdahl. On April 23rd last year he
bought 1/3 for 10 daler in silver coins from his sister Kerstin Månsdotter
Now this is made public for the first time.

¹⁵³ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. 85 (1700-1700), Image 440, Case 19

Elisabeth Månsdotter survived Måns Persson by 22 years. She died at Äng on February 16, 1710. Elisabeth was buried in the Äng quarter of Barkeryd Church's cemetery on February 24th.¹⁵⁴



Death and burial record of Elisabeth Månsdotter –February 27th, 1710

Transcription:

27 dito h. Elisabeth Månsdotter, skogh-
wachtaren, framlidne Måns Persson i
Äng, 78 åhr gl. Suttit Enkia och uthan
bruuk i 22 åhr. Afsomnade den 16
Feb. Lades i Ängs grifteplatz 4 al(na)r norr
om luckan vid (begravningen) 1709 24 jan

Translation:

On February 27th, Elisabeth Månsdotter, the
widow of the forester, the late Måns Persson in
Äng, 78 years old, was buried. She has been a
widow for 22 years and passed away the 16th
of February. She was placed in the Äng quarter of the cemetery, 4 ell (ca. 8 feet) north
of the entrance described at the funeral on January 24th 1709.

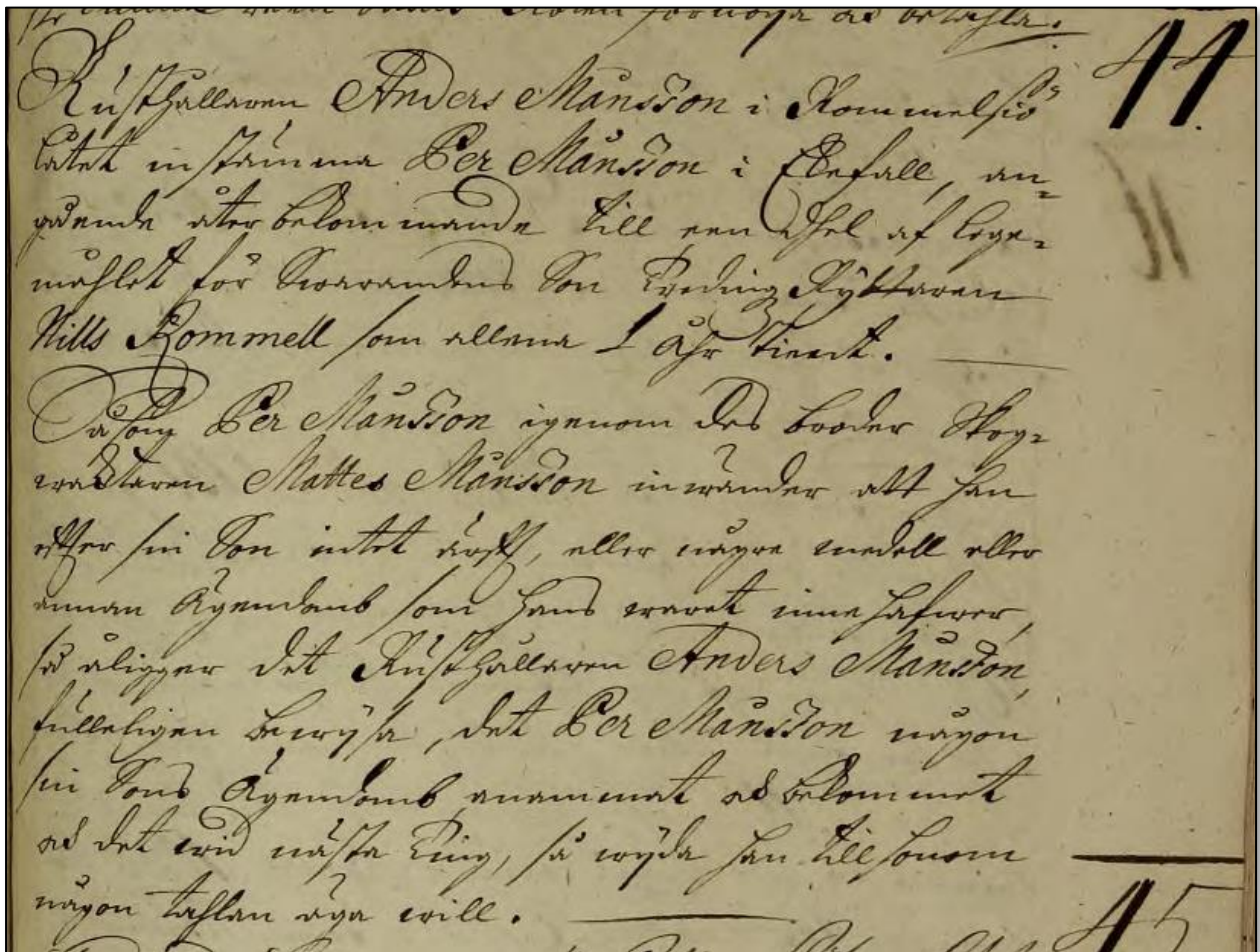
¹⁵⁴ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 175

Quiz on Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter

1. What parish did Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter live in?
 - a. Barkeryd
 - b. Björkö
 - c. Norra Sändsjö
 - d. Nässjö
2. What farms did Måns and Elisabeth live at?
 - a. Äng
 - b. Broddarp
 - c. Gransäng
 - d. Hulu
3. What was the name of Måns Persson's father?
 - a. Per Jacobsson
 - b. Per Joensson
 - c. Per Månsson
 - d. Per Olofsson
4. What was the name of Måns Persson's first wife?
 - a. Elisabeth
 - b. Kerstin
 - c. Marit
 - d. Ragnel
5. Around what year did Måns and Elisabeth marry?
 - a. 1653
 - b. 1654
 - c. 1655
 - d. 1656
6. What was Måns Persson's occupation?
7. How many children did Måns and Elisabeth have?
8. What year did Måns Persson die?
9. How old was Elisabeth Månsdotter when she died?
10. Where are Måns and Elisabeth buried?

Answers: 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. c. 6. Crown forester 7. six 8. 1688 9. 78 years old 10. The cemetery of Barkeryd Church

**Tveta District Court Record that Mentions
Per Månsson – June 8-10th, 1708¹⁵⁵**



Tveta District Court record which mentions Matthes Månsson and Per Månsson – June 8-10th, 1708

¹⁵⁵ Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, EVIIAABA:242 (1708-1708) Image 1630, Case 44

Transcription:

*Rusthållaren Anders Månsson i Hommelsjö 44
låtet instämma Per Månsson i Ekefall, angående
återbekommande till ren dchel af legemåhlet
för swarandens son Tredings Ryttaren*
Nills Rommell som allena 1 åhr tient. _____
Såsom Per Månsson genom des broder skogwaktaren
Mattes Månsson inwänder att han
efter sin son intet ärft, eller någre medell eller
annan Ägendomb som hans waret innehafwer,
så åligger det Rusthållaren Anders Månsson,
fulleligen bewijsa, det Per Månsson någon
sin sons Ägendomb anammat och bekommet
och det wid nästa Ting, så wijda han till honom
någon tahlan äga will. _____*

* Tredingsryttare = a rider maintained by three equippers.

Translation:

*The horseman's equipper Anders Månsson in Hummelsjö Case 44
sued Per Månsson in Ekefall, for having
taken possession of items
from his (Per Månsson's) son, the three-part rider
Nils Rommell, who had died after only one year service. –
As Per Månsson, through his brother the forester
Mattes Månsson objected, that he
didn't inherit anything, nor had he taken
any property of his, thus it should be up
to the equipper Anders Månsson to prove
that Per Månsson has adapted or received
any property of his son. This should
be done at the next coming session of the Court, if he
wants to plead his case.*

Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter

Name	Urban Jagendyvel	Name	Maria Olofsdotter
Born	1630s or 1640s	Born	c. 1632
Place	Unknown	Place	Barkeryd
Died	1705-107	Died	1712
Place	Somewhere in Poland	Place	Barkeryd
Occupation	Military Barber/Surgeon	Occupation	Housewife

Children of Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Place
Beata	c. 1677	Barkeryd	April, 1759	Barkeryd
Annika	Unknown	Barkeryd	December 11, 1731	Jönköping
Otto	Unknown	Barkeryd	1700s	Somewhere in Poland

Urban Jagendyvel was born sometime in 1630s or 1640s.¹⁵⁶ It's unknown who his parents were. It's also unknown where he was born and grew up. According to the article "Människoöden på Jönköpings Hospital" by Paul Wilstadius, another version of Urban's name was "Urban Johan."¹⁵⁷

The Name "Urban"

The male name "Urban" (úhr-báhn) derives from the Latin adjective *urbanus* (which means "debonair" or "cleaned"). Another meaning of the name was "from the city" (or a town close to that city). This name has been in Sweden since the 15th century. The name day of Urban is May 25th.

The Surname "Jagendyvel"

"Jagendyvel" (Yáh-gen-dih-vel) is an unusual last name. In all likelihood, Urban wasn't born with this name, but received it after he enlisted in the military. The word "Jagen" is German and means "hunt" or "chase." "Dyfvel" is an old Swedish word meaning devil. Thus, the name "Jagendyvel" means "hunts the devil."

¹⁵⁶ This period is estimated by the facts that Urban was already a surgeon in the military in 1669 and it took several years of training to become one after someone enlisted in the military. He was probably in his late 20s or early 30s during this time. Also, since Urban served in the Great Northern War in the first decade of the 1700s, he couldn't have been too old, and was probably in his late sixties or early seventies at that time.

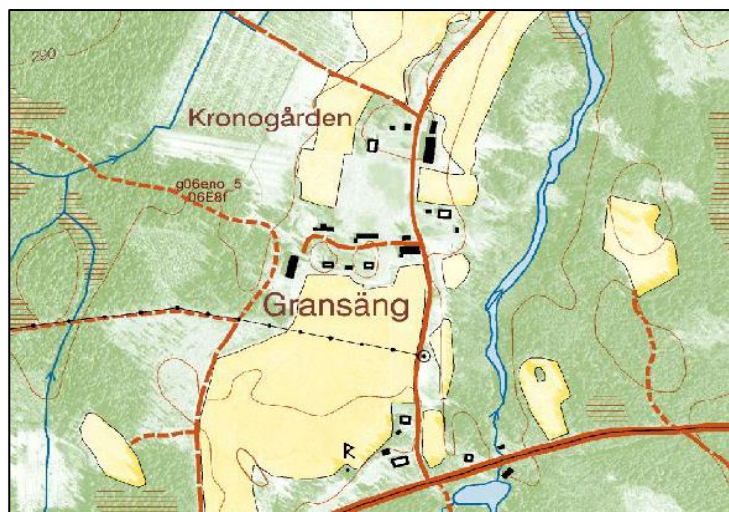
¹⁵⁷ Wilstadius, page 92

Urban probably enlisted in the military sometime in his twenties. He was part of the Jönköping Regiment of the Swedish Army. He must have received the surname “Jagendyvel” after he enlisted in the military.¹⁵⁸

Every year, Urban spent a couple of weeks training with the Jönköping Regiment. It’s likely that the first war he served in was the Second Northern War that Sweden fought against Brandenburg-Prussia, Denmark-Norway, Poland-Lithuania, Russia, and the Habsburg Monarchy from 1655 to 1660. During this time, the Swedish military launched an invasion in Poland-Lithuania. Although it’s not certain that Urban served in Poland during this war, most the Jönköping Regiment were involved in this invasion, so there’s a good chance that he did.



Battles that the Jönköping Regiment fought in during 1655 and 1656



Map of Gransäng, Barkeryd – The farm that Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter lived at in the late 17th century

By 1669, Urban was living at Gransäng a farm in eastern Barkeryd Parish. At this time, Gransäng was owned by two farmers named Måns and Carl.¹⁵⁹ These two probably helped provide for Urban and made sure that he was well equipped and taken care of.

At some point early in his military career, Urban became an apprentice to a *fältskär*, a surgeon in the Swedish Army. After serving as an apprentice for a few years, Urban passed an examination called a *fältskärarexamen* which allowed certified him as a *fältskär* and allowed him to perform surgeries.

¹⁵⁸ The only known mention of the surname is found in Johan Fovelin’s Descriptions of Barkeryd and Nässjö Parishes in 1785

¹⁵⁹ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1669, Image 15

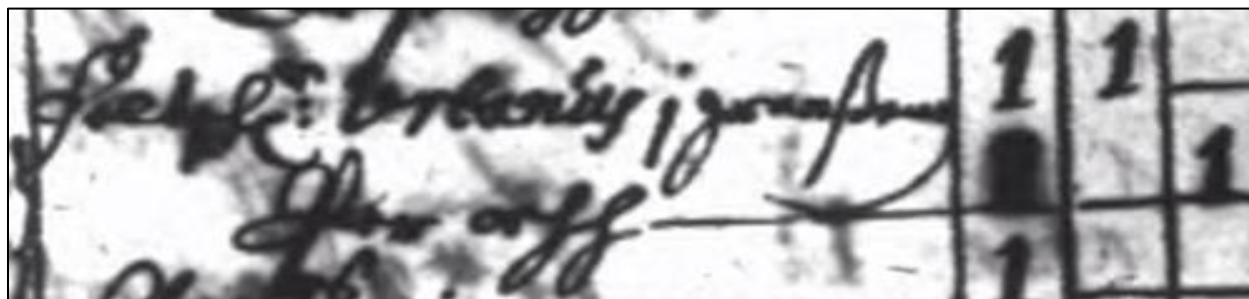
Fältskär – Swedish Military Surgeons

Fältskär was the old title of the person in the Swedish military that conducted the surgeries on soldiers during war. Originally, *fältskären* were merely barbers that also performed simple surgeries. In the 16th century, *fältskären* began to form their own guilds. There were three different levels of *fältskären*: apprentice, journeyman and master.



This miniature sculpture shows a late 17th century *fältskär* attending to a wounded soldier

Since 1669, *fältskären* were required to take an examination called a *fältskärarexamen* in order to be authorized to attend to the wounded and perform minor surgical procedures. In this examination, which took three days, the examinee orally presented extensive knowledge of several medical procedures and surgical operations. The examinee also had to pass a *apoteksprov* (pharmacist examination), which involved the preparation of various ointments, patches, and pills.



Mantalslängd record showing Urban Jagendyvel at Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish - 1669

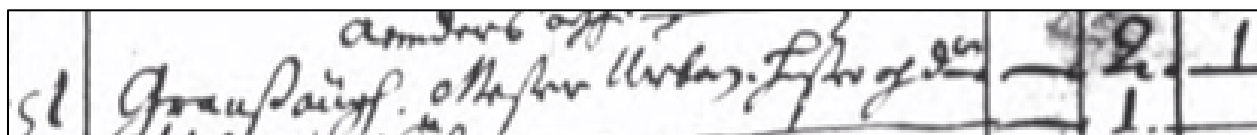
Transcription:

Fältskar Urbanus i Granseng 1 1
Per och h(ustru) _____ 1 ____ 1

Translation:

The surgeon Urban in Gransäng 1 1
Per and wife _____ 1 ____ 1

Sometime between 1669 to 1677, Urban was married to a woman named Maria Olofsdotter.¹⁶⁰ Maria was born around 1632.¹⁶¹ It's unknown where she was born. Her father's name was Olof.



Mantalslängd record showing Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter at Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish - 1677

Transcription:

1 Gransäng. Mester Urban, hustr och dr__ 2 1

Translation:

1 Gransäng. Master Urban, wife and farmhand__ 2 1

Urban and Maria had at least three children. Beata, one of their daughters, was born around 1677.¹⁶² They also had a son named Otto and another daughter named Annika. When Annika was two years old, she suffered from epilepsy which left her mentally disabled.¹⁶³

“Människoöden på Jönköpings Hospital” by Paul Wilstadius

One informative source of information on the family of Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter is an article titled “Människoöden på Jönköpings Hospital” by Paul Wilstadius, which appeared in Jönköping Genealogical Society’s publication *Gudmundsgillet Årbook* in 1958. This article includes the only known mention of two of Urban and Maria’s children, Annika and Otto. In this article, Wilstadius describes the Jönköping Hospital, a hospital in the city of Jönköping that was primarily for mentally disabled in the 17th and 18th centuries. The article includes a list of the hospital’s staff and patients during this period, as well as brief biographies of them. One of the patients listed is Annika Urbansdotter, Urban and Maria’s daughter, who was admitted to the hospital in 1715.

This article’s short biography on Annika Urbansdotter mentions some unique tidbits of information on Urban and Maria’s family. For example, it states that Urban and Maria’s son Otto was a chaplain who died in Poland during the Great Northern War and that Maria Olofsdotter died in 1712 at the age of 80.

¹⁶⁰ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1677, Image 24

¹⁶¹ Wilstadius, page 95

¹⁶² Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 226

¹⁶³ Wilstadius, page 92

In 1675, Sweden became involved in the Scanian War, a war against an alliance of Brandenburg-Prussia, Denmark-Norway, the Dutch Republic, and the Holy Roman Empire. It's likely that Urban served in this war.

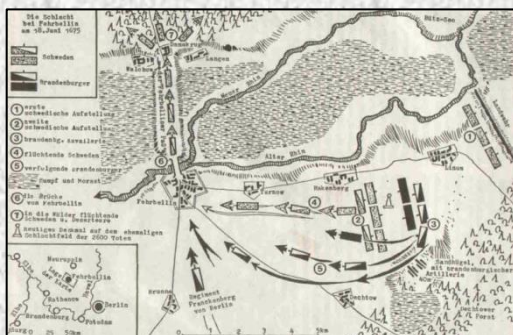
The Scanian War

The Scanian War was a war that occurred between 1675 to 1679 that involved an alliance of Sweden and France fighting against an alliance of Brandenburg-Prussia, Denmark-Norway, the Dutch Republic, and the Holy Roman Empire. Most of this war was fought in Scania, the southernmost part of Sweden. In 1672, Sweden entered into an alliance with France, who requested that they invade Brandenburg (located in northern Germany) in 1674. On June 18, 1675, Swedish forces attacked the forces of Brandenburg-Prussia near the town of Fehrbellin in Brandenburg. Shortly after this, King Christian V of Denmark-Norway ordered an invasion of Scania, a territory that had once belonged to Denmark. At the same time, Sweden was hit by an attack on the Norwegian front called the Gyldenløve War. Thus, Sweden had to defend its borders on two fronts while it launched an invasion in Brandenburg.

After suffering a number of losses to Danish forces in Scania, Swedish forces (led by King Karl XI) were able to repel most of the Danes from Scanian soil. Meanwhile, Sweden's invasion of Brandenburg was thwarted. After four years of fighting, the Treaty of Fontainebleau was signed on August 23, 1679, stipulating that Sweden regain all of the territory that it had lost during the war. The peace was cemented when Karl XI married Danish princess Ulrike Elenora, the sister of Christian V.

On June 18, 1675, one of the battalions in the Jönköping Regiment was involved in the Battle of Fehrbellin, the first major battle in the Scanian War that occurred in near the town Fehrbellin in northern Germany. It's unknown if Urban was part of this battalion.

The Battle of Fehrbellin



This battle plan for the

On June 18, 1675, Swedish forces, led by Count Waldemar von Wrangel, attacked the forces of Brandenburg-Prussia near the town of Fehrbellin in northern Germany. Although this battle was merely a skirmish, Swedish forces were defeated, making the Swedish military appear vulnerable and prompting Danish forces to invade Sweden. This battle helped to cement the prestige of the Brandenburg-Prussian military.

Sweden's invasion of Brandenburg-Prussia was a failure. By the end of 1675, Brandenburg-Prussian forces had taken most of Swedish Pomerania and the Duchy of Bremen. Sweden continued to suffer numerous losses and its navy was devastated during the war. The Jönköping Regiment was also dealt with a large amount of casualties. In 1677, what remained of the regiment was left to defend the town of Stettin in modern-day Poland. In December of that year, Brandenburg-Prussian forces launched a siege on Stettin and invaded the town.

After the loss at Stettin, the number of soldiers in the Jönköping Regiment was so few that the soldiers left and joined other regiments, thus dissolving the Jönköping Regiment. Although the regiment was soon reformed by new recruits, the new regiment was soon also shattered. Some of the regiment joined in Karl XI's Field Army and participated in the Battle of Landskrona in 1677. Other parts of the regiment were stationed in the fortifications Karlshamn and Helsingborg and ended up in Danish captivity after the fortifications fell. Another part of the regiment was stationed at a fortress in Bohus and participated in the successful defense of the fortress in 1678.

The Battle of Landskrona

On June 14, 1677, the battle of Landskrona was fought between Swedish forces (led by King Karl XI) and Danish forces (led by King Christian V) on the Ylleshed moor, outside the town Landskrona in southern Sweden. Initially, Danish soldiers outflanked the left wing of the Swedish force, causing them to scatter. By the evening, however, the wing had reformed and mounted a successful comeback. At the end of the battle, Danish forces retreated.

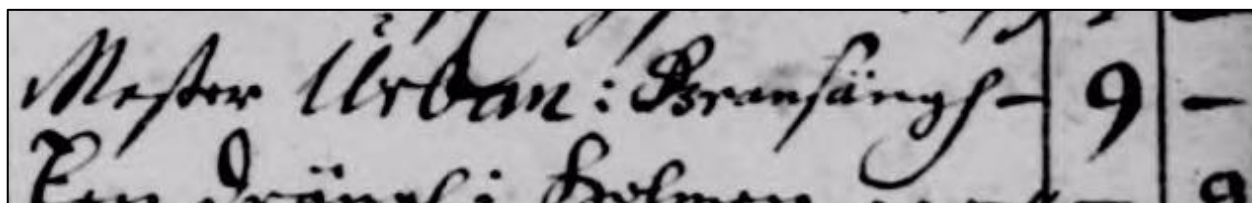


Painting of the Battle of Landskrona

Urban's skills as a surgeon were most likely put to use during the war. On August 23, 1679, the Treaty of Fontainebleau was signed, officially ending the Scanian War.

During the 1680s and 1690s, Urban and Maria raised their family at Gransäng. Urban was probably one of the most respected people in Barkeryd. As a surgeon, Urban was undoubtedly intelligent and highly skilled. He was frequently referred to as “Mester Urban” (“Master Urban.”)

Urban and Maria’s family attend Barkeryd Church. In the late 17th century, Johannes Barck was the vicar of Barkeryd Parish, and was most likely well acquainted with Urban’s family. The records of the tithes that Urban paid to Barkeryd Church show that he was one of the wealthiest men in Barkeryd.



Record of a tithe that Urban Jagendyvel paid to Barkeryd Church in 1669

Transcription:

Translation:

Mester Urban i Gransäng – 9 -

Master Urban in Gransäng – 9 daler

Tithes that Urban and Maria’s Family Paid to Barkeryd Church

Date	Donor	Donation	Source
1668	Urban Jagendyvel	8 daler	Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. LI (1558-1772), Image 79
1669	Urban Jagendyvel	9 daler	Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. LI (1558-1772), Image 79
1670	Urban Jagendyvel	8 daler	Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. LI (1558-1772), Image 80
1671	Urban Jagendyvel	6 daler	Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. LI (1558-1772), Image 87
1672	Urban Jagendyvel	6 daler	Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. LI (1558-1772), Image 88
1673	Urban Jagendyvel	6 daler	Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. LI (1558-1772), Image 89
1677	Maria Olofsdotter	3 daler	Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. LI (1558-1772), Image 91
1678	Maria Olofsdotter	3 daler	Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. LI (1558-1772), Image 93
1679	Urban Jagendyvel	6 daler	Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. LI (1558-1772), Image 94
1680	Urban Jagendyvel	6 daler	Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. LI (1558-1772), Image 95
1682	Urban Jagendyvel	6 daler	Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. LI (1558-1772), Image 99
1683	Urban Jagendyvel	6 daler	Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. LI (1558-1772), Image 100
1684	Urban Jagendyvel	4 daler 16 öre	Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. LI (1558-1772), Image 101
1685	Urban Jagendyvel	4 daler 16 öre	Barkeryd Church Archive, Vol. LI (1558-1772), Image 102

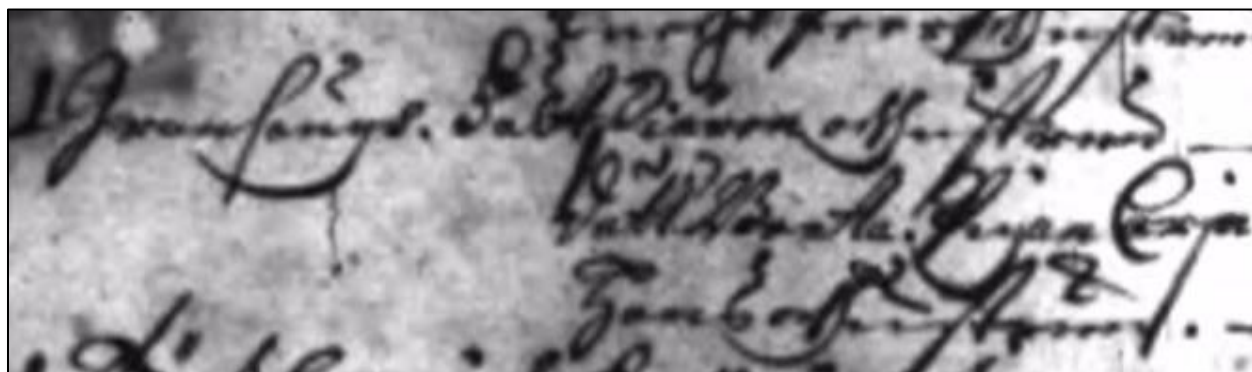
Urban had four rowan trees planted in the cemetery of Barkeryd Church, where he intended to be buried after his death.¹⁶⁴

Johan Fovelin's Mention of Urban Jagendyvel

“Urban [was] an honest man. It was he who planted the square of the four great rowan-trees at the cemetery, where he planned to be buried himself. But he died in Poland.”

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

During the late 1690s, a maid named Cajsa lived with Urban and Maria's family at Gransäng. A farmhand named Hans also lived at Gransäng with his wife during this time.¹⁶⁵



Mantalslängd record showing Urban and Maria's family at Gransäng Barkeryd Parish - 1699

Transcription:

*1 Gransäng. Feltskiären och hust
Dott. Beata och pigan Caisa
Hans och hustru*

Translation:

*1 Gransäng. The surgeon and his wife
The daughter Beata and the maid Cajsa
Hans and his wife*

In 1698, Urban and Maria's daughter Beata became betrothed to Bengt Månsson Engdahl, an armorer in the Jönköping Regiment. On June 18th, 1699, Bengt and Beata were married.¹⁶⁶ The two lived at Gransäng after they were married.

¹⁶⁴ Johan Fovelin's Descriptions of Barkeryd and Nässjö Parishes - 1785

¹⁶⁵ Mantalslängder 1642-1820- Jönköping County, Year: 1699, Image 27

¹⁶⁶ Barkeryd Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 111

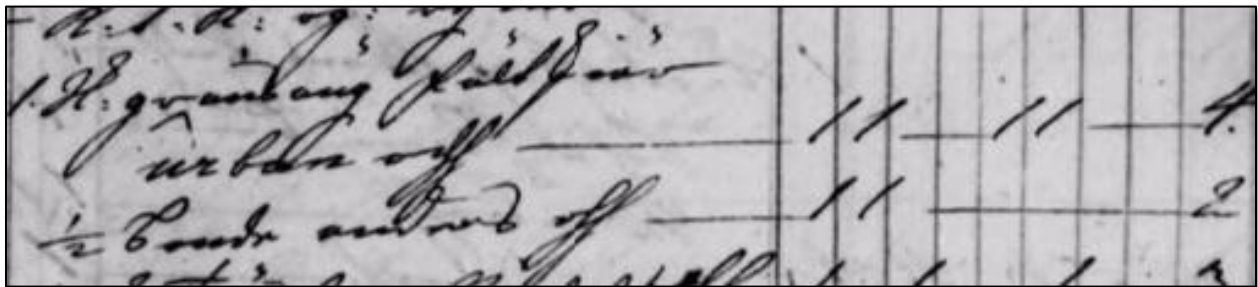
In 1700, the Great Northern War, a disastrous 21-year between Sweden and its rival countries, Russia, Denmark-Norway, and Poland-Lithuania began, and Urban once was again called to serve in war. By this time, he was probably in his late sixties or early seventies. His son Otto had also enlisted in the military, took the last name “Granbom,” and became a *fältpräst*, or military chaplain. Both Urban and Otto served in the Great Northern War and ultimately lost their lives in it. In 1703, Urban and Maria’s daughter Annika had a stroke which left her half-paralyzed.¹⁶⁷

Fältpräster - Military Chaplains

Fältpräster were chaplains in the Swedish military. To be a *fältpräst*, one had to be a trained by the *Fältkonsistoriet*, the organization within the Swedish Church that was in charge of recruiting priests for the armed forces and was responsible for their tasks and organization. *Fältpräster* accompanied the army on campaigns, but they were not armed and did not participate in combat. Their tasks consisted of conducting prayers, memorial services, religious acts, and offering individual counselling. During times of battle, a *fältpräst* was often on the battlefield, taking care of the wounded.

The Surname “Granbom”

The surname “Granbom” is most likely derived from “Gransäng,” the village in Barkeryd Parish where Urban and Maria’s family lived.



Mantalslängd record showing Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter at Gransäng Barkeryd Parish - 1705

Transcription:

1. ? Gransäng fältskär

Urban och h. _____ 1 1 __ 11 __ 4

1/2 bonden Anders _____ 1 1 _____ 2

Translation:

1. ? Gransäng Surgeon

Urban and his wife. _____ 1 1 __ 11 __ 4

1/2 farmer Anders _____ 1 1 _____ 2

¹⁶⁷ Wilstadius, page 92

For the last few years of his life, Urban was probably away serving in the Great Northern War. As a surgeon, he must have been busy tending to the wounded soldiers in his regiment.

A Letter from a Swedish Soldier during the Great Northern War

Most honored D[ear]est] Wife and Most honored D[ear]est] parents. God is with us. As time permits I cannot let it pass, but I must write [to] my D. wife and my M[ost] D[ear] Parents and my Master and Mistress and let you know that I am in good health God be praised, and horse and equipment are still intact God be praised, and I have been most sick and many are dead, but none in our troop other than Jön Travare was killed at the first engagement and Arvas Ryttere of Valby died of sickness. 11 troopers are shot dead in our company. But I have written 2 times and never had a word, but I believe God the all highest he will help us home to you this summer with Jesu's help, and I intend before midsummer together wish my comrades to be in Sweden. Greetings to my brother and his M[ost] D[ear] wife and children and Jon and his dear Wife. All the troopers have had letters except me and Erik. God give us peace.

Signed the 29th of March, 1701. Lars Rask

Moberg, pages 211-12

In 1702, the Jönköping Regiment was sent to Poland. Urban spent his final days in Poland, and probably died around 1706.¹⁶⁸

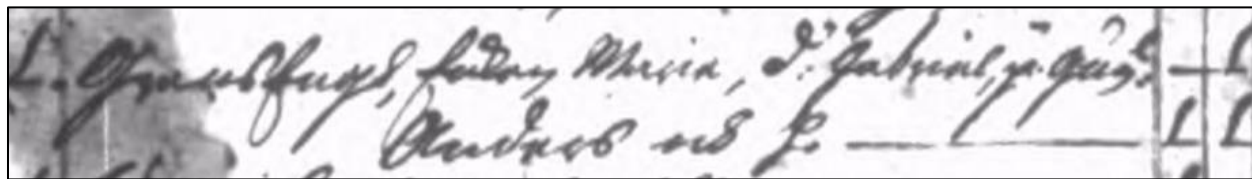
The Final Days of Urban Jagendyvel*

By 1706, Urban Jagendyvel had been in Poland for four years, serving with the Jönköping Regiment in the Great Northern War. Although he was now old and in poor health, he was still a skilled surgeon who played an important role in saving the lives of his fellow comrades. The last few years had been tough for Urban. Despite the fact that Karl XII's campaigns against Denmark and Poland had been successful and the Swedish losses had been relatively few, Urban had been busy. His work had mainly been about taking care of soldiers who had suffered from diseases. It was rumored among the soldiers that Poland was ready to give up and that the next step for Karl XII was to march on Moscow to once and for all to defeat Russia - a hardship that Urban did not look forward to. Urban, who had spent most of his life helping the sick and wounded, fell sick himself in the spring of 1706. He became weaker and weaker, and outside the city of Grodno in Poland, he died.

*By Klas Kronberg

¹⁶⁸ In 1705, Urban was still alive (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1705, Image 49). By 1707, Maria Olofsdotter was listed as a widow (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1707, Image 19).

By 1707, Maria Olofsdotter had learned of Urban's death. Since her son Otto also died in Poland, she probably heard of his death around this time as well. The loss of her husband and son must have been devastating for Maria, who was now in her mid-seventies. In the 1700s, a farmhand named Gabriel lived in Maria's home. A farmer named Anders also lived at Gransäng with his wife at this time.¹⁶⁹ By this time, Maria was now a grandmother, as her daughter Beata and her husband Bengt had three children: Bengt (1698-1782), Maria (1704-1749), and Britta (1709-1773). It's unknown if Maria's son Otto had any children.



Mantalslängder record showing Maria Olofsdotter at Gransäng Barkeryd Parish - 1707

Transcription:

*1. Gransäng, Enkan Maria, dr Gabriel, p_____1 11 3
Anders och h._____1 1 2*

Translation:

*1. Gransäng. The widow Maria, the farmhand Gabriel, The maid_____1 11 3
Anders and his wife._____112*

The Jönköping Hospital

In the 17th and 18th centuries, the Jönköping Hospital was largely inhabited by the mentally disabled. Normal hospitals in Swedish were referred to as "lasarett" or "sjukhus." This hospital was expensive to support and its income came from church tithes and the taxes from neighboring farms. The hospital also charged a fee of 20 silver daler for each patient to be admitted. The hospital was run by a pastor and a board of trustees. By the early 1700s, there were 28 patients who lived at the hospital. The conditions of this hospital were rather poor.

In her latter years, Maria probably spent a good amount of time taking care of her adult daughter Annika, who was mentally disabled and half-paralyzed. Maria's other daughter Beata probably also helped her take care of Annika. In 1715, three years after Maria's death, Annika was admitted to the Jönköping Hospital, a place that was primarily inhabited by the mentally disabled and those deemed insane. Annika probably spent the rest of her life here and died on December 11, 1732.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁹ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1707, Image 19

¹⁷⁰ Wilstadius, page 92

By 1708, Maria had made a promise to her son-in-law Bengt Engdahl that he would inherit her lands at Gransäng. During this time, a farmhand named Israel and two maids named Gunnil and Karin lived at Gransäng. The farmer Anders who had lived at Gransäng had moved to the village of Äng by this time, and a farmer named Måns from Rya moved into his old cottage.¹⁷¹



1. Graansäng skg. Feltskiären Enkian			
Maria Olofsdt B:t och sitter under			
I stället mågen förlofvat			
Feltwäbell Bengt Engendahl och hu	1	1	2
dräng Israel, pigr Gunnill och Kirstin		1	2
Anders och hustu flytt till äng			
i stället Måns och hu, kr ifrån Rya	1	1	2

Mantalslängd record showing the inhabitants at Gransäng Barkeryd Parish - 1708

Transcription:

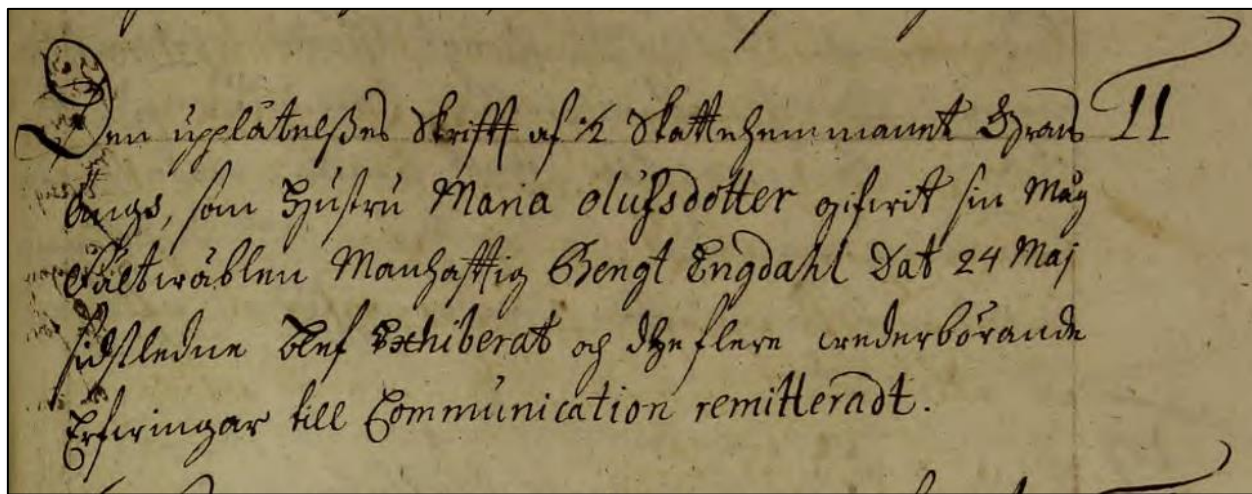
1. Graansäng skg. Feltskiären Enkian
 Maria Olofsdt B:t och sitter under
 I stället mågen förlofvat ----
 Feltwäbell Bengt Engendahl och hu 1 1 2
 dräng Israel, pigr Gunnill och Kirstin 1 2 3
 Anders och hustu flytt till äng
 i stället Måns och hu, kr ifrån Rya 1 1 2

Translation:

1. Gransäng skattegård. The surgeon's widow
 Maria Olofsdotter resides there and
 Instead promised to her son-in-law
 The Sergeant Major Bengt Engdahl and his wife 1 1 2
 the farm hand Israel, the maids Gunnil and Kirstin 1 2 3
 Anders and his wife have moved to Äng
 Instead Måns and his wife, they come from Rya 1 1 2

¹⁷¹ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1708, Image 138

Apparently, some of Maria's heirs contested Bengt's inheritance of Gransäng. Thus, the matter was taken to court and on May 24, 1709 was brought to trial where the document of disposal which verified Bengt's claim was presented.¹⁷²



Tveta District Court record for the transfer of Maria Olofsdotter's estate to Bengt Månsson Engdahl - 1709

Transcription:

*Den upplåtelses Skrift af ½ skattehemmanet Grans
Ängs, som hustru Maria Olofsdotter gifwit sin Måg
Fältwäblen Manhaftig Bengt Engdahl Dat 24 Maj
sidstledne blef exhiberat och dhe flere wederbörande
Erfringar till Communication remitteradt.* 11

Translation:

*The document of disposal for the estate ½ taxed farm
Gransäng, which was issued on May 24th by Mrs. Maria
Olofsdotter to her son-in-law the manly Sergeant Major
Bengt Engdahl, was exhibited and submitted to the heirs
concerned to comment.* Case 11

Maria spent the remainder of her days at Gransäng. She passed away sometime in 1712 at the age of 80.¹⁷³ Maria was buried in the cemetery of Barkeryd Church.

Does Maria Olofsdotter's Burial Record Exist?

Unfortunately, no deaths were recorded in Barkeryd Parish in 1712, so Maria Olofsdotter's burial record doesn't exist.

¹⁷² Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAABA:274 (1709-1709), Image 2160

¹⁷³ Wilstadius, page 92

Quiz on Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter

1. What parish did Urban Jagendyvel and Maria Olofsdotter live in?
 - a. Barkeryd
 - b. Björkö
 - c. Norra Sändsjö
 - d. Nässjö
2. What farms did Urban and Maria live at?
 - a. Äng
 - b. Broddarp
 - c. Gransäng
 - d. Hulu
3. What does the surname "Jagendyvel" mean?
4. What year was Urban first listed as living at Jönköping?
 - a. 1667
 - b. 1668
 - c. 1669
 - d. 1700
5. What was Urban's occupation in the military?
 - a. Sergeant
 - b. Fältväbel (Master Sergeant)
 - c. Fänrik (Second Lieutenant)
 - d. Fältskär (barber/surgeon)
6. What was the name of the war the Urban probably served in from 1675 to 1680?
7. What war did Urban Jagendyvel die in?
8. What was the occupation of Urban and Maria's son Otto?
9. Where did Urban and Maria's daughter Annika spend her final days?
10. What year did Maria Olofsdotter die?

Answers: 1. a 2. c 3. "One who hunts the devil" 4. c 5. d. 6. The Scanian War 7. The Great Northern War
8. A military chaplain 9. The Jönköping Hospital 10. 1712

Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter

Name	Ebbe Arvidsson	Name	Marit Bengtsdotter
Born	c. 1640	Born	c. 1643
Place	Unknown	Place	Unknown
Died	March, 1695	Died	August 24, 1725
Place	Flisby	Place	Flisby
Occupation	Farmer	Occupation	Maid/housewife

Children of Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Arvid	c. 1670	Flisby	February 26, 1758	Flisby
Bengt	March, 1674	Flisby	January, 1680	Flisby
Per	June, 1677	Flisby	May, 1738	Flisby
Gustaf	August, 1681	Flisby	February 3, 1746	Flisby
Johan	August, 1686	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

Ebbe Arvidsson was probably born in the early 1640s.¹⁷⁴ He was most likely born at Rickelstorp, a farm in eastern Flisby Parish.¹⁷⁵ His father was probably Arvid Nilsson¹⁷⁶ and his mother was probably Marit Brodsdotter.¹⁷⁷ He was probably baptized by Daniel Bengtsson, the vicar of Flisby Parish at the time. Ebbe had four siblings: Ingrid, Per, Marit, and Måns. He also had six older half-siblings: Brita, Anders, Brod,d Kristin, Nils, and Ingeborg.

The Name “Ebbe”

The male name “Ebbe” (ebb) has several possible origins. It was an old Danish short form of the name of *Asbjørn*, *Esbjörn*, or a short form of the German name *Ebehard*, which is composed of the words eber “wild boar” and hard “hard.” Since 1993, the name day of Ebbe in Sweden has been March 6th.

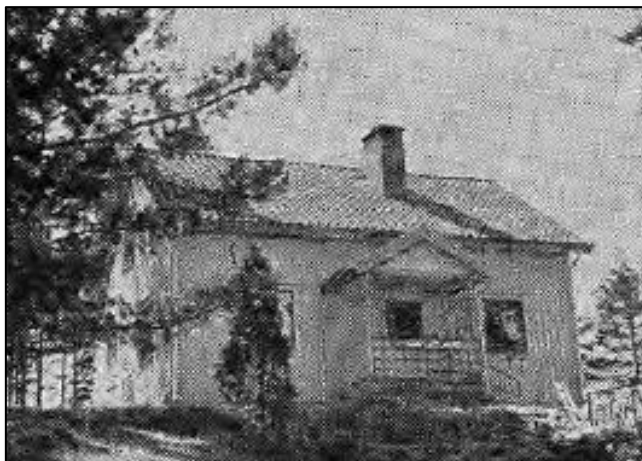
¹⁷⁴ Ebbe was probably around the same age as his wife Marit Bengtsdotter who was born in 1643. (Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 265).

¹⁷⁵ A farmhand named Ebbe was listed as living at Rickelstorp in 1667. (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1667, Image 35). Since the name “Ebbe” is quite unusual, this was probably Ebbe Arvidsson. Also, Ebbe was listed as a witness at the baptism of Nils in Rickelstorp’s daughter Kerstin on October 19, 1690 (Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 62), providing further evidence of Ebbe’s connection to Rickelstorp.

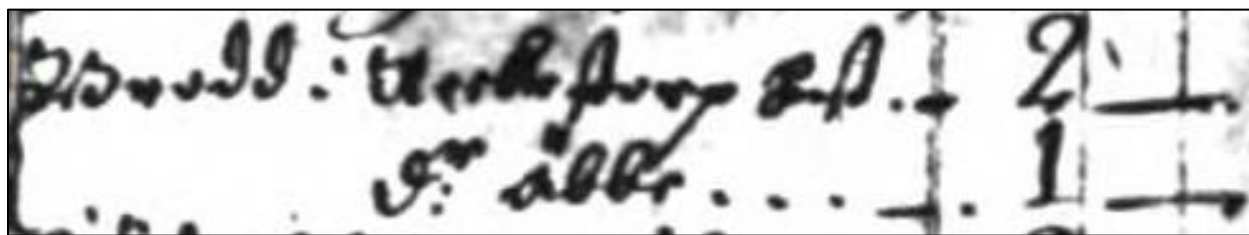
¹⁷⁶ Patronymic tradition informs us that Ebbe’s father was named Arvid. Several court records can be found for a man named Arvid Nilsson (Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:5 (1624-1644), Image 2510 and Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County Vol. EVIIAAAC:24 (1646-1660), Image 250) who lived at Rickelstorp in the mid-17th century and must have been Ebbe’s father.

¹⁷⁷ Marit Brodsdotter is listed as Arvid Nilsson’s wife in 1643 (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1643, Image 51), so she must have been Ebbe’s mother.

Ebbe probably grew up at Rickelstorp. His father Arvid was a farmer. Ebbe's family attended Flisby Church. By the time he was a teenager, Ebbe spent most of his time working in the fields. In February of 1663, Ebbe's father Arvid Nilsson passed away.¹⁷⁸ After Arvid's death, Ebbe's brother Brodd inherited Rickelstorp. In 1667, Ebbe was listed as a farmhand at Rickelstorp.¹⁷⁹



Rickelstorp, Flisby - The farm where Ebbe Arvidsson probably grew up in the mid- 17th century



Mantalslängd record showing Ebbe Arvidsson at Rickelstorp, Flisby Parish - 1667

Transcription:

Brodd i Rickelstorp hust. 2
dr. Äbbe 1

Translation:

Brodd in Rickelstorp and his wife. 2
Farmhand Ebbe 1

Missing Records from Flisby Churchbook Volume C:1



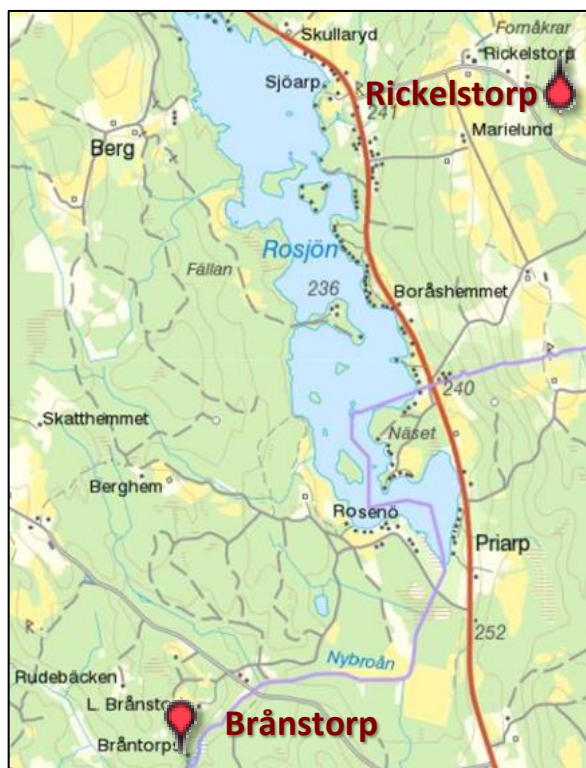
Although Flisby Parish's baptism, marriages, and burials started being recorded in in 1635, there are several gaps in the years during the 17th century. For example, no records from 1639 to 1645 exist, no baptism records from 1668 to 1671 exist, and no marriage records from 1666 to 1671 exist. Thus, several of the life events related to Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter aren't recorded, such as their baptisms, marriage, and the baptism of their eldest son Arvid.

¹⁷⁸ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 162

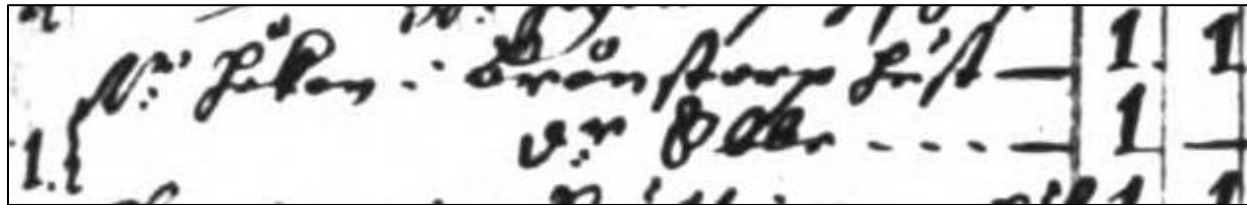
¹⁷⁹ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1667, Image 35

By 1670, Ebbe had left Rickelstorp and was now living at Brånstorp, a farm located less than a mile southwest of Rickelstorp. Here, Ebbe worked as a farmhand. During this time, a farmer named Håkan also lived at Brånstorp with his wife.¹⁸⁰ Ebbe may have lived with Håkan and his family.

While at Brånstorp, Ebbe probably met Marit Bengtsdotter. Marit was born around 1643.¹⁸¹ Her father's name was Bengt and her mother's name is unknown. Marit's father was most likely a farmer. Around 1670, Ebbe and Marit were married.¹⁸² They were probably married by Magnus Månsson Montilius, the vicar of Flisby Church at that time.



Map showing Rickelstorp and Brånstorp, Flisby



Mantalslängd record showing Ebbe Arvidsson at Brånstorp, Flisby Parish - 1670

Transcription:

Håkan i Brånstorp hust. __1 1
dr. Ebbe _____1__

Translation:

Håkan in Brånstorp and his wife. __1 1
Farmhand Ebbe _____1__

¹⁸⁰ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1670, Image 58

¹⁸¹ On her death and burial record from 1725, (Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 265) Marit is listed as 82 at the time her death, indicating that she was born around 1643.

¹⁸² Marit was listed as Ebbe's wife on her death and burial record (Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 265). While the marriage record for Ebbe and Marit doesn't exist, the Mantalslängder record from 1670 shows that Ebbe was still single. However, the death and burial record for Ebbe and Marit's eldest son Arvid indicates that he was born around 1670 (Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 605), which suggests that Ebbe and Marit were married sometime that year.



Brånstorp, Flisby - The farm where Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter lived in the early 1670s

After they were married, Ebbe and Marit continued to live at Brånstorp for at least four more years. The two probably lived in their own cottage where they started their family. Around 1670, Marit gave birth to a son named Arvid.¹⁸³ Ebbe and Marit's family attended Flisby Church. For the duration of the time that Ebbe lived at Brånstorp, he probably worked as a farmhand. By this time, he was probably in his early thirties.

Bengt in Brånstorp - Marit Bengtsdotter's Probable Father

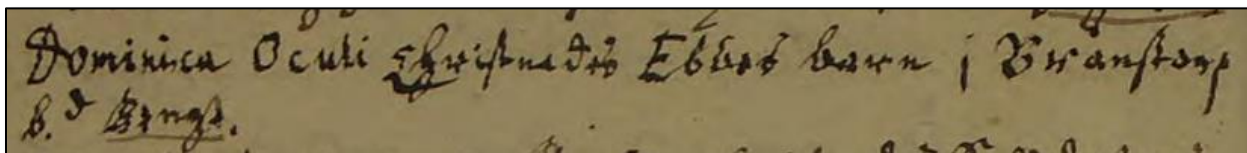
Records from the 1650s show that a farmer named Bengt lived at Brånstorp with his wife during the mid-17th century. Baptism records for two of Bengt's children exist:

- Johan – Baptized March 13, 1653 ¹
- Unnamed child - Baptized August 1, 1658 ²

¹ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 24

² Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 28

In late March of 1674, Marit gave birth to a son named Bengt. Bengt was baptized at Flisby Church on March 22nd.¹⁸⁴



Baptism record of Bengt Ebbesson - March 22nd, 1674

Transcription:

*Dominica Oculi christnades Ebbes barn i Brånstorp
b.d. Bengt*

Translation:

*Oculi Sunday christened Ebbe's child in Brånstorp
Named Bengt*

¹⁸³ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 605

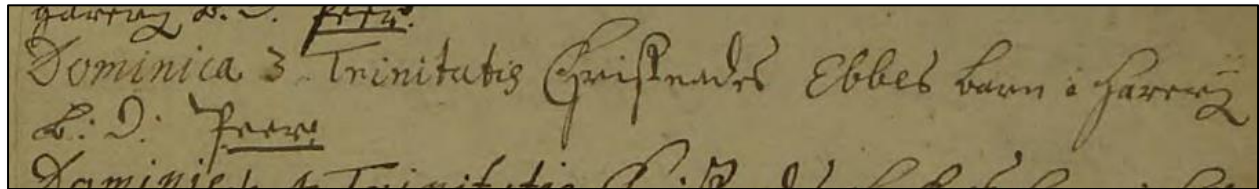
¹⁸⁴ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 41



Map of Hareryd, Flisby - The village where Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter lived in the late 17th century

By 1677, Ebbe and Marit's family had moved to Hareryd, a village in northeast Flisby.¹⁸⁵ At this time, there were three farms at Hareryd: Mellangården, Norrgården, and Sörgården. Ebbe and Marit's family lived at Hareryd Mellangården,¹⁸⁶ a farm located in the northwestern part of Hareryd. Several other farmers lived at Hareryd during this time, including the families of Bengt Nilsson, Daniel, Gunnar, Joen, Nils, Per, Olof, and Torsten.

In late June of 1677, Marit gave birth to a son named Per. On June 24th, Per was baptized at Flisby Church.¹⁸⁷



Baptism record of Per Ebbesson – June 24th, 1677

Transcription:

*Domnica 3 Trinitatis Christnades Ebbes barn i Hareryd
b.d. Paar*

Translation:

*The 3rd Sunday of Trinity christened Ebbe's child in Hareryd
Named Paar*

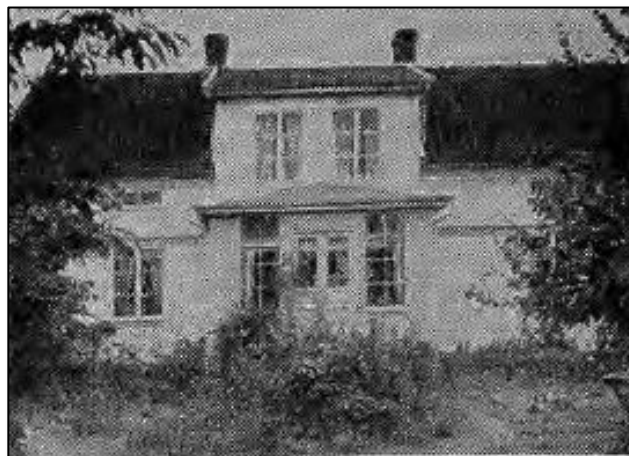
¹⁸⁵ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 43

¹⁸⁶ Marit Bengtsdotter's death and burial record (Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 265) states that she lived at Hareryd Mellangården.

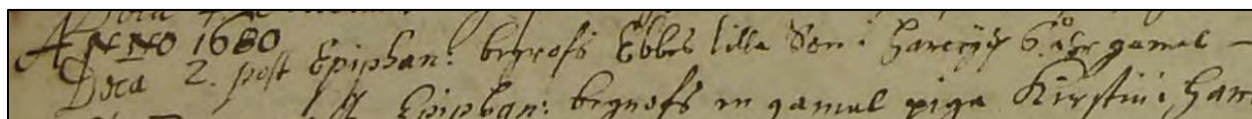
¹⁸⁷ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 43

Ebbe was a farmer at Hareryd Mellangården. He and Marit were probably friends with several of their neighbors that lived at Hareryd.

The 1680s opened to a rough start for Ebbe and Marit's family. In January of 1680, their six-year-old son Bengt died. The cause of his death is unknown. Bengt was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on January 18th.¹⁸⁸



House at Hareryd Mellangården, Flisby



Burial record of Bengt Ebbesson - January 18th, 1680

Transcription:

Anno 1680

Doc. 2 post Epiphan begrofs Ebbes lilla son i Hareryd 6 år gammal

Translation:

Year 1680

2nd Sunday past Epiphany buried Ebbe's little son in Hareryd 6 years old

Baptisms in which Ebbe Arvidsson was a Witnesses

- **January 6, 1690** - Baptism of Gunnar in Hareryd's son, Joen.¹
- **April 13, 1690**, - Baptism of Torsten in Hareryd's son Elias.²
- **October 19, 1690** - Baptism of Nils in Rickelstorp's daughter, Kerstin³
- **February 24, 1695** - Baptism of Joen in Bånkult's son, Joen.⁴

¹ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 60

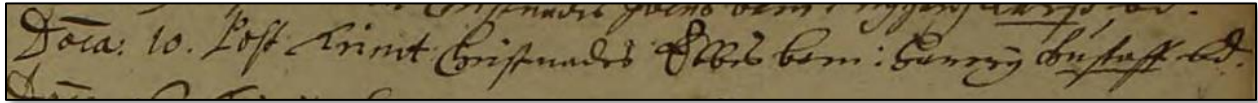
² Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 61

³ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 62

⁴ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 72

¹⁸⁸ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 180

In early August of 1681, Marit gave birth to another son named Gustaf. Gustaf was baptized at Flisby Church on August 7th.¹⁸⁹



Baptism record of Gustaf Ebbesson – August 7th, 1681

Transcription:

Doc. 10 Post Trinit. christnades Ebbes barn i Hareryd Gustaf b.d.

Translation:

The 10th Sunday after Trinity christened Ebbe's child in Hareryd named Gustaf

As a farmer, Ebbe worked from the early hours of the morning until sunset. He probably owned some cows, goats, and pigs.

Farming in 17th Century Sweden

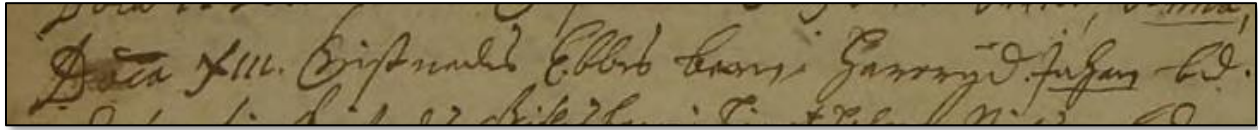
During the 17th century, changes were made in the feeding of livestock throughout Europe. Farmers started feeding livestock more grain around this time, which caused them to increase in size. The types of pigs and sheep that are raised at farms today did not exist in the 17th century. The term “corn” mostly referred to barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, and wheat. Although maize was cultivated in Portugal and Italy in the 17th century, the crop hadn't been introduced to Sweden yet.



Sketch of 17th century Swedish farmers

¹⁸⁹ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 47

Marit gave birth to her and Ebbe's youngest son Johan in late August of 1686. On August 29th, Johan was baptized at Flisby Church.¹⁹⁰



Baptism record of Johan Ebbesson – August 29th, 1686

Transcription:

Doc. 10 Post Trinit. christnades Ebbes barn i Hareryd Johan b.d.

Translation:

The 10th Sunday after Trinity christened Ebbe's child in Hareryd named Johan

In the 17th century, most of the people in Sweden were quite superstitious and believed in trolls, witches, and supernatural creatures. It's thus likely that Ebbe and his family were rather superstitious.

Ebbe Arvidsson's Frightful Experience

Ebbe Arvidsson picked up his ax and headed out to the forest behind his farm in Hareryd. The October nights in 1686 had become chilly and the family was running low on firewood quicker than anticipated. He kissed his wife Marit, and headed out into the deep woods. As he made the trek, Ebbe's mind started to fill with thoughts of stories he had heard many times since childhood. The woods of Sweden, he learned, were inhabited by many malevolent creatures. He felt that he might be putting himself in danger, but he had four children and a wife at home who needed him to provide heat for their home.

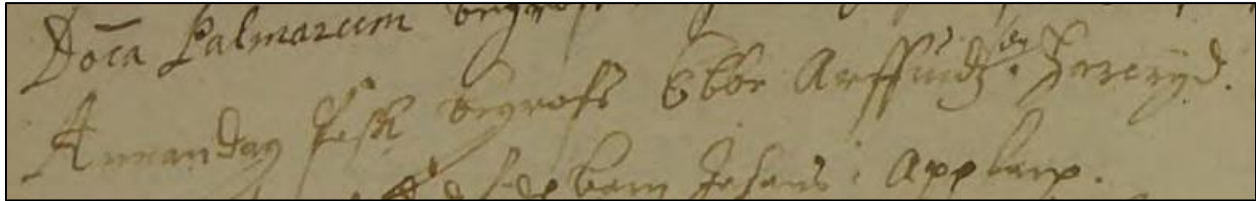
The light of the moon dissipated as the forest wood began to thicken. Ebbe decided not to delve further into the dark, lest he could not see. He spied a fine birch and he raised his ax to strike the first blow. Before he could follow through, he heard a loud snapping noise. He stood frozen in place. He had heard tell of people attacked by undead "draugur" in the woods, their bodies violently mutilated and flesh eaten. He stood unable to move for a moment, but then got his wits about him and continued. He raised the ax again and brought it down to meet the wood. At that very moment a dark figure descended from its hiding place in the tree, and Ebbe's heart nearly stopped. He scrambled away from the old birch and the suspected "draug", tripping over a fallen branch mere feet away from where he had been standing. Ebbe was sure he was about to be violently consumed, when he caught sight of the predator- a fat raccoon, who was jarred from the tree by the blows of the ax. Ebbe sat up, watching as the frightened raccoon scampered away. He finished his chore and headed home, amused with himself for letting his imagination run wild.

*By Rhonda Serafini

¹⁹⁰ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 52

By 1690, Ebbe and Marit were now middle-aged. Arvid, their eldest son, was now a twenty-year-old young man and worked as a farmhand. Per, their second eldest son, was thirteen and now old enough to help Ebbe in the fields. Their third eldest Gustaf was now nine years old, while their youngest son Johan was just four years old.

In late March of 1695, Ebbe Arvidsson passed away. The circumstances of his death are unknown. Ebbe was probably only in his fifties when he died. On March 25th, he was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church.¹⁹¹



Burial record of Ebbe Arvidsson – March 25th, 1695

Transcription:

Annandag Pask begrafs Ebbe Arvidsson i Hareryd.

Translation:

The day after Easter buried Ebbe Arvidsson in Hareryd.

Helpful Websites for Calculating Ecclesiastical Dates

The following websites are very useful when calculating Ecclesiastical dates or finding out what day of the week a certain date occurred on:

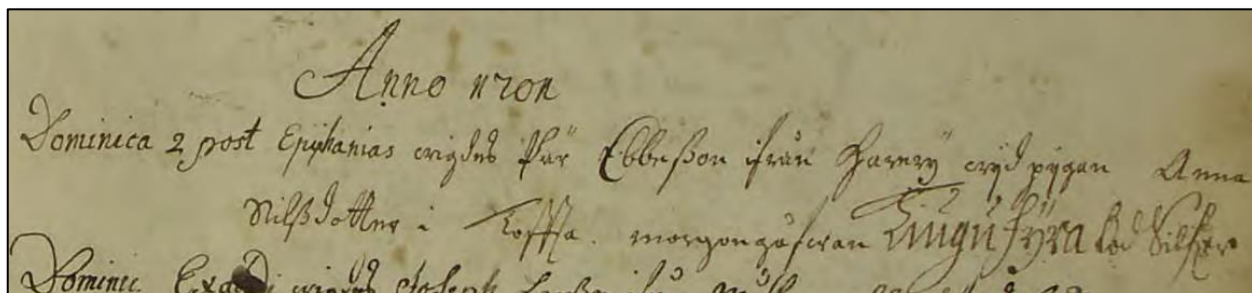
- http://people.albion.edu/imacinnnes/calendar/Ecclesiastical_dates.html
- <http://www.timeanddate.com/>

After Ebbe's death, Marit Bengtsdotter continued to live at Hareryd and raise her sons. Ebbe's death must have been tough for her, and her two oldest sons Arvid and Peder were probably of big assistance. At the time of Ebbe's death, Marit's third eldest son Gustaf was fourteen years old while her youngest son Johannes was only nine.

Around 1700, Marit's oldest son Arvid was married to a woman named Elin Bengtsdotter. After they were married, Arvid and Elin lived at Hareryd and raised a family there. Arvid and Elin had five children together: Ebbe (1701-before 1703), another son named Ebbe (1703-1769), Elizabeth (b. 1706), Karin (b. 1710), and Maria (1715-1750).

¹⁹¹ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 190

On January 13, 1701, Per Ebbesson, Marit's second eldest son, was married to a woman named Anna Nilsdotter from the farm Tofta in northwest Flisby.¹⁹²



Marriage record of Per Ebbesson and Anna Nilsdotter - January 13th, 1701

Transcription:

Anno 1701
Dominica 2 post Epiphania vigdes Pär Ebbesson ifrån Hareryd med pigan Anna
Nilsdotter i Tofta. Morgongåfva Tiugu fyra lod silfer

Translation:

Year 1701
The 2nd Sunday past Epiphany, married farmhand Per Ebbesson from Hareryd with maid Anna
Nilsdotter in Tofta. Morning Gift 24 lod silver

After Per married Anna, he moved to Tofta to raise a family with her. Per and Anna had eight children: Ebbe (b. 1701), Nils (b. 1703), Swän (b. 1706), Maria (b. 1709), Anna (b. 1712), Elizabeth (1714-before 1719), Elizabeth (b. 1719), and Johannes (b. 1721). In the early 18th century, Per served as a churchwarden for Flisby Church for 10 years.¹⁹³

Children of Per Ebbesson and Anna Nilsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Ebbe	February 16, 1701	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Nils	April 19, 1703	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Swän	February 2, 1706	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Maria	April 8, 1709	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Anna	February 11, 1712	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Elizabeth	November 13, 1714	Flisby	Before 1719	Flisby
Elizabeth	March 10, 1719	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Johannes	December 18, 1721	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

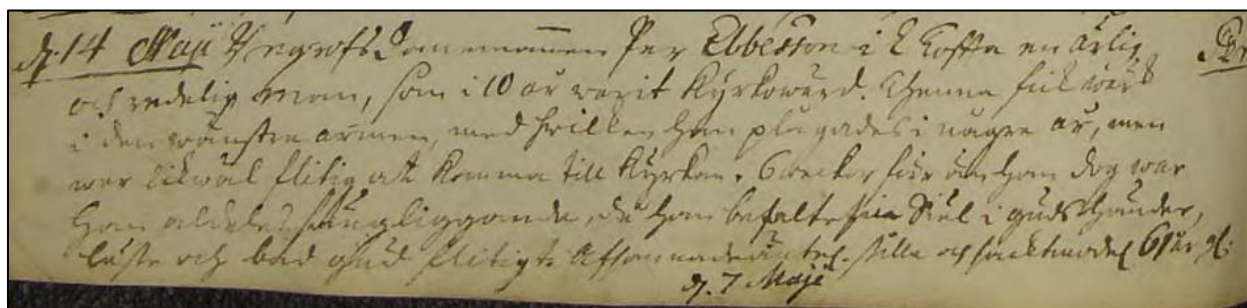
¹⁹² Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 159

¹⁹³ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 288

Per was known as an “honest and upright man.” Around 1736, he developed pains in his left arm. In early April of 1738, Per became bedridden. Six weeks later, Per died at Tofta at the age of 61 on May 7th. He was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on May 14th.¹⁹⁴



Lilla Tofta, Flisby - Where Per Ebbesson lived in the early 18th century



Death and burial record of Per Ebbesson - May 14th, 1738

Transcription:

d. 14 Maji Begrofs danemannen Per Ebbesson i L. Tofta, en ärlig och redelig man, som i 10 år varit kyrkowärd. Thenna fick wärk i den vänstre armen, med hwilken han plågades i någre år, men war likwäl flitig at komma till kyrkan. 6 veckor före än han dog war han aldeles sängliggande, då han befalte siäl i Guds händer, läste och bad gud flitigt. Afsomnade äntel. stilla och sacktmodel, 61 åhr gl.
d. 7 Maji

Per

Translation:

On May 14th the farmer Per Ebbesson in Lilla Tofta was buried. He was an honest and upright man, who was a church warden for 10 years. He got pain in his left arm, from which he was tormented for a couple of years, but he was diligent to come to church. 6 weeks before he died he was bedridden. So he ordered his soul in God's hands, he prayed to God diligently. Finally he passed away calm and gentle at the age of 61 years old on May 7th.

Per

¹⁹⁴ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 288

On June 5, 1710, Marit's third eldest son Gustaf was married to a woman named Elin Larsson from Norra Sommarstugan.¹⁹⁵ Sometime after they were married, Gustaf and Elin moved to the farm Norra Sönderängen, located just east of Hareryd.



Marriage record of Gustaf Ebbesson and Elin Larsdotter - June 5th, 1710

Transcription:

Vigdes i Flisby Åhr 1710

*Dominica SS Trinity 1710 som var den 5 Juni, vigdes drangen Gustaf Ebbesson
i Hareryd och pigan Elin Larsdotter i Norra Sommarstugan.
dessa skola boo uti Hareryd Södragård*

Morgongåfva Tiugu fyra lod silfer

Translation:

Married in Flisby Year 1710

*Dominica SS Trinity Sunday 1710 which was the 5th of June, married farmhand Gustaf
Ebbesson in Hareryd and maiden Elin Larsdotter in Norra Sommarstugan.
They shall live in Hareryd Södragård.*

Morning Gift 24 lod silver

Children of Gustaf Ebbesson and Elin Larsdotter

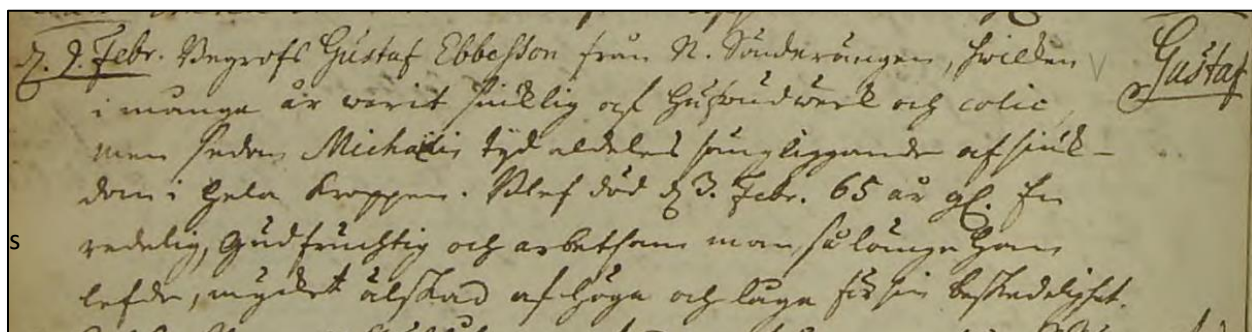
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Ebbe	August 1, 1711	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Johannes	July 21, 1714	Flisby	June 21, 1769	Flisby
Maria	March 15, 1716	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Lars	October 31, 1717	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Elisabeth	December 27, 1722	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

¹⁹⁵ Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 174

Gustaf and Elin had at least five children: Ebbe (b. 1711), Johannes (1714-1769), Maria (b. 1716), Lars (b. 1717), and Elisabeth (b. 1722). Gustaf was known high and low for his modesty and was a hardworking and pious man. At the end of his life, Gustaf was ill and suffered from headaches and colic. By September of 1745, he was so sick that he was bedridden. On February 3, 1746, Gustaf Ebbesson passed away at the age of 65. Gustaf was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on February 9th.¹⁹⁶



Norra Sönderängen, Flisby - Where Gustaf Ebbesson lived in the early 18th century



Death and burial record of Gustaf Ebbesson - February 9th, 1746

Transcription:

d. 9 Febr. Begrofs Gustaf Ebbesson från N. Sönderängen, hwilken
i många år varit siuklig af hufvudvärk och colic
men sedan Michaelis tid aldeles säng liggande af siukdom
i hela kroppen. Blef död d. 3 Febr. 65 år gl. En
redelig, Gudfruchtig och arbetsam man, så länge han
lefde, mycket älskad af höga och låga för sin beskedelighet.

Gustaf

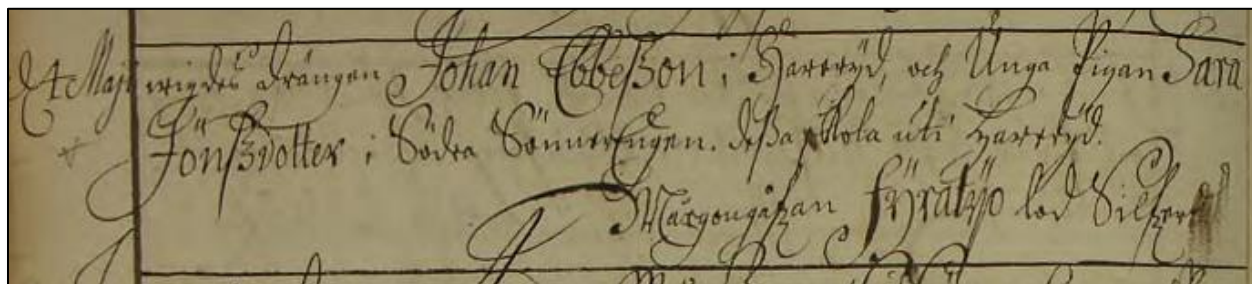
Translation:

On February 9th Gustaf Ebbesson from Norra Sönderängen was buried. For
many years he was sick from headache and colic. But since St. Michael's
Day (Sep. 29th) he was bedridden from illness in all his body. He died on
February 3rd at the age of 65. As long as he lived he was an upright, pious,
and hardworking man. He was much appreciated by high and low for his modesty.

Gustaf

¹⁹⁶ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 306

Marit's youngest son Johan was married to a woman named Sara Jönsdotter from Södra Sommarstugan on May 4, 1716.¹⁹⁷



Marriage record of Johan Ebbesson and Sara Jönsdotter - May 4th, 1716

Transcription:

*d 4 Maj vigdes drangen Johan Ebbeson i Hareryd och ungga pigan Sara Jönsdotter i Södra Sommarstugan. skola boo uti Hareryd.
Morgongåfva 40 lod silfer*

Translation:

*The 4th of May married farmhand Johan Ebbesson in Hareryd and young maiden Sara Jönsdotter in Södra Sommarstugan. The couple shall live in Hareryd.
Morning gift 40 lod silver*

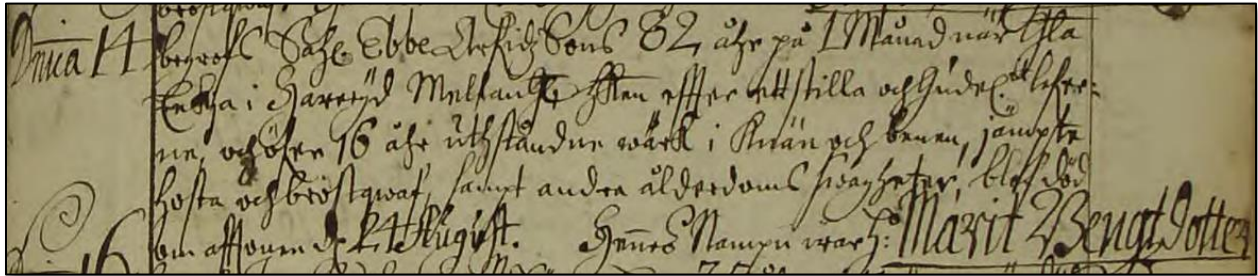
After they were married, Johan and Sara raised a family at Hareryd. The two had ten children together: Maria (b. 1718), Karin (born and died in 1720), Ebbe (b. 1721), Elizabeth (b. 1724), Johannes (1727-1728), Sven (born and died in 1729), Karin (born and died in 1730), Anna (b. 1732), Kirstin (b. 1736), and Jöns (b. 1739). It's unknown when Johan Ebbesson died.

Children of Johan Ebbesson and Sara Jönsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Maria	July 5, 1718	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Karin	July 4, 1720	Flisby	Nov. 22, 1720	Flisby
Ebbe	Nov. 30, 1721	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Elizabeth	May 30, 1724	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Johannes	June 19, 1727	Flisby	January, 1728	Flisby
Sven	January, 1729	Flisby	February, 1729	Flisby
Karin	January 10, 1730	Flisby	April 29, 1730	Flisby
Anna	January 7, 1732	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Kirstin	August 29, 1736	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Jöns	March 22, 1739	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

¹⁹⁷ Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 188

Marit Bengtsdotter spent the remainder of her days at Hareryd Mellangården. For the last sixteen years of her life, she developed several ailments, such as coughing, pain in her legs and knees, and shortness of breath. According to her death and burial record, Marit lived a calm and Godly life. On August 24, 1725, Marit passed away at the age of 82. She was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on August 29th.¹⁹⁸



Death and burial record of Marit Bengtsdotter - August 29th, 1725

Transcription:

*Dnica 14 begrofs Sahl. Ebbe Arfvidssons 82 åhr på 1 Månad när gla
Enkja i Hareryd Mellangd, Hken eftter ett stilla och gudel.it lefverne,
och öfver 16 åhr uthstånden wärk i knän och benen, jämpte
hosta och bröstqwaf, samt andra ålderdoms swagheter, blef död
om aftonen d. 24 August. Hennes namn war H: Marit Bengtsdotter.*

Translation:

*On the 14th Sunday past Trinity 1725, the late Ebbe Arvidsson's
widow in Hareryd Mellangården, aged 82 years except for 1 month, was buried.
after a calm and Godly life, but with outstanding pain in her knees and legs,
together with coughing and shortness of breath, and other old-age for over 16
years, she died in the evening of August 24th. Her name was Marit Bengtsdotter.*

The Pious Values of Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter's Family

Several of members of Ebbe and Marit's family are spoken well of in their death and burial records. According to Johannes Styrenius, the vicar of Flisby Church in 1725, Marit Bengtsdotter "lived a calm and Godly life." Per Ebbesson, Ebbe and Marit's second eldest son to survive into adulthood, was described as an "honest an upright man" on his death and burial record. Likewise, Gustaf Ebbesson, Ebbe and Marit's third eldest son to survive into adulthood, was known as a hardworking and pious man who was "appreciated high and low for his modesty." These records indicated that Ebbe and Marit's family were hardworking, modest and deeply pious people.

¹⁹⁸ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 265

Quiz on Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter

1. What was probably the name of Ebbe Arvidsson's father?
2. What year was Marit Bengtsdotter born?
 - a. 1640
 - b. 1641
 - c. 1642
 - d. 1643
3. What parish did Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter live in?
 - a. Bälaryd
 - b. Barkeryd
 - c. Flisby
 - d. Marbäck
4. What farm did Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter raise their family at?
 - a. Hareryd
 - b. Rickelstorp
 - c. Hillerstorp
 - d. Tällö
5. How many children did Ebbe and Marit have together?
 - a. Four
 - b. Five
 - c. Six
 - d. Seven
6. What was the name of Ebbe and Marit's eldest son?
7. What was the name of Arvid and Elin's son who died when he was six?
8. What was the name of Ebbe and Marit's youngest son?
9. What year did Ebbe Arvidsson die?
10. What year did Marit Bengtsdotter die?

Answers: 1. Arvid Nilsson 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. Arvid 7. Bengt 8. Johannes 9. 1695 10. 1725

Bengt Nilsson and Ingeborg Joensdotter

Name	Bengt Nilsson	Name	Ingeborg Joensdotter
Born	c. 1638	Born	c. 1639
Place	Unknown	Place	Unknown
Died	December 31, 1709	Died	November 18, 1722
Place	Flisby	Place	Flisby
Occupation	Farmer	Occupation	Maid/housewife

Children of Bengt Nilsson and Ingrid Joensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Unnamed child	Unknown	Unknown	August, 1674	Flisby
Nils	January, 1675	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Elin	February or March, 1677	Flisby	September 2, 1739	Flisby
Joen	May, 1683	Flisby	February 4, 1750	Flisby
Karin	April, 1686	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

Bengt Nilsson was born around 1638.¹⁹⁹ It's unknown where he was born, but there's a good chance that he was born in Flisby Parish. His father's name was Nils and his mother's name is unknown.

In 1638...

- The Queen of Sweden was Christina, the King of France was Louis XIII, and the King of England was Charles I.
- At the Treaty of Hamburg, France paid Sweden for its military contributions during the Thirty Years War.
- The colony of New Sweden was founded in Delaware, America.
- Louis XIV of France was born.
- The Treaty of Hartford was signed, ending the conflict between British American colonists and the Pequot tribe.

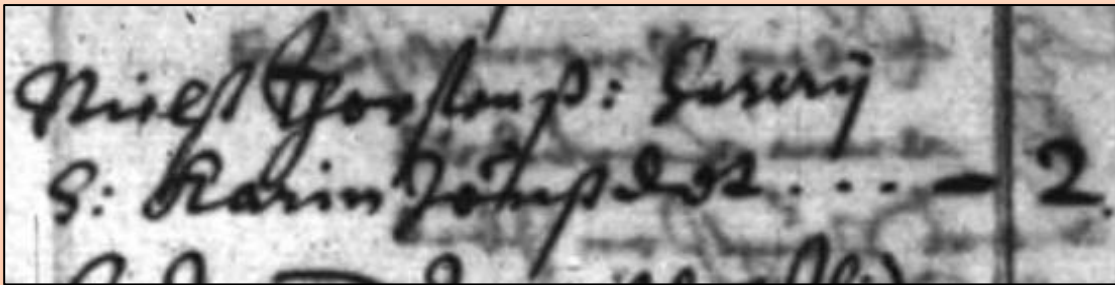
The Name "Bengt"

"Bengt" (baengt) has been common male name in Sweden since the 11th century. The name derives from the Latin name *Benedict*, which means "the blessed." The name day of Bengt in Sweden is March 21st.

¹⁹⁹ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 235

Nils Torstensson and Karin Jönsdotter - Bengt Nilsson's Possible Parents

In the 17th century, people didn't move as much in Sweden and families frequently stayed at the same farm for generations. Thus, it's possible that Bengt Nilsson's parents also lived at Hareryd. Patronymic tradition informs us that Bengt's father was named Nils. A census record from 1643 shows that a married couple named Nils Torstensson and Karin Jönsdotter lived at Hareryd during this time.¹ The two were the appropriate age to be Bengt's parents and had a daughter named Marit that was born in 1635.² Another clue which suggests that Nils and Karin were Bengt's parents is that Bengt's youngest daughter was named Karin and people frequently named their children after their parents in Old Sweden. In November of 1674, a Nils in Hareryd died³, and this was probably Nils Torstensson. Karin Jönsdotter's burial record can't be found. Of course, Nils and Karin were extremely common names at the time, so it's very uncertain if they were Bengt's parents.



Mantalslängd record showing Nils Torstensson and Karin Jönsdotter at Hareryd, Flisby Parish - 1643

Transcription:

*Nils Torstens. i Hareryd
h. Karin Jönsdot._____2*

Translation:

*Nils Torstensson in Hareryd
Wife Karin Jönsdotter_____2*

¹ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year: 1643, Image 52

² Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 7

³ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 172

As a young adult, Bengt most likely worked as a farmhand. At some point in the 1660s or early 1670s, Bengt was married to Ingeborg Joensdotter. Ingeborg was born around 1639.²⁰⁰ It's unknown where she was born. Her father's name was Joen and her mother's name is unknown.

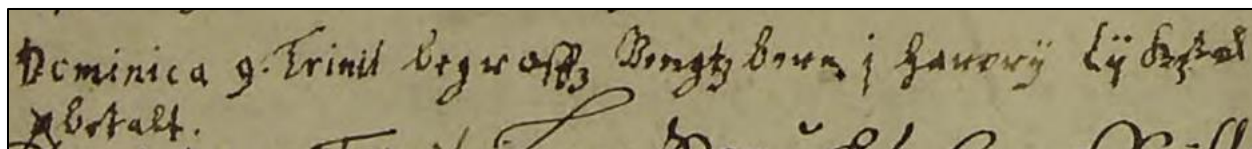
²⁰⁰ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 259

By 1674, Bengt and Ingeborg were living at Hareryd, a village in northeast Flisby Parish.²⁰¹ At this time, there were three farms at Hareryd: Mellangården, Norrgården, and Sörgården. Bengt and Ingeborg's family lived at Hareryd Norrgården,²⁰² a farm located in the southwestern part of Hareryd. Several other farmers lived at Hareryd during this time, including the families of Ebbe Arvidsson, Daniel, Gunnar, Joen, Nils, Per, Olof, and Torsten.



Hareryd Norrgård, Flisby - The farm where Bengt Nilsson and Ingeborg Joensdotter lived in the late 17th century

At this time, Bengt and Nilsson were already parents to an unnamed child. In August of 1674, this child died and was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on August 9th.²⁰³



Burial record of unnamed child of Nils Bengtsson and Ingeborg Joensdotter - August 9th, 1674

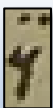
Transcription:

*Dominica 9. Trinit begrofs Bengts barn i Harerj. Ljksod
xbetalt.*

Translation:

The 9th Sunday past Trinity buried Bengt's child in Hareryd. Burial unpaid.

The Old Spelling of "Hareryd"



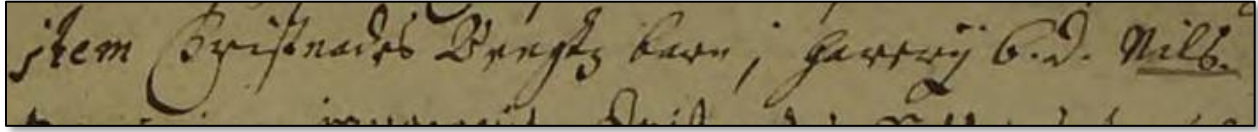
In several records from the 17th century, the village Hareryd is spelled "Harerj." The use of diaeresis (letters with dots over them) in Sweden was more common during this time.

²⁰¹ It's very possible that Bengt and Ingeborg were living at Hareryd much earlier than this, but the first known record of them there is from 1674.

²⁰² Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 235

²⁰³ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 172

In late January of 1675, Ingeborg gave birth to a son named Nils. Nils was baptized at Flisby Church on January 31st.²⁰⁴ Nils was named after Bengt Nilsson's father.



Baptism record of Nils Bengtsson - January 31st, 1675

Transcription:

ibdm (Dominica Septuag). christnades Bengts barn i Harerj b.d. Nils

Translation:

The same day (Septuagesima Sunday) christened Bengt's child in Hareryd, named Nils



Medieval painting in Flisby Church

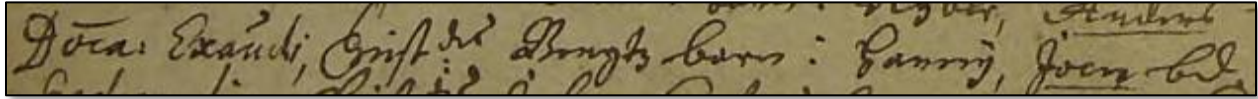
Bengt and Ingeborg's family attended Flisby Church. Every Sunday morning, they traveled over a mile south to attend services there. Since 1657, the vicar of Flisby Church was Magnus Månsson Montilius. Montilius probably baptized Bengt and Ingeborg's eldest two children. In 1676, Lars Carlsson Wallenius became the vicar of Flisby Church. Wallenius probably baptized Bengt and Ingeborg's youngest three children.

Various Ecclesiastical Dates in the Swedish Church

- **Cantate Sunday** - The fourth Sunday after Easter.
- **Esto Mihi Sunday** - The Sunday before Ash Wednesday.
- **Exaudi Sunday** - The Sunday in the octave of Ascension or the fifth Sunday after Pentecost.
- **Invocavit Sunday** - The first Sunday in Lent.
- **Jubilante Sunday** - The third Sunday after Easter.
- **Oculi Sunday** - The third Sunday in Lent.
- **Septuageisma Sunday** - The third Sunday before Lent.
- **Reminiscere Sunday** - The second Sunday in Lent.

²⁰⁴ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 41

In late February or early March of 1677 Ingeborg gave birth to a daughter named Elin. On March 4th, Elin was baptized at Flisby Church.²⁰⁵ In May of 1683, Ingeborg gave birth to son named Joen. Joen was baptized at Flisby Church on May 20th.²⁰⁶ Joen was named after Ingeborg's father.



Baptism record of Joen Bengtsson - May 20th, 1683

Transcription:

Doca. Exaudi christnades Bengts barn i Hareryd, Joen b.d.

Translation:

Exaudi Sunday christened Bengt's child in Hareryd, named Joen

Bengt and Elin's family lived in a small wooden cottage at Hareryd. It's unknown if they lived in a small one-room cottage or if they lived in a larger, two-story cottage, but they probably lived in a smaller cottage.

17th Century Swedish Cottages

Although most cottages from the 17th century were torn down long ago in Sweden, a few of them still exist throughout the Swedish countryside. The wooden rectangular design of these cottages is the same as cottages from the 18th and 19th centuries. Several parishes still have cottages from the 17th century. Today, some 17th century Swedish cottages have been moved to open air museums.

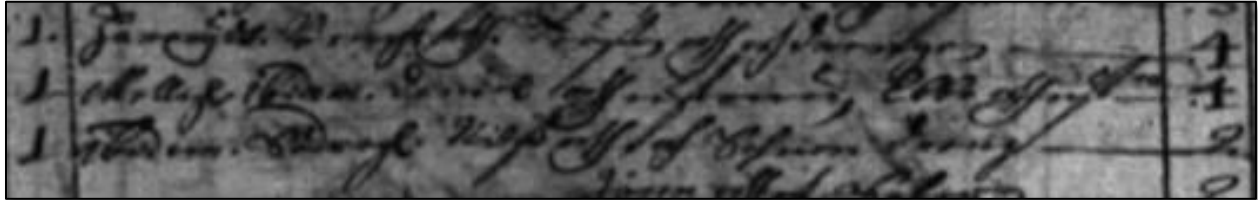


Toftastugan - A 17th century cottage located in Nässjö Parish

²⁰⁵ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 43

²⁰⁶ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 48

Bengt and Ingeborg were probably good friends with several of their neighbors at Hareryd. While Bengt spent his days in the working fields of Hareryd with the other farmers from the village, Ingeborg spent a lot of her time with the village's other housewives. Bengt and Ingeborg regularly celebrated various festivals at Hareryd with their neighbors.



Mantalslängd record showing Bengt Nilsson and Ingeborg Joensdotter's family at Hareryd, Flisby Parish - 1685

Transcription:

1. Harerydh Bengt ochH(ustrun). Törstn ochH(ustrun) och drenger__4
1. Mellang. ibidem. daniel och hustrun, Ebbe och hust^m____4
1. ibidem Söderg. Nilss ochH(ustrun) och Sohnen dreng____2

Translation:

1. Hareryd: Bengt and his wife, Torsten and his wife and farmhands__4
1. Hareryd Mellangård: Daniel and wife, Ebbe and wife____4
1. of the same place Södergård, Nils and wife and their son farmhand__2

The Length of Village Festivals in Old Sweden

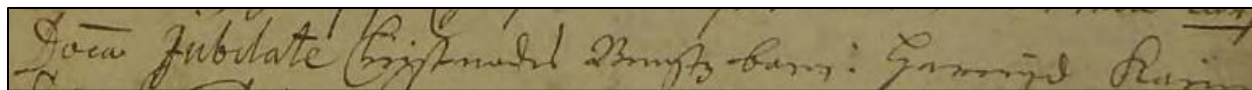


Sketch of a 17th century Swedish village

“All important family events, too, were celebrated with a feast, to which the villagers invited each other. Whether a mournful occasion or joyful, the whole village had to celebrate it. Theirs was the fellowship of participation. As a rule, a single day did not suffice. It called for several, and perhaps nights too. A wedding feast went on day and night, only interrupted by the intermittent need for a few hours' sleep.”

Source: Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People*, page 197

Ingeborg gave birth to a daughter named Karin in late April of 1686. Karin was baptized at Flisby Church on April 25th.²⁰⁷



Baptism record of Karin Bengtsdotter - April 25th, 1686

Transcription:

Doga. Jubilate christnades Bengts barn i Hareryd, Karin

Translation:

Jubilate Sunday christened Bengt's child in Hareryd, Karin

During the autumns at Hareryd, Bengt and Ingeborg's family were busy with the harvest and preparing for the long winter ahead.

Harvest Season at Hareryd*

It was August and harvest time in Hareryd. The sun was shining; there was not a cloud in the sky. Bengt Nilsson in Norrgården prayed that the nice summer weather would last; rain may ruin the harvested crops. Early in the morning, Bengt and his neighbors gathered at Norrgården. They started their hard-working day with a glass of schnapps and then they headed for the wheat fields. The men had sharp-bladed scythes with long handles to cut down the wheat. The women followed, making hard-tied bundles of wheat to protect the crop from rain.

At noon, Bengt's wife Ingeborg approached, carrying big baskets. Her nine-year-old daughter Elin was carrying baskets too, and her three-year-old son Joen ran alongside them. All the harvesters, men and woman, gathered around Ingeborg and Elin, gazing into the baskets. There was oat soup and salt fish, bread and butter, milk and schnapps. They all ate and drank; this was a moment of well-earned rest.

"I want to work too!" little Joen exclaimed.

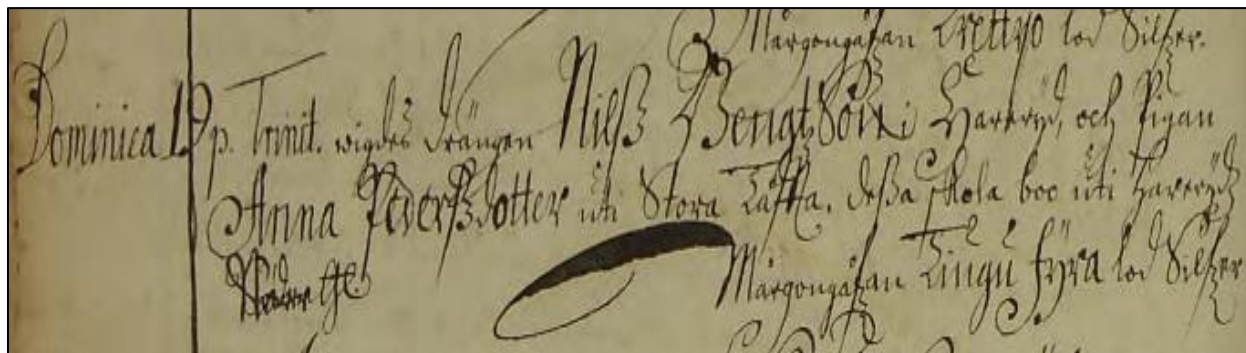
"You are too small," Elin replied to her little brother, "But just wait. When the grass harvest is done, we can all jump in the hay on the hay loft. We can even sleep there if we want!" Ingeborg packed the remaining food into her baskets and the working team returned to the fields. It was hot and they were sweating, but they knew it was necessary work.

*By Christina Tu vesson Lindaryd

²⁰⁷ Flisby Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1700), page 51

Around 1700, Bengt and Ingeborg's oldest daughter Elin was married to a man named Arvid Ebbesson from Hareryd Mellengård. After they were married, Elin and Arvid lived at Hareryd and raised a family there. Arvid and Elin had five children together: Ebbe (1701-before 1703), Ebbe (1703-1769), Elizabeth (b. 1706), Karin (b. 1710), and Maria (1715-1750).

On October 20, 1707, Bengt and Ingeborg's oldest son Nils was married to a woman named Anna Pedersdotter from the farm Tofta in northwest Flisby.²⁰⁸



Marriage record of Nils Bengtsson and Anna Pedersdotter -October 20th, 1707

Transcription:

*Dominica 19 p. Trinit. vigdes drängen Nils Bengtsson i Hareryd och pigan
Anna Pedersdotter i Stora Täfte. Dessa skola boo uti Hareryd
Mellengård Morgongåfva Tiugu fyra lod silfer*

Translation:

*The 19th Sunday past Trinity 1707, married farmhand Nils Bengtsson in Hareryd and maiden
Anna Pedersdotter in Stora Täfte. The couple lives in Hareryd
Mellengård. Morning gift was 24 lod silver.*

After they were married, Nils and Anna lived at Hareryd. They had at least two children, Elin (b. 1710) and Anna (b. 1714). It's unknown when Nils Bengtsson died.

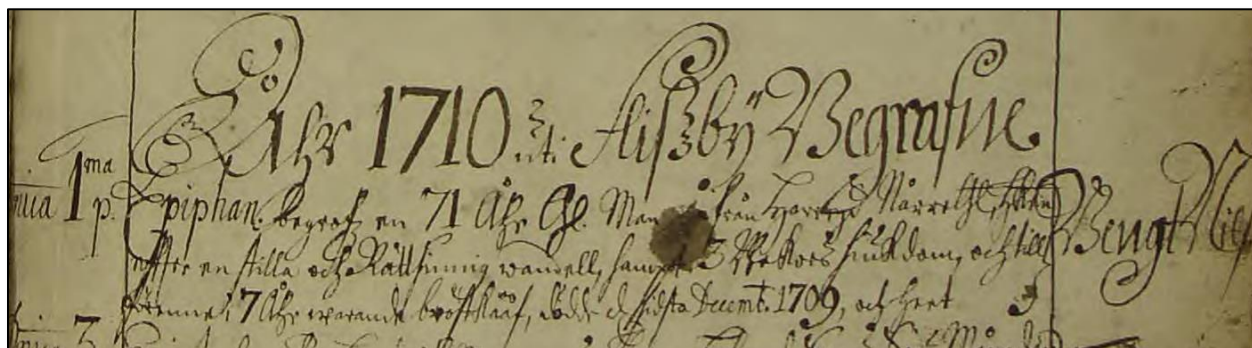
Children of Nils Bengtsson and Anna Pedersdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Elin	December 1, 1710	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Anna	January 30, 1714	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

²⁰⁸ Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 188

By the end of the 1700s, Bengt and Ingeborg were now in their early 70s and all their children were grown up. Bengt and Ingeborg's two sons, Nils and Joen, still lived at Hareryd at this time, as did their daughter Elin. It's unknown whatever happened to their daughter Karin.

In December of 1709, Bengt Nilsson fell ill and suffered from shortness of breath for three weeks. On December 31st, he passed away. Bengt was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on January 9, 1710.²⁰⁹



Death and burial record of Bengt Nilsson - January 9th, 1710

Transcription:

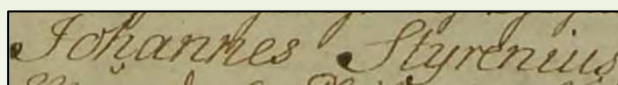
Åhr 1710 uti Flisby Begräfne
Dominica 1^{ma} p. Epiphani. begrafts en 71 åhr gl. man ifrån Hareryd Norregd, hann
efter en stilla och rättsinnig wandel, sampt 3 wekors sjukdom och tillsamma 7 Bengt Nilsson
åhr warande bröstkvaf, dödde d. sidsta Decemb. 1709, och heet

Translation:

Year 1710 Burials in Flisby
On the 1st Sunday past Epiphany, a 71 years old man from Hareryd Norregård was buried,
after a calm and just life, and after 3 weeks of being ill and all together 7 Bengt Nilsson.
years of shortness of breath died on the last day of December 1709 and named

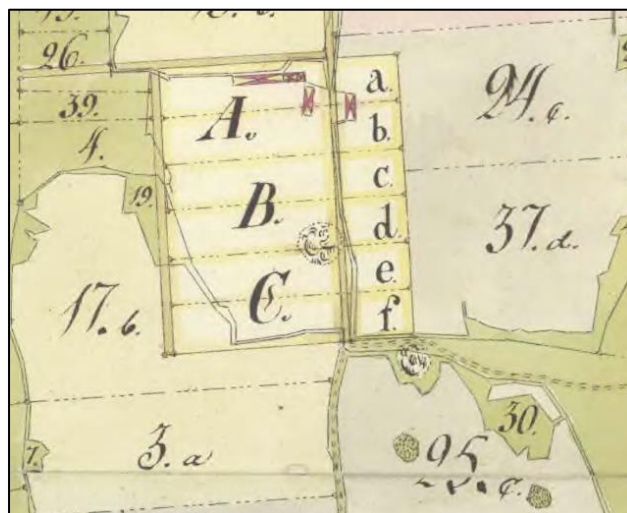
The Beautiful Calligraphy of Johannes Styrenius

Out of all of the old records that the High family's ancestors are found in, the most impressive calligraphy appears in the early 18th Century records from Flisby and Norra Solberga parishes. These records were written by Johannes Styrenius, the vicar of Flisby and Norra Solberga parishes from 1703 to 1733. Styrenius's beautiful calligraphy exhibits long strokes, ornate details, and is very legible. Several of the records associated with the families of Bengt Nilsson and Ingeborg Joensdotter, Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter, and Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter were written by Styrenius.

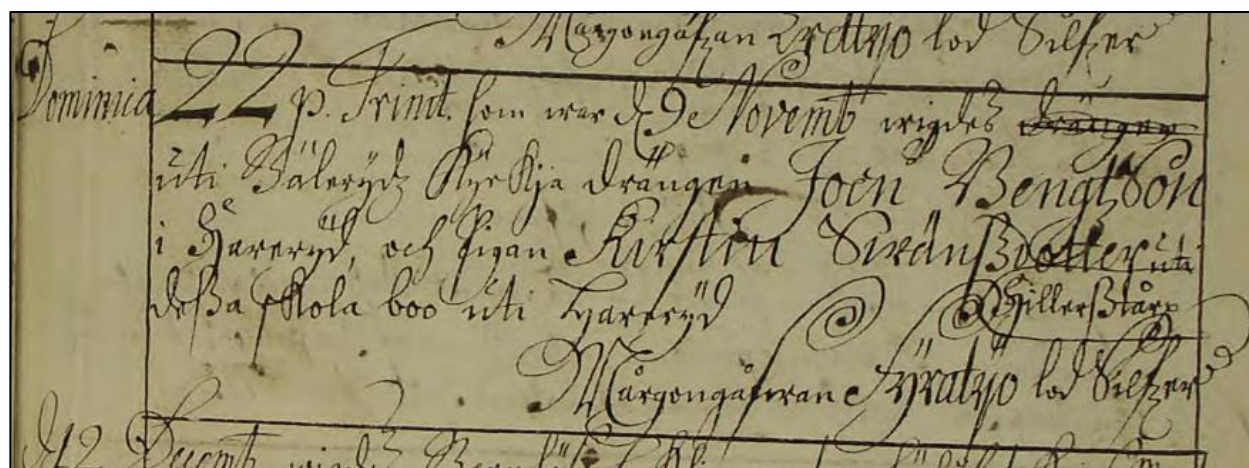


²⁰⁹ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 235

After Bengt's death, Ingeborg continued to live at Hareryd Norrgården. She now had several grandchildren. On November 9, 1718, Ingeborg's youngest son Joen was married to a woman named Kirstin Swänsdotter from the farm Hillerstorp in Bälaryd Parish. Joen and Kirstin were married at Bälaryd Church.²¹⁰



1806 Map of Hareryd


Marriage record of Joen Bengtsson and Kirstin Swänsdotter - November 9th, 1718

Transcription:

*Dominica 22 p. Trinit. som var 9 Novemb. vigdes
uti Bälaryds kyrka drängen Joen Bengtsson
i Hareryd och pigan Kirstin Swänsdotter uti
Dessa skola boo uti Hareryd Hillerstorp
Morgongåfva fyratio lod silfer*

Translation:

*22nd Sunday past Trinity, the 9th of November, married
in Bälaryd Church, Joen Bengtsson in
Hareryd and Kirstin Swänsdotter of Hillerstorp.
The couple shall live in Hareryd.
Morning gift was 40 lod silver.*

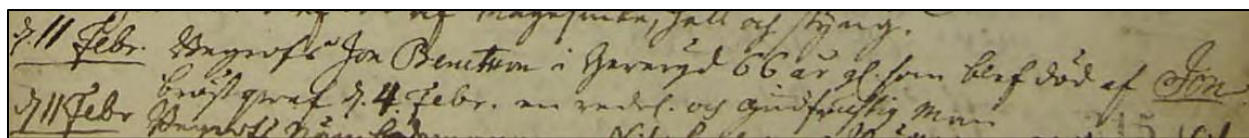
²¹⁰ Flisby Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 193

After they were married, Joen and Kirstin lived at Hareryd Norrgården. Here, they raised a family and had seven children: Elin (b. 1719), Bengt (b. 1722), Swän (b. 1725), Ingeborg (b. 1727), Nils (b. 1729), Johannes (b. 1731), and Samuel (b. 1734).

Children of Joen Bengtsson and Kirstin Swänsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Elin	December 9, 1719	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Bengt	May 18, 1722	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Swän	April 29, 1725	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Ingeborg	August 23, 1727	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Nils	May 16, 1729	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Johannes	April 29, 1731	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Samuel	January 3, 1734	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

Joen Bengtsson lived at Hareryd Norrgården for his entire life. On February 4, 1746, Joen passed away at the age of 66 after suffering from shortness of breath. He was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on February 11th. According to his death and burial record, Joen was “an honorable and godly man.”²¹¹



Death and burial record of Joen Bengtsson - February 11th, 1746

Transcription:

11 Febr begrofs Jon Benctsson i Hareryd 66 åhr gl. som blev död af
bröstqvaf 4 Febr. en redel. och Gudfruchtig man.

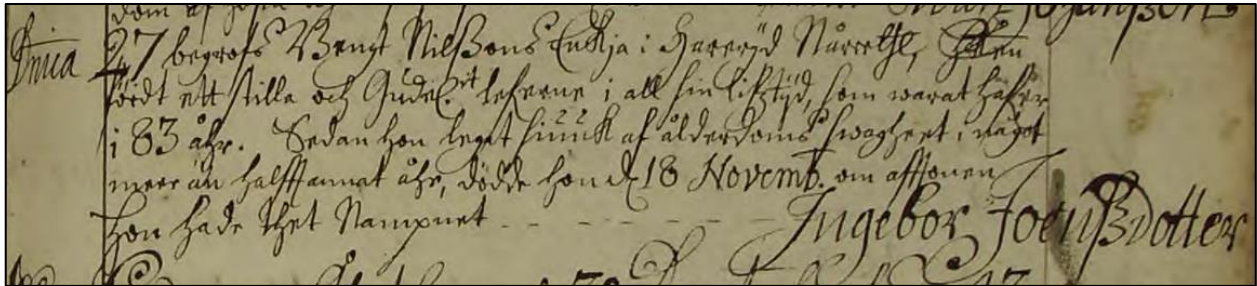
Jon

Translation:

On February 11th, Jon Bengtsson in Hareryd, 66 years old was buried: He died from Jon
shortness of breath on February 4th. An honorable and Godly man.

²¹¹ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 315

Ingeborg Joensdotter spent her final days at Hareryd Norrgården. Around the spring of 1721, she became ill. On the evening of November 18, 1722, Ingeborg passed away at the age of 83. She was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on November 25th. According to her death and burial record, Ingeborg lived a “calm and devoted life.”²¹²



Death and burial record of Ingeborg Joensdotter - November 25th, 1722

Transcription:

Dnica 27 begrofs Bengt Nilssons Enkja i Hareryd Närregd. Honn fördt ett stilla och Gudel.it lefverne i all sin lifztijd, som warat hafver i 83 åhr. Sedan hon legat siuuk af ålderdomsswagheet i något meer än halfftannat åhr, dödda hon d. 18 Novemb. om afttonen, Hon hade thet nampnat - - - - - Ingebor Joenßdotter

Translation:

On the 27th Sunday past Trinity, Bengt Nilsson's widow in Hareryd Norrgården was buried. She has lived a calm and devoted life, through all her 83 years. Having suffered from old-age and weakness for the last 1½ year, she died on November 18th in the evening. She carried the name - - - - - Ingeborg Joensdotter

Quiz on Bengt Nilsson and Ingeborg Joensdotter

1. Around what year was Bengt Nilsson born?
2. What was the name of the parish that Bengt and Ingeborg lived?
3. What was the name of the farm that Bengt and Ingeborg lived?
4. What was the name of Bengt and Ingeborg's youngest son?
5. What year did Ingeborg Joensdotter die?

Answers: 1. 1638 2. Flisby 3. Hareryd Norragården 4. Joen 5. 1722

²¹² Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 259