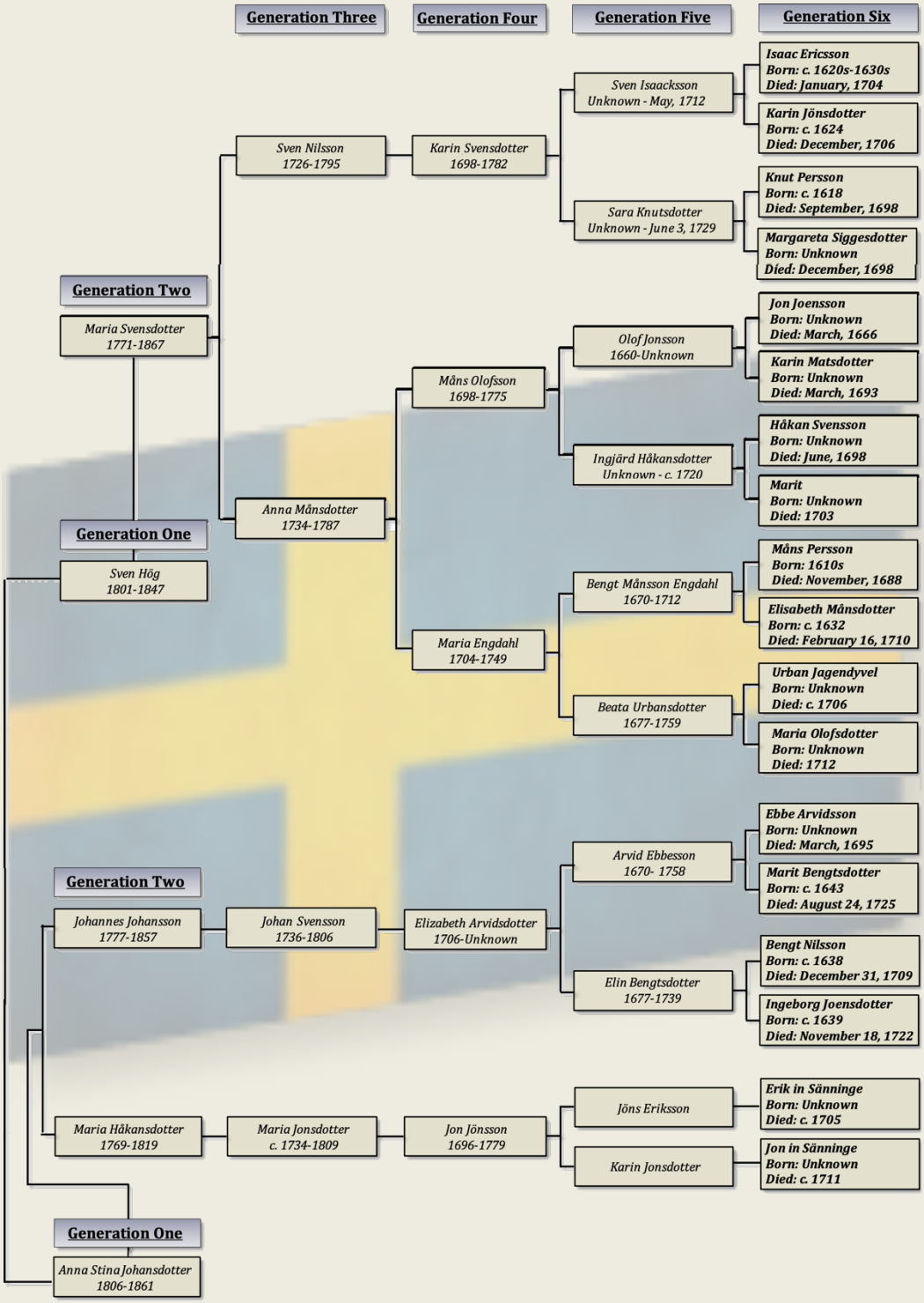
The High Family's Swedish Ancestors

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



1610-1725

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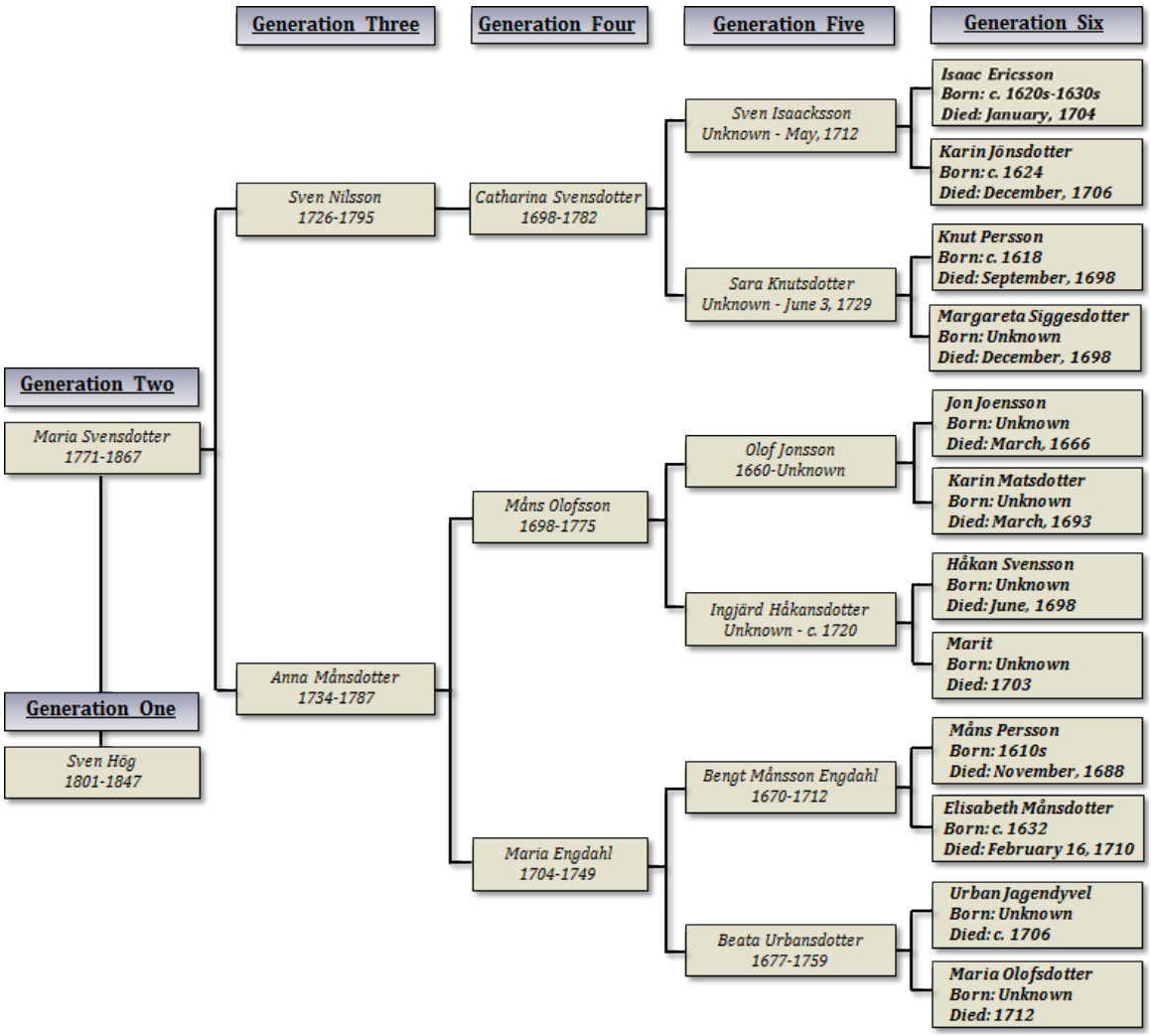
Discovering the 3rd Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

By Jeffrey High – May 1st, 2017
Updated March 5th, 2025

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.

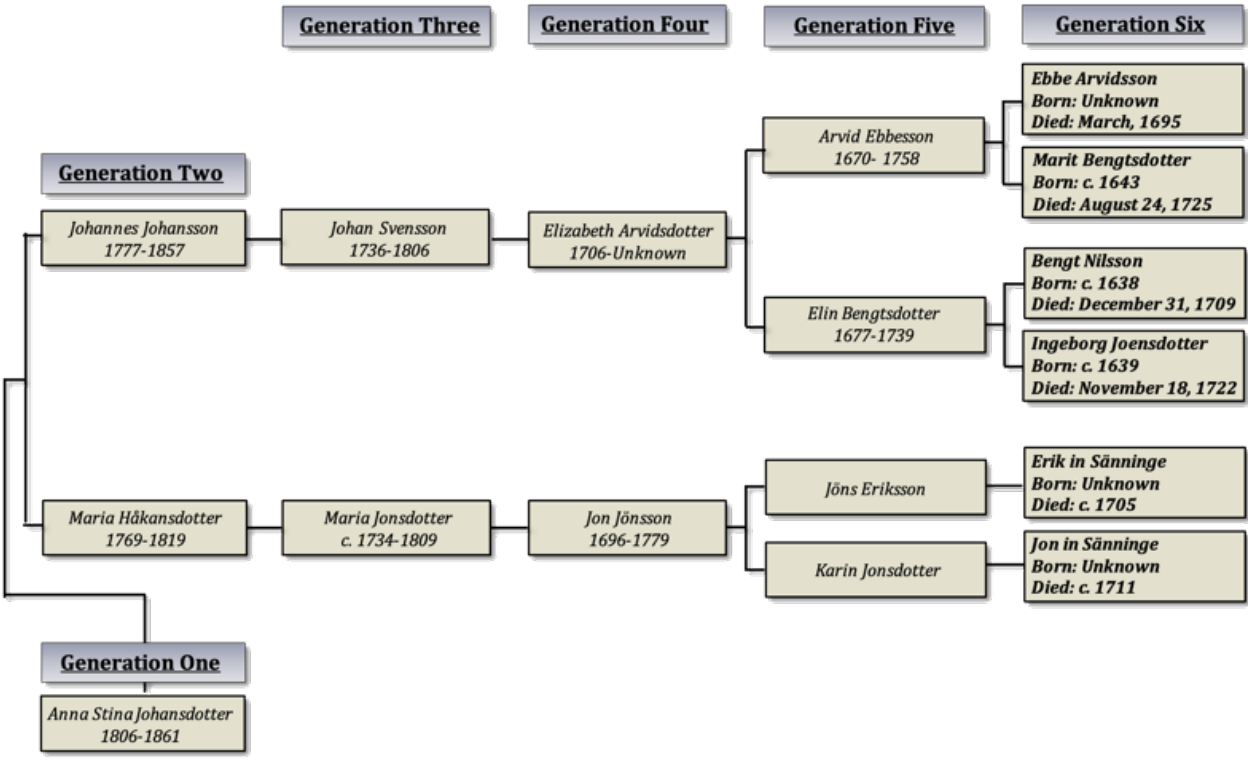


This chart shows twelve of the 3rd great-grandparents of Sven Hög

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

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

One thing I noticed in my researcher is that as I got further back into the 17th century, it became increasingly common for multiple generations of a family to live at the same farm. Marit Bengtsdotter was the last of Sven and Anna Stina's known ancestors to have died, dying in 1725.



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

Near the end of 2024, I discovered two more of Anna Stina's 3rd-great-grandparents: two tenant farmers named Erik (the father of Jöns Eriksson) and Jon (the father of Karin Jonsdotter) who lived at the farm Sänninge in western Linderås Parish. Neither of the two's surnames are known, but it's likely that Erik's last name was "Jönsson." Erik and Jon continued the trend of several generations of family members living at the same farm. With the discovery of them, I learned that at least four generations of Anna Stina's ancestors lived at Sänninge. One theory I have is that Erik and Jon were related. This is because it was so common for neighbors at farms in 17th century Sweden to be related to each other. Perhaps they were brothers or cousins? If so, that would make Jöns Eriksson and Karin Jonsdotter first or second cousins.

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 File[1], 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, and his Sven was probably born sometime in the early 1750s. 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.

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.

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

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 website[3] 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.

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 found[4], 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 Hårds (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.

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

Re: Karin Gjordsdotter in Aggarp

B

britt-marie.kronstrand@telia.com <britt-marie.kronstrand@telia.com>
Thursday, June 9, 2016 at 8:32 AM
To: Jeff High

You replied to this message on 6/9/16, 11:26 AM. Show Reply

Hi Again!!!

I have read your mail and if I understand you right you want me to help you find the book Silfving, Jean, 1887-1969 Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon..... ??? I made a search on Libris and It's possible for me to order it to my library and borrow it for some weeks. I can't find it anywhere for sale. I will go there this afternoon and place an order for it and we can see if it's anything usefull in it. Hope I understand your request right...

I tell you more later when I have been to the library.

Britt-Marie

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 Hårds (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.

Silfving's book informed me of numerous court records which describe Knut Persson's various legal problems. In addition to having a legal dispute over property at Aggarp with his brother Jacob, Knut wasn't able to afford the upkeep of Aggarp, and eventually he had to sell it to a nobleman named Christer Duse. Silfving's book also mentioned a Royal Letter from 1659 which mentions Knut Persson (and states that his father was Per Jacobsson), as well as a Governor's Inspection which occurred at Aggarp in 1690. Upon learning of these things, I contacted Riksarkivet and obtained images of all the court records which mention Knut Persson, the 1659 Royal Letter which mentions him, and the Governor's Inspection of Aggarp. Silfving's book also made me aware that Knut Persson had a son named Isak.

Östenson's article was helpful in letting me know that Knut Persson and Margareta Siggesdotter were married in 1642. It also informed me of court records from 1669 and 1672 which mention land exchanges that were made between Knut and Margareta with some of their siblings.

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

In January of 2017, discovered a few other interesting facts about Knut Persson; Knut served as a churchwarden, had two other sons named Sigge and Måns, and lived at the estate Sjöryd in the 1640s and 1650s.

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 *The Introduced Swedish Nobility*.
May 26, 2016	I obtain images of several of Knut Persson's military records.
June 17, 2016	I obtain images of the book *Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad* by Jean Silfving that contains detailed information on the family of Knut Persson.
June 27, 2016	I obtain the article "Jacob Hårds (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 17th 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 Jordebok 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 website[5] 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 website[6] 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 website[7] also provided information on Ingjärd 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 Ingjärd, Håkan and his wife had at least three other children: Anna, Elin, and Sven.

On June 2, 2016, I found a website[8] 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 Ingjärd 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 Rotering och utskrivningslängder record that show Håkan Svensson at Äskhultasmålen, 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 Rotering 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

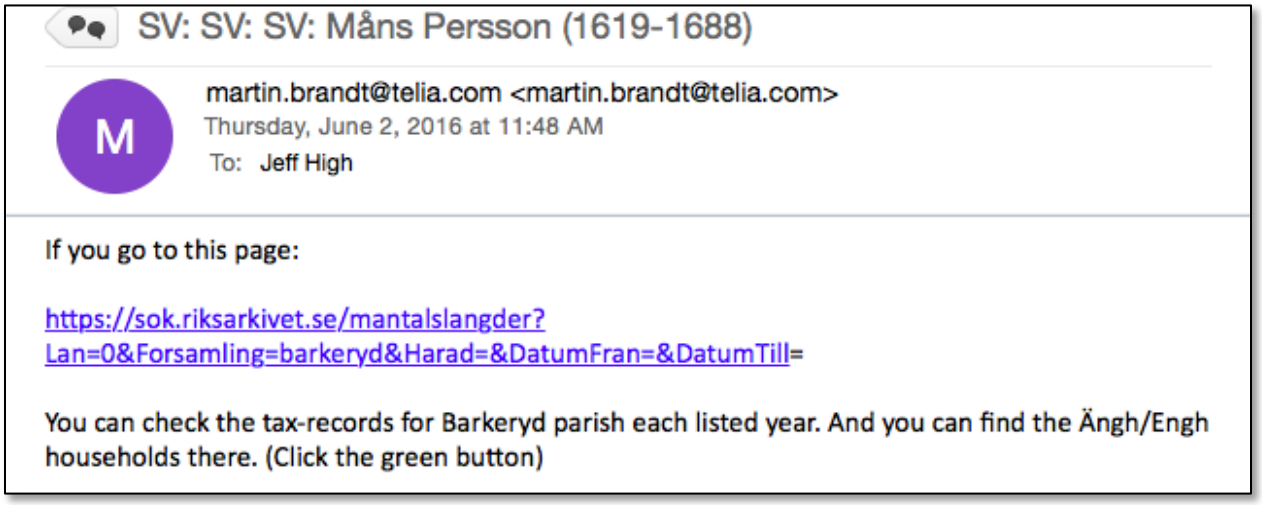
When I first learned about Bengt Månsson Engdahl from the website that my distant relative Gunnar Tonquist had developed[9], I also learned that Bengt's father was Måns Persson. Måns was a crown forester who lived at Äng, Barkeryd Parish in the 17th century. He died there in 1688.

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 website[10] 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)

M

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/Engh households 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 3rd 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 website[11], 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 Gransäng[12], 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 website[13] 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

K

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 website[14], 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 3rd 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 online[15] 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 website[16] 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 Nilsdotter 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.

Discovering Erik in Sänninge

On October 29, 2024, I discovered Erik in Sänninge on the same day that I discovered his son Jöns Eriksson. Shortly after learning about Jöns Eriksson, I checked the Landskontor record he was listed in from 1696, which showed him living at Sänninge Mellangård, Linderås. I noticed that a farmer named Erik was also listed at Sänninge Mellangård until 1705. Taking patronymic tradition into account, the fact that both Jöns and Erik lived at the same farm, and that several generations of family members often lived at the same farm in Sweden during the 17th century, I deduced that Erik (whose last name is unknown) must have been Jöns's father. The same day, I looked over the list of baptisms, marriages, and deaths involving the inhabitants of Sänninge (going back to 1690) which my researcher Rhonda had compiled and found that Erik's daughter Ingri was born in 1693.

After I discovered Erik, I had my researcher Thomas, compile a list of every Landskontor or Mantalslängder record that showed Erik at Sänninge, and found that the earliest Mantalslängd record which showed him there was from 1673. I noticed that the 1681 Mantalsad record listed two men named Erik at Sänninge: Erik Jönsson and Erik Börjesson. Considering that Erik had a son named Jöns, that children in Sweden were usually named after relatives such as grandparents in 17th century Sweden, and that there is no evidence which suggests that Erik had a son named Börje, I made an educated guess that Erik's surname was "Jönsson."

I also had Thomas compile a list baptisms, marriages, and deaths involving the inhabitants of Sänninge from 1689 until the start of Linderås's records, and found that Erik had a daughter named Gertrud who was born in 1665.

Timeline of Research on Erik in Sänninge

October 29, 2024	I discover the identity of Erik in Sänninge. The same day, I obtain an image of the baptism record of Erik's daughter Ingri.
August - October 2024	I obtain images of all the Landskontor and Mantalslängder records from 1680 to 1705 that mention Erik.
January 11, 2025	I obtain images of the baptism record of Erik's daughter Gertrud, the burial record of Erik's mother, and a Mantalslängd record that shows Erik at Sänninge in 1673. I also find a Mantalslängd record that shows two men named Erik at Sänninge in 1681: Erik Jönsson and Erik Börjesson,

Discovering Jon in Sänninge

I learned about Jon in Sänninge on the same day that I discovered his daughter Karin Jonsdotter through her marriage record to Jöns Eriksson. Shortly after this, I checked the Landskontor record where Jöns Eriksson was listed at Sänninge Mellangård, Linderås, and noticed that a farmer named Jon was also listed at Sänninge Mellangård until 1711. Taking into account the same considerations as Erik in Sänninge (patronymic tradition, both Karin and Jon living at the same farm, and that families often lived at farms for several generations in 17th century Sweden), I came to the conclusion that Jon (whose last name is unknown) must have been Karin's father.

The same day I discovered Jon, I looked over the list of baptisms, marriages, and weddings of Sänninge that Rhonda had compiled for me and saw a marriage record for a Jon Jonsson to Ingri Andersdotter from 1704. Taking patronymic tradition into account, I deduced that this was probably Jon's son.

Looking over the Landskontor and Mantalslängder records made me discover that Jon had at least three other daughters named Anna, Brita, and Ingeborg, and at least three other sons named Börje, Lars, and Per.

After my researcher Thomas compiled a list of Landskontor and Mantalslängder records for Sänninge going back to 1669, I learned that Jon had lived there since at least 1673. Looking over the list of baptisms, marriages, and deaths involving the inhabitants of Sänninge from 1660 to 1690, I found that Jon may have had several other children, as well as a wife who died in 1688. Since there was another farmer named Joen (or Jöns) living at Sänninge during this time, I couldn't be certain of this.

Timeline of Research on Jon in Sänninge

October 29, 2024	I discover the identity of Jon in Sänninge. The same day, I obtain an image of the marriage record of Jon's son Jon Jonsson.
August - October 2024	I obtain images of all the Landskontor and Mantalslängder records from 1680 to 1711 that mention Jon. After looking these over after discovering Jon's identity, I find that in addition to Karin, he had children named Anna, Brita, Ingborg, Börje, Lars, and Per. I also learn that he had a wife named Karin.
January 11, 2025	I obtain an image of a Mantalslängd record showing Jon at Sänninge in 1673. I also learn of several children who Jon may have been the father of, and that he may have had a wife who died in 1688.

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 men 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 Siggesdotter'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 *The Vasa* 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.

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 Tuvesson 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.
- **Martin Brant**, a distant Swedish relative, for providing me with information related to Håkan Svensson and Marit, Måns Persson and Elisabeth Månsdotter, and Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter.
- **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."
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- **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

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 27, 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 3, 1709

Events in the Lives of Ebbe Arvidsson and Marit Bengtsdotter		
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 11, 1710
Death of Ingeborg Joensdotter	November 18, 1722	November 29, 1722

Events in the Life of Erik in Sänninge		
Event	**Date of Event (Julian Calendar)**	**Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)**
Baptism of Erik's daughter Gertrud	February 26, 1665	March 8, 1665

Events in the Lives of Jon in Sänninge		
Event	**Date of Event (Julian/Swedish Calendar)**	**Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)**
Burial of Jon's possible first wife	March 18, 1688	March 28, 1688
Marriage of Jon Jonsson (Jon's son) to Ingri Andersdotter	October 16, 1704	October 26, 1704

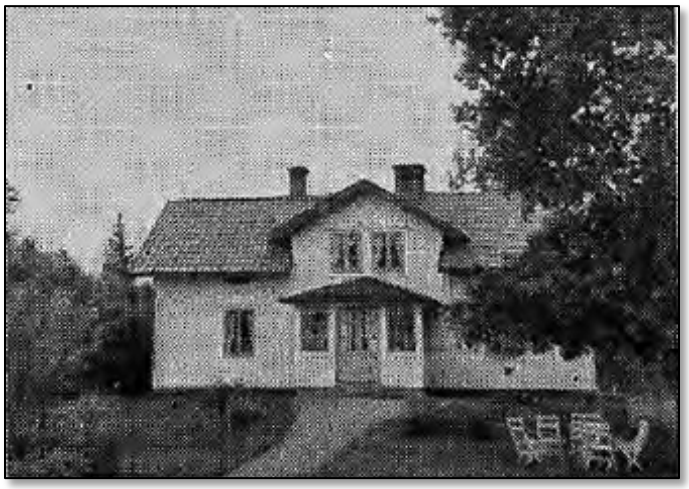
Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter

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?

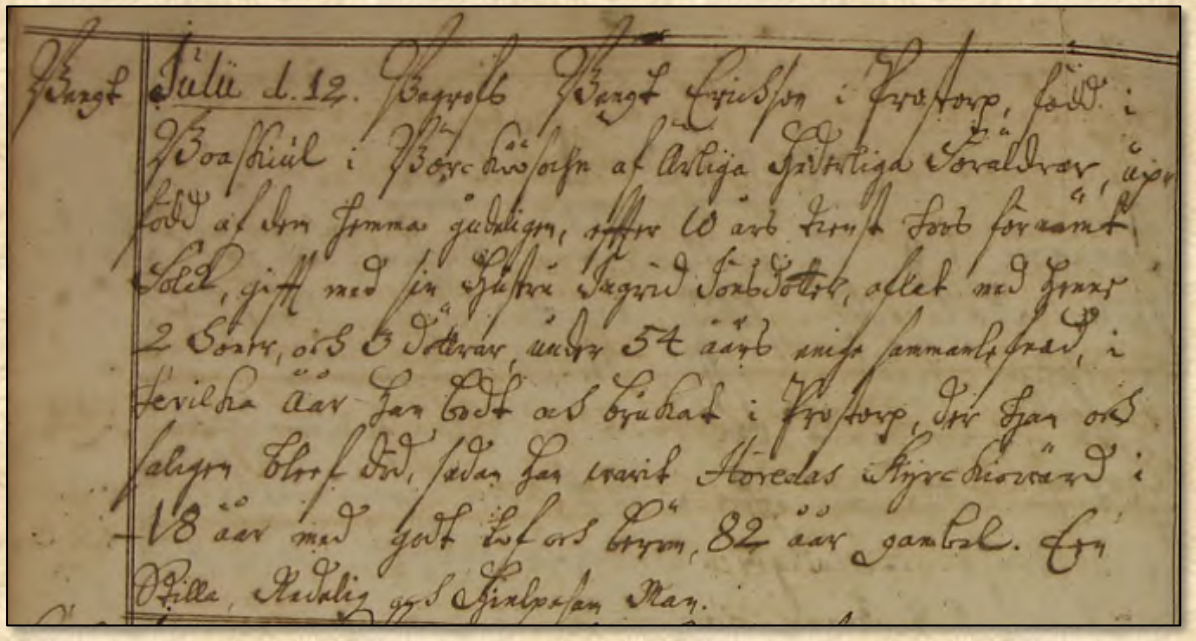
According to Isaac Ericsson's burial record from January 31, 1704, he was 67 years old at the time of his death[1], inferring that he was born around 1636. The burial record of his wife Karin Jönsdotter states that the two were married for 50 years[2], which means that they were married around 1653. 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 Prostorp 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

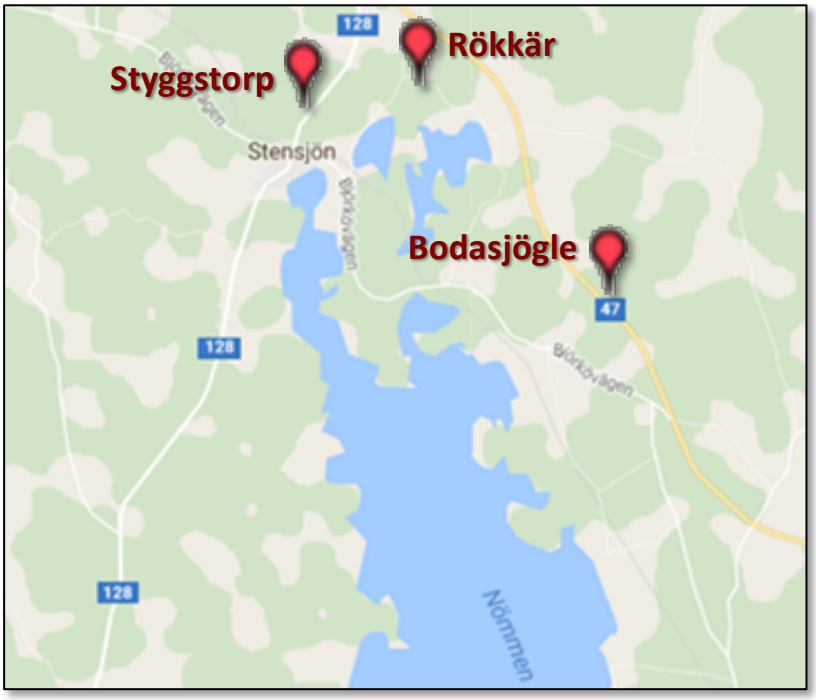


Burial record of Bengt Ericsson - July 12th, 1703

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 Svensson[19] and her mother was Kirstin Månsdotter[20]. 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 *sexman*, a church officer, for Björkö Church.

It's likely that Isaac and Karin knew each other for most of their lives since Bodasjögle 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

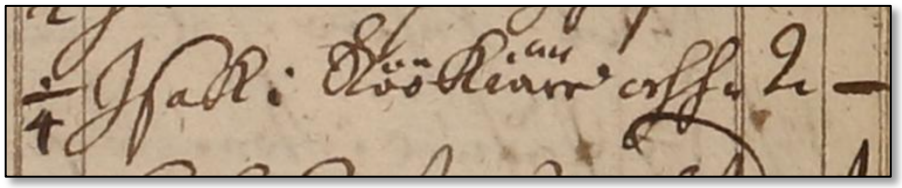
[19] Karin's burial record states that she was born at Styggstorp and patronymic tradition tells us that her father's name was Jöns. A man named Jöns Svensson lived at Styggstorp in the early 17th century, (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, 1650, Image 210), so he must have been Karin's father.

[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:

¼ Isak i Rödkiär och h. 2

Translation:

¼ 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.

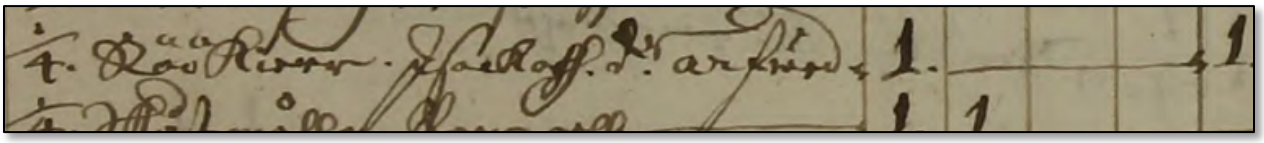
[22] Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, 1665, page 353

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).[25] Isaac and Karin's son Arvid continued to live at Rökkär and was a farmhand there in the 1690s.[26]



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

Transcription:

¼ Rökkiär Isaac och h. dr. Arfvid 1.__ __ __1

Translation:

¼ (Mantal) Rökkär Isaac and wife, farmhand Arvid 1.__ __ __1

---

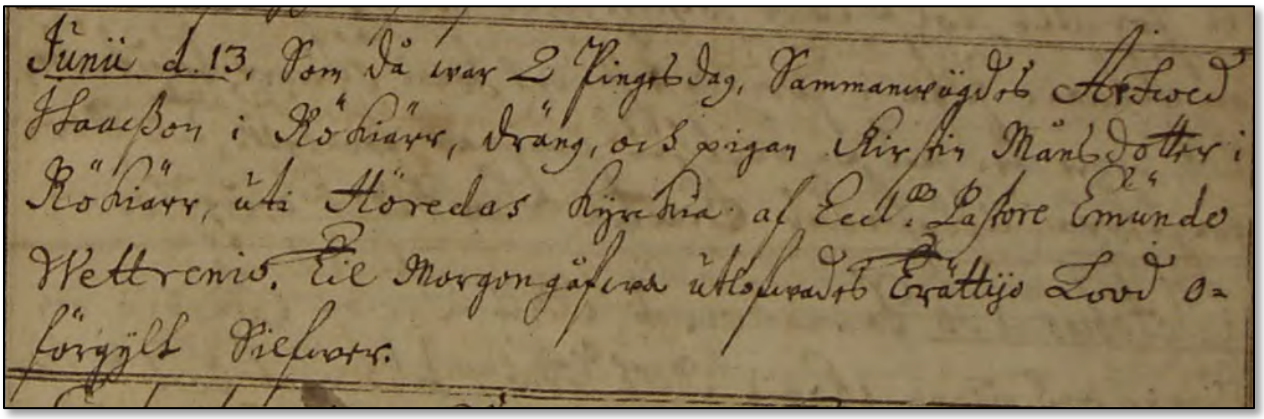
[23] Karin's burial record (Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1702-1735), page 317) states that she had four daughters and two sons. Sven's marriage record (Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 141) and Arvid's marriage record (Höreda Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1654-1702), page 243) both list their last names 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] More information about the fate of Sven Isaacksson can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Five: The Great-Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 696

[26] Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc: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.[27]



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 un-gilded 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

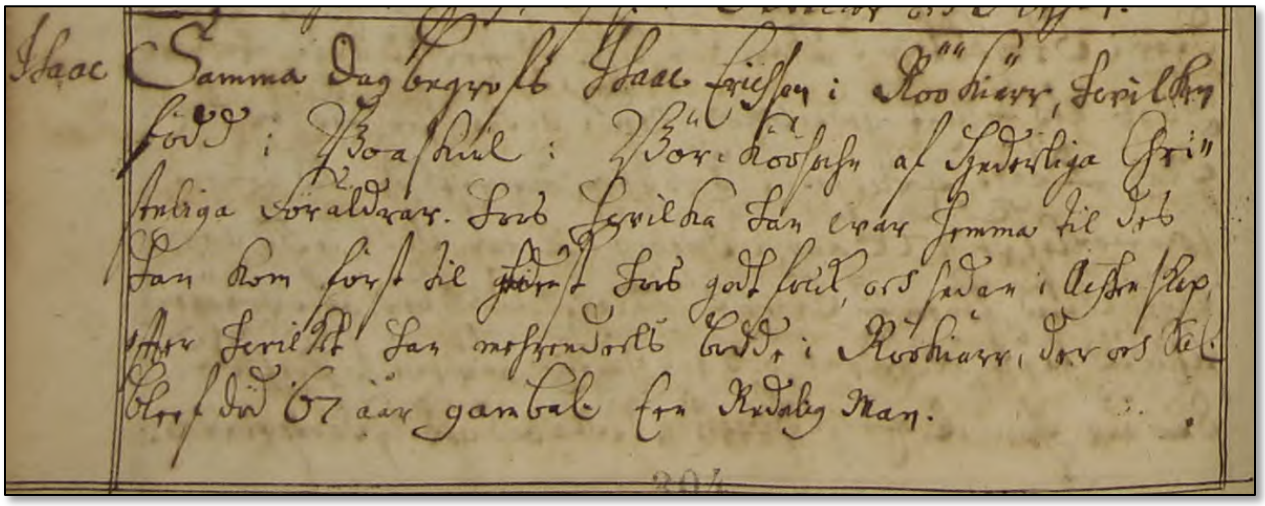
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Isaac	September, 1699	Höreda	Unknown	Unknown
Ingrid	March, 1704	Höreda	Unknown	Unknown

It's unknown when Arvid Isaacsson died.

[27] 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.[28]



Burial record of Isaac Ericsson - January 31st, 1704

Transcription:

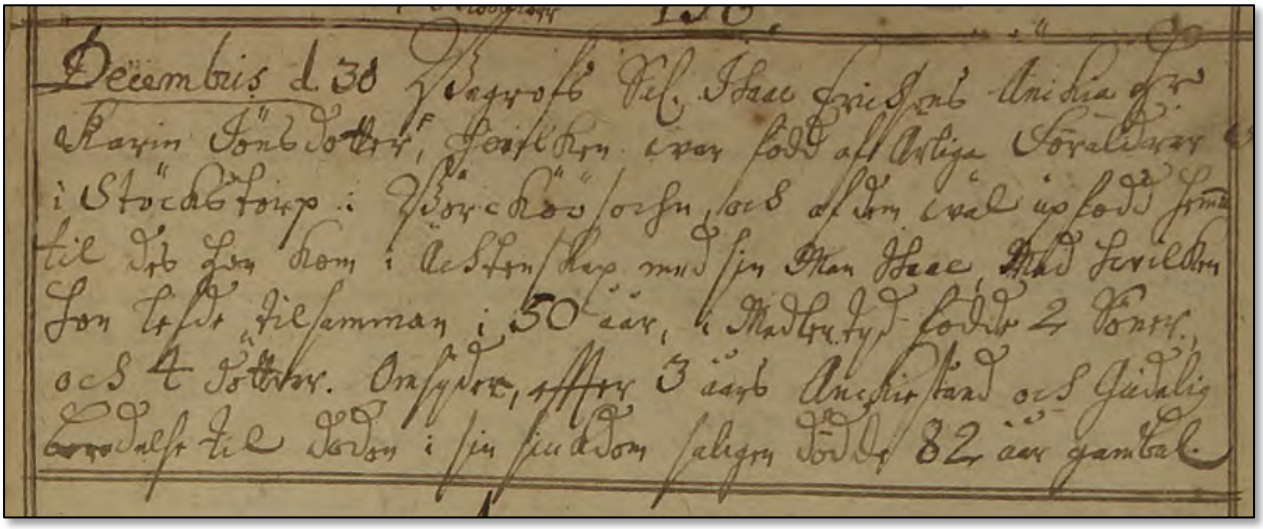
Isaac *Samma dag begrofs Isaac Ericsson i Röökiärr, hwilken*
född i Boaskul i Börköö sochn af Hederliga Chri-
steliga föräldrar. Hoos hwilka han war hemma til des
han kom först til tjenst hoos godt folck, och sedan i Ächtenskap
efter hwilket han mehrendeels bodde i Röökiärr, der och sal.
bleef död 67 åår gambal Een Redelig man.

Translation:

Isac *On the same day (January 31st) Isac Ericsson in Rökkär was buried.*
He was born in Bodasjögle 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.

[28] 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.[29]



Burial record of Karin Jönsdotter - December 30th, 1706

Transcription:

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

Translation:

December 30th, buried late Isaac Ericsson's widow
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
and 4 daughters. Finally, after 3 years of widowhood and godly
preparation for death in her illness, she blessedly died at 82 years old.

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

6.1. Isaac Ericsson and Karin Jönsdotter fm fm ff and fm fm fm

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

Trivia 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. Britta Börjesdotter
    b. Elin Svensdotter
    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 1618[30] in Aggarp, a farm in east Björkö Parish. His father was Per Jacobsson[31] and his mother was Elin Svensdotter.[32]

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.

[30] Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 231
[31] Red. koll. akt nr 314
[32] 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.[33] 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."[34] Thereafter, Knut's father Per also took the surname "Björnram," as did Knut and his brother, Jacob.[35] 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 Björnram 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.

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[33] Elgenstierna, *The Introduced Swedish Nobility*. 1925-36, Vol. VIII, No. 214
[34] *Ibidem*
[35] *Ibidem*

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

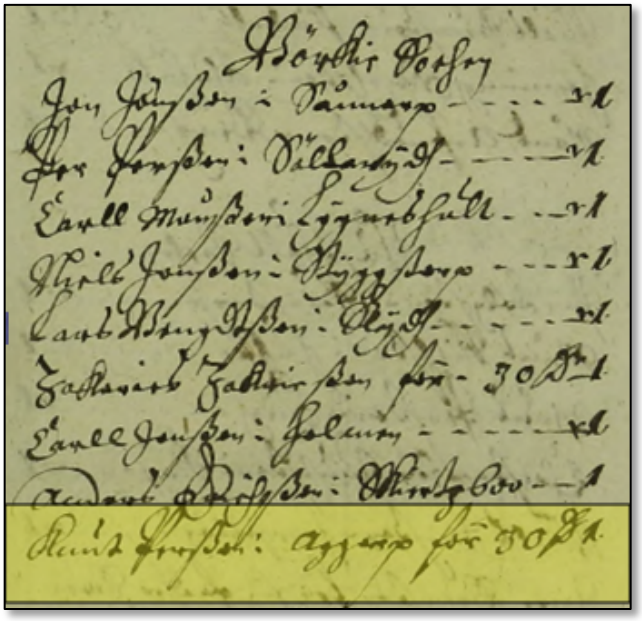
For the first five years of Knut's life, his paternal uncle Lars Jacobsson also lived at Aggarp. Lars was married to a woman named Christina Nilsdotter Björnram, who was of noble descent. Lars and Christina had at least three children: Jacob, Peder, and Maria. It's possible that Knut was close to Lars's 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.[36] 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 17thcentury, Sweden achieved several 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 Brömserbro 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.

[36] 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.[37]

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

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

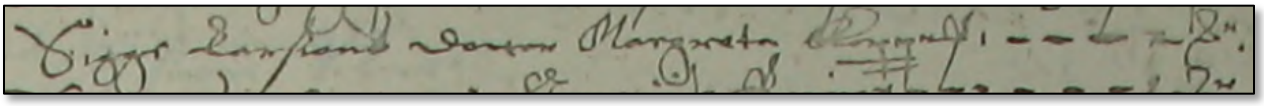
Östra Årena, Målilla - Where Margareta Siggesdotter grew up in the early 17th century

Margareta Siggesdotter was probably born in the late 1610s.[38] Her parents were Sigge Larsson[39] and Brita Börjesdotter[40]. 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.[41]



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

Transcription:

Sigge Larssons doeter Margareta Koppar _ _ _ _2 dr

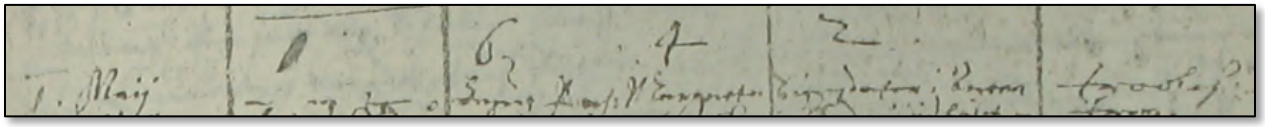
Translation

Sigge Larsson's daughter Margareta (gave) copper coins _ _ _ _2 daler

[38] 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).
[39] Sigge Larsson is listed as Margareta's father in Målilla med Gårdveda Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 61.
[40] Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230
[41] Målilla med Gårdveda Church Inventory, Vol. C:1 (1632-1698), page 61

On May 1, 1642 Margareta Siggesdotter was betrothed to Knut Persson.[42] 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:

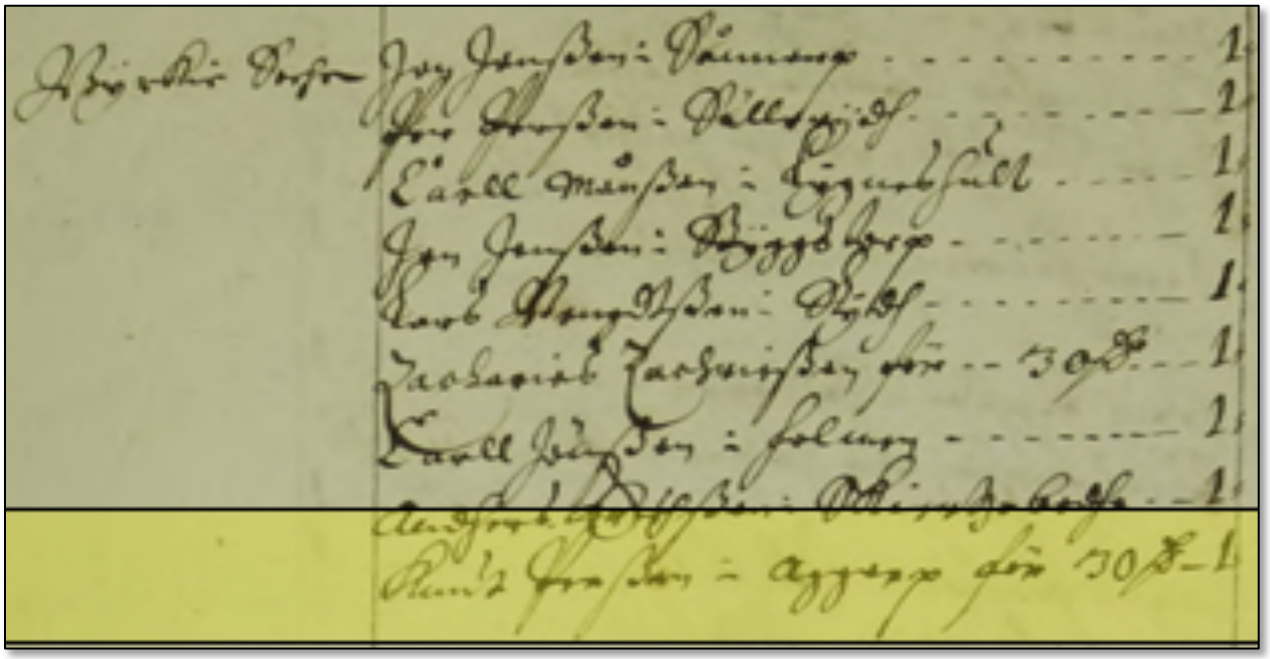
1642

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

[42] 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.[43]

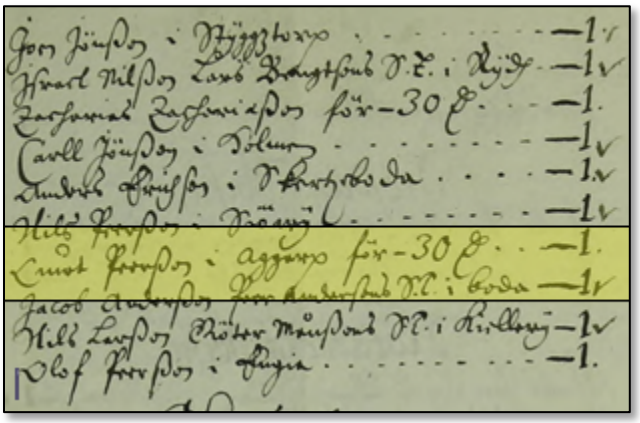


Listing of Knut Persson in the rolls for Småland's Cavalry - July 12th, 1642

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 Brömserbro 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.

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



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.[44]

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.[45]

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 Kristian 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.

[44] Hult, page 19
[45] Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1644:7, page 22

During 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 Helsinborg, 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 a there was a big commotion. Knut pulled out his pistol and tried to turn his horse around. Suddenly, he fell 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!"

* A work of creative fiction by Klas Kronberg

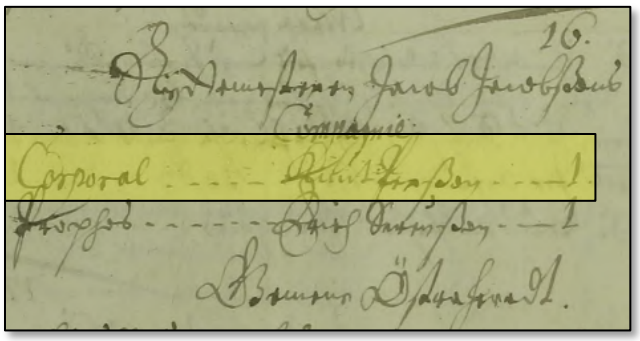
After capturing Landskrona, General Horn sought to capture the city of Kristianstad. During the month of April, Småland's Cavalry were stationed near Lund. At this time, the regiment had 187 officers and 718 riders. In May, the regiment accompaned Horn through the province of Halland. The regiment marched 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.[46]

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* (Cornet): 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 Kristian 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.[47]

[46] Hult, page 20

[47] 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.[48]

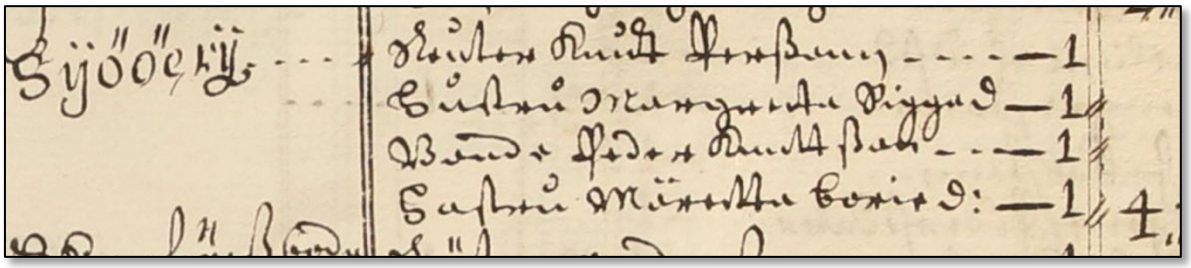
What Kind of a Uniform did Knut Persson Wear?

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 Sjöryd, 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.[49] 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

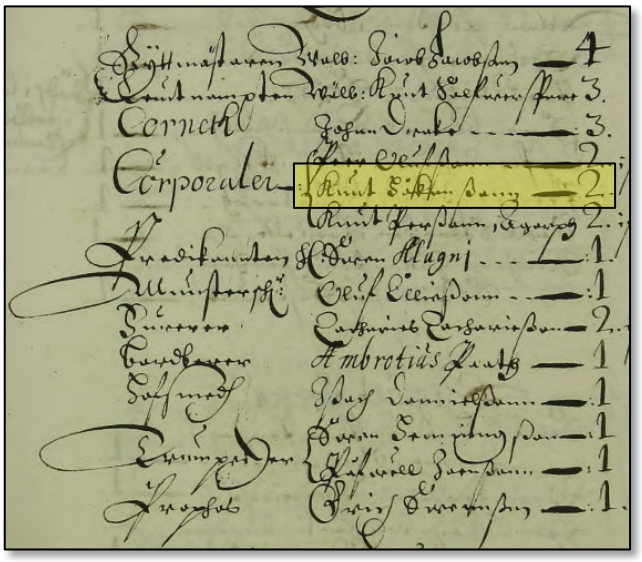
Transcription:

Syööerÿ… Reuter Knut Persson……1
hustru Margareta Sigged……1.
Bonde Peder Knutsso……1
hustru Märetta Boried ……..1..4.

Translation:

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

[48] Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890
[49] Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Kronoberg County, Year: 1646, page 191



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.[50] 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.[51]

In July, this squadron was sent to Germany to partipcate in the final campaign of the Thirty Years War. On July 16th, the squadron joined up with Field Marshall Carl Gustaf Wragnel's army in Wolgast, Germany. On September 24th, Wragnel'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.[52]

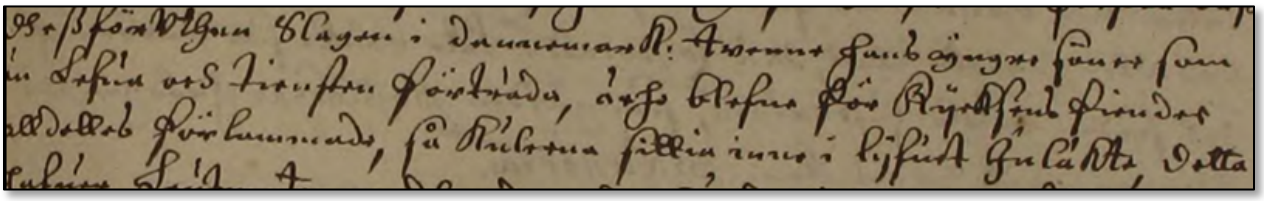
The Battle of Prague

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

[50] Småland Military Rolls (1620-1723), Vol. 1646:7, page 12
[51] Hult, page 22
[52] Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:30 (1631-1650), Image 3890

Knut and Margareta had at least six children: Sigge[53], Måns[54], Isak[55], Sven[56], Margareta[57], and Sara[58]. 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 förträda, ähro blefne för Rijeksens fiender
alldelles förlammade, 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

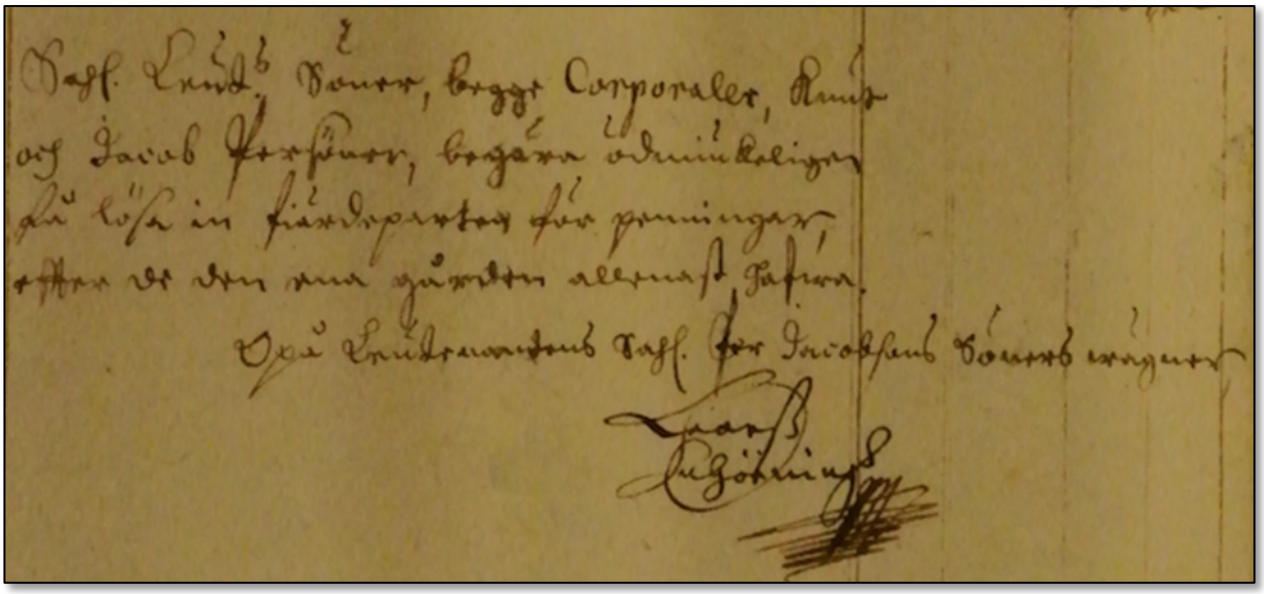
Statement:
According to *Krigare, godsägare, fattighjon - Björnramarna i Småland och deras släktingar i Tjust och i Östra härad* by Jean Silfving, one Knut and Margareta's sons was named Jacob (page 63). Silfving states that their son Jacob was listed at the census at Aggarp, Björkö Parish on January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

False: In the source that Silving 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.[59] Knut and Margareta's family thus moved back to Aggarp.

[53] Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 1710
[54] Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 32
[55] Jönköping County landskontor Vol. EIc:3 (1689-1689), page 553
[56] Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 141
[57] *Ibidem*
[58] *Ibidem*
[59] 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.[60] On December 25, 1658, Knut's father Per Jacobsson passed away.[61] 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.[62]



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 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'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"

[60] Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 231
[61] Silfving, page 62
[62] 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. *Riksarkviet*, 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.[63] 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

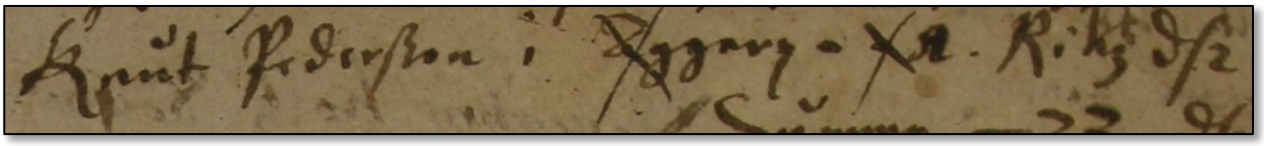
In 1680, King Karl XI implemented a reduction policy throughout Sweden, forbidding the establishment of any new manors. Furthermore, existing manors were critically inspected; several manors were brought to court and had their manor rights stripped. Thus, several former manor owners' lands were now subject 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.

[63] 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

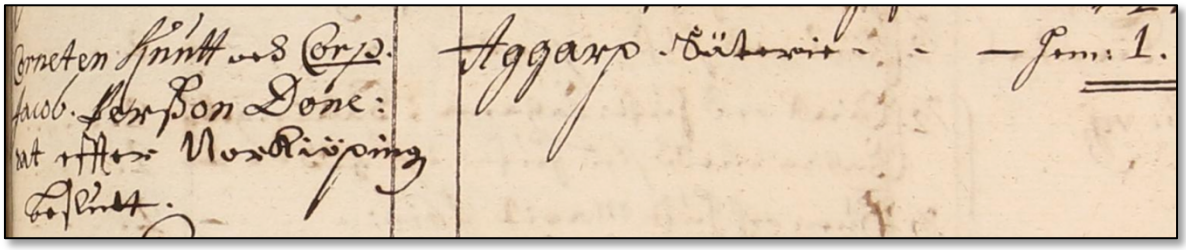
Translation:

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. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 14
November 1, 1660	Knut Persson	4 daler copper mint	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 34
November 1, 1660	Knut Persson	1 daler copper mint	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 40
November 13, 1663	Knut Persson	1 riksdaler	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 44
1664	Måns Knutsson	20 öre copper mint	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 46
1665	Måns Knutsson	2 riksdaler in copper mint	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 52
1665	Knut Persson	1 riksdaler in copper mint	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 52
1673	Knut Persson	12 daler	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 76
1676	Knut Persson	1 daler	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 87
1678	Knut Persson	1 daler 16 öre copper for a stretched cloth	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 101
1680	Knut Persson	8 daler 3 öre	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 113
1682	Sven Knutsson	9 daler	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 128
1682	Sven Knutsson	5 öre	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 307

In the 1668 Mantalslängd record, Knut Persson was listed as a cornet.[64]



Mantalslängd record showing Knut Persson at Aggarp in 1668

Transcription:

Corneten Knut och Corp. Jacob Persson Done-rt efter Norrköping Beslut — *Aggarp Säteri* — *-- hem: 1*

Translation:

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

Kornetten - Cornets

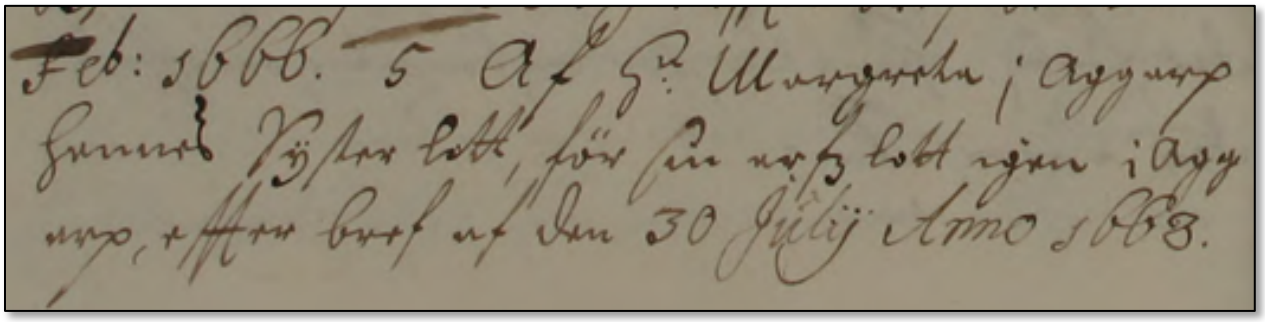
The rank of *Kornett* (Cornet) was the lowest officer rank in the Swedish Cavalry. It was just below the rank of *fänrik*, Second Lieutenant. There were two cornets in each company of the cavalry. The first cornet, the *premiärkornetten*, had the higher ranking. The second cornet was the *sekundkornetten* 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 1670s 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 known what his rank was. Thus, it's unknown if Knut was ever really promoted to a cornet, or whether he remained a corporal.

[64] 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.[65] In addition to Margareta Siggesdotter's former land at Östra Årena, Knut paid 16 riksdaler for his sister's land.[66]



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

Transcription:

...5. Af hu Margreta i Aggarp hennes Syster lott, för sin arfz lott igen j Aggarp, 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), *Hövratt* (Court of Appeals), and *Höga Domstolen* (the Supreme Court). Each district in Sweden had a *häradsrätt*, or courthouse, that would try all of the district's criminal and civil cases. Beside every district courthouse was a district jail. *Tinglsag*, 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 *Hövratt* (Göta Court of Appeals) was established in the city of Jönköping, and it handled all of the appealed cases in Jönköping County.

[65] Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Kalmar County, Vol. EVIIAAAE:20 (1660-1672), Image 2230
[66] Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County EVIIAAAC:32 (1663-1675), Image 2090

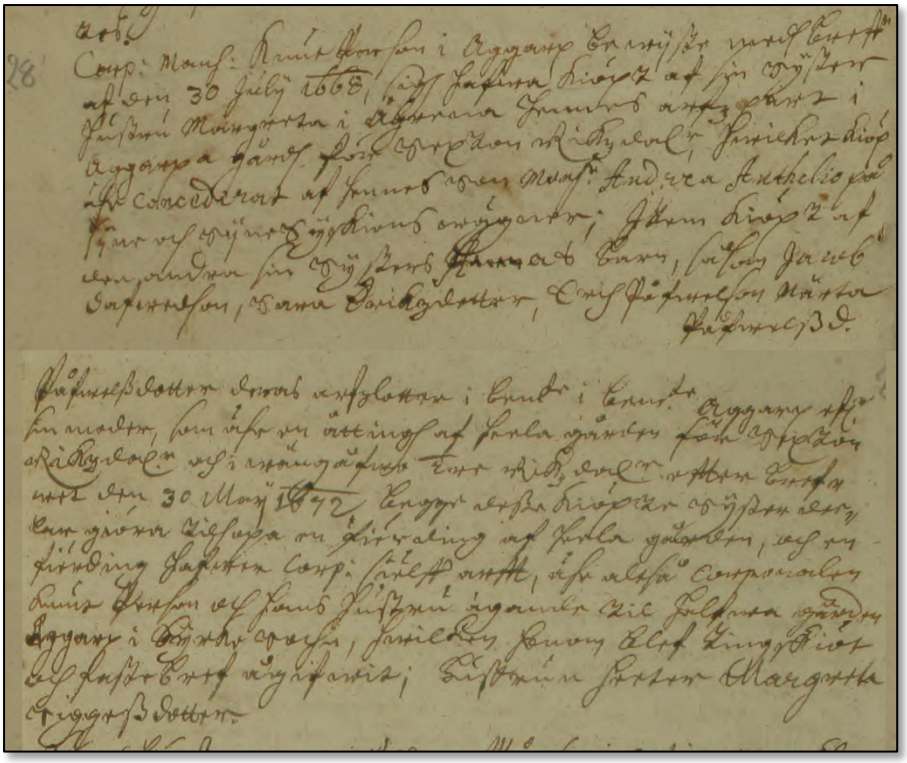
The same day, Knut also purchased the portion of Aggarp that had belonged to his sister Anna Persdotter from her children, Jacob Davidsson, Sara Eriksdotter, Erik Påvelsson, and Märta Påvelsdotter, for 16 riksdaler.[67]

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.

The Word "Herr"

In Old Sweden, the term "Herr" was used as a formal honorific to denote men of high-ranking social status, such as noblemen, knights, and clergymen, particularly bishops and prominent priests.



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

[67] 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 kiöpt af sin syster hustru Margreta i Åhrena hennes arfzpart i Aggarpa gårdh för sexton Rikzdalr, hwilket kiöp ähr concederat af hennes son manfr Andrea Anthelio på sijne och sijne syskions wägner ; Idem kiöpt 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 bref-wet den 30 Maij 1672, begge dessa kiöpte syster dee-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:

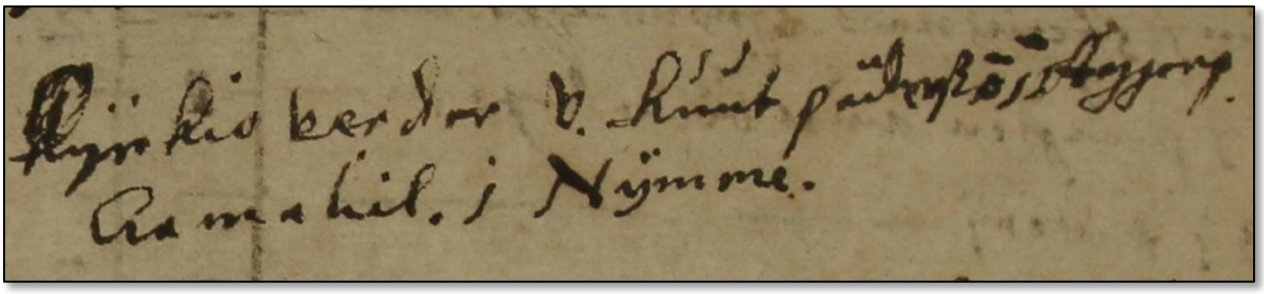
Case 28. Manly Corporal Knut Persson in Aggarp appeared with a letter of the 30th of July 1668, which showed that he has purchased from his sister, housewife Margareta in Årena, her share of inheritance in Aggarp's farm to the price of sixteen riksdaler, which purchase is testified by her son Herr Andrea Anthelio on behalf of himself and his siblings. Also (Knut) has bought from his sister Anna's children, Jacob Davidsson, Sara Eriksdotter, Erik Påvelsson, 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 in front of the public in church for forgiveness.[68]

[68] 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.[69] 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 shows Knut Persson as a churchwarden of Björkö Church in 1676

Transcription:

(och nu) skola kyrkioness förståndare Manhafftigh
Knutt päderson i Aggarp. och*
Gamaliel i Nÿmme, suara
til kyrkoness 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.

[69] Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 86

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.[70]

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. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 93
November 11, 1676	Knut Persson is listed as a churchwarden with Gamaliel Jonsson.	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 93
1677	Björkö Church retains 134 daler and 22 öre that Knut Persson and Gamaliel Jonsson are responsible for.	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 96
1678	Knut Persson is listed as a churchwarden with Gamaliel Jonsson.	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 98
February 24, 1679	Knut Persson is listed as a churchwarden with Gamaliel Jonsson.	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 102
1679	Knut Persson is listed as a churchwarden with Gamaliel Jonsson.	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 106
1679	Knut Persson is compensated 3 daler in copper coins for traveling to Växjö.	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 109
November 16, 1679	Knut Persson orders several books for Björkö Church.	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 110
May 16, 1680	Knut Persson is listed as a churchwarden with Gamaliel Jonsson.	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 112
1680	Knut Persson gives 150 copper coins to Björkö Church, which was placed in the church's chest.	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 114
1680	Knut Persson purchase 3000 nails for to Björkö Church for 30 daler in copper coins.	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 117
1680	Knut Persson is listed as a churchwarden with Gamaliel Jonsson for the final time.	Björkö Church Archive, Vol. K1:1 (1643-1704), page 120

A few records indicate that Knut had also borrowed money from Björkö Church. In 1680, he owed Björkö Church 33 daler in copper coins.[71] In 1681, he owed the church 27 copper coins.[72] Later, Björkö Church deducted four daler in silver coins from Knut's debt, leaving his debt at five daler in silver coins.[73]

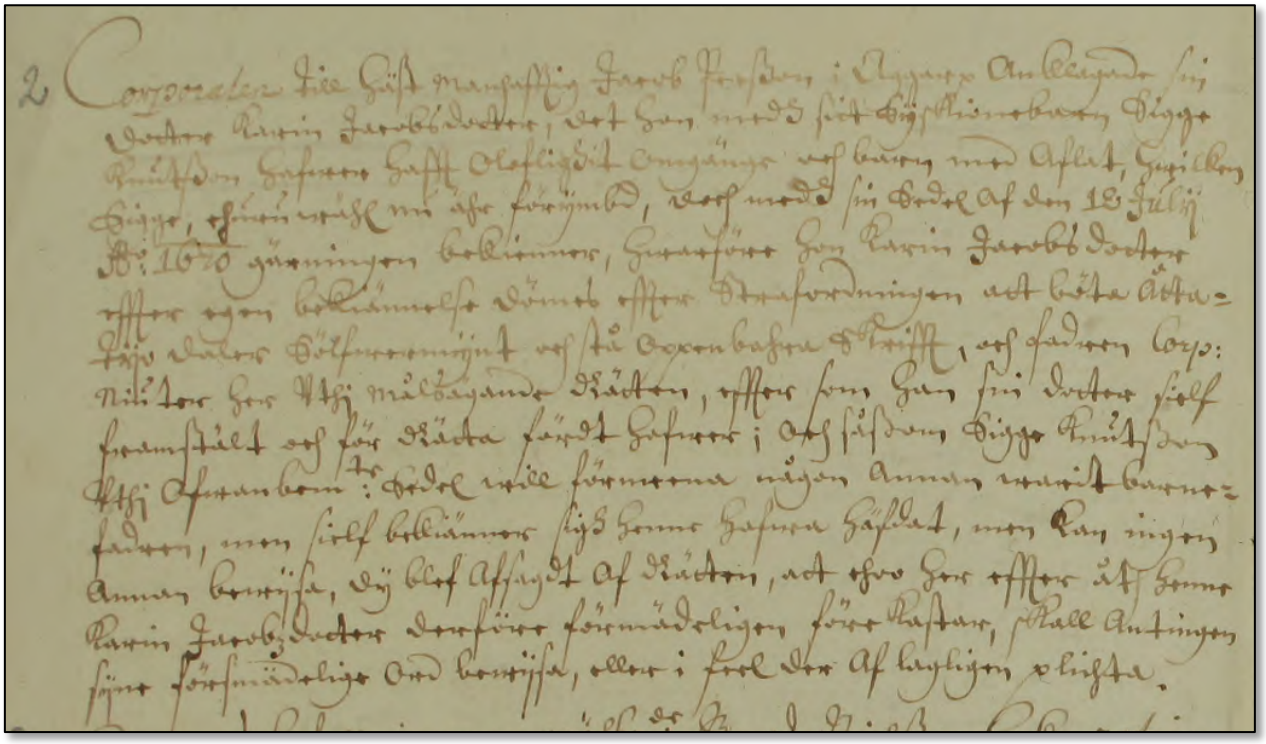
[70] Knut is no longer listed as churchwarden at the meeting for Björkö Church on September 25, 1681 (Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 123).
[71] Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 121
[72] Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 123
[73] Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 127

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.[74]

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

[74] 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 syskionebarn Sigge Knutsson hafwer hafft oloflighit omgänge och barn med aflat, hwilken Sigge, ehuru wähl nu ähr förymbd, derh medh sin sedel af den 18 Julij Aº 1670 gärningen bekienner, hwarföre hon Karin Jacobsdotter effter egen bekiännelse dömes effter strafordningen att böta åtta-tijo daler sölfwermynt och stå oppenbahre skrifft, 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 beneᵗᵉ sedel will förmeena någon annan warit barne-fadren, 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:

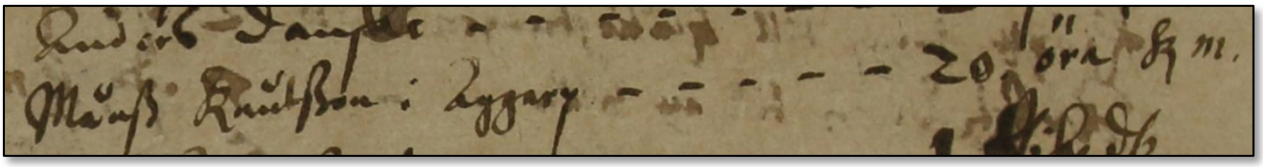
The cavarly corporal, honorable Jacob Persson in Aggarp accused his daughter Karin Jacobsdotter, that she, with his (Jacob's) sibling's child Sigge Knutsson, have had illegal relations and conceived a child, which Sigge, who now is run away, in a note of the 18th of July 1670, confessessed to the act, wherefore Karin Jacobsdotter, after her own confession, was convicted according to law and fined 80 daler silver coins 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 confesses 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.[75] The following year, he donated 2 daler in copper mint to Björkö Church.[76] 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:

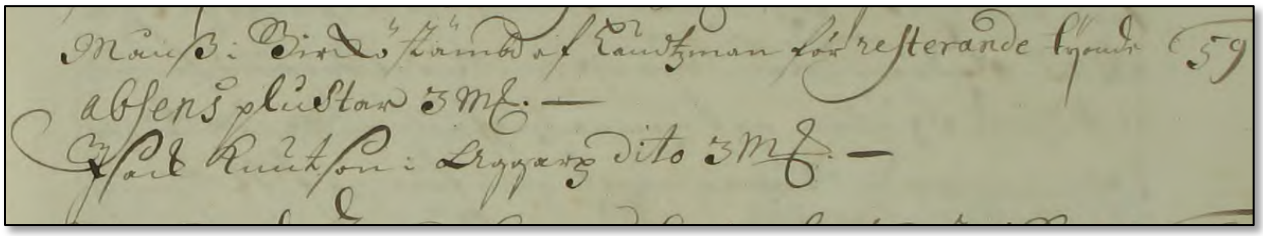
Måns Knutsson i Aggarp----20 öra km

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.[77]



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.-

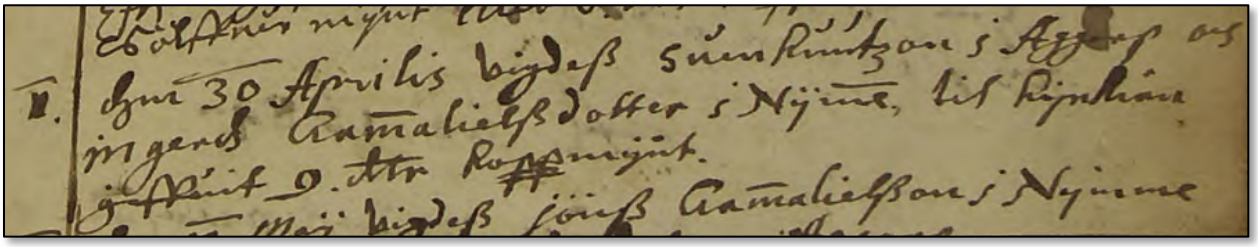
Translation:

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.

[75] Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), page 46
[76] Björkö Church Archive: Vol. KI:1 (1643-1704), Image 35
[77] 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.[78]



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

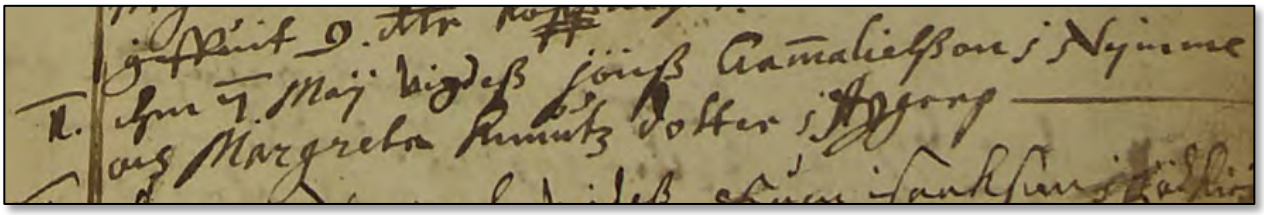
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Elsa	October, 1682	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Knut	June, 1694	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

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.[79] Sometime after this, they moved to the farm Björkö Skattegården. In June of 1694, Ingrid gave birth to a son named Knut.[80] No further records can currently be found which mention Sven, so it's unknown when and where he died.

[78] Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 141
[79] Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 7
[80] 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 Nömme[81], the brother of Ingrid Gamalielsdotter.



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

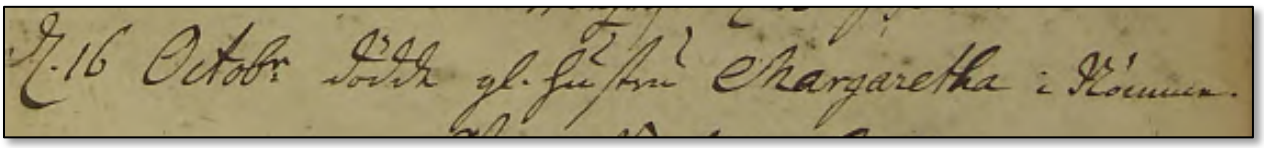
Transcription:

den 7 Maij 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.[82] Margareta Knutsdotter survived her husband by twelve years and died on October 16, 1747.[83]



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

[81] Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 141
[82] Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 231
[83] 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.[84] 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.[85] A week later, their daughter Margareta was married to Jöns Gamalielsson on May 7th.[86]

On November 5, 1682, Knut and Margareta's daughter Sara was married to a cavalry rider named Sven Isaacksson.[87] 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 in 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).[88]

Did Knut Persson Arrange His Children's Marriages?

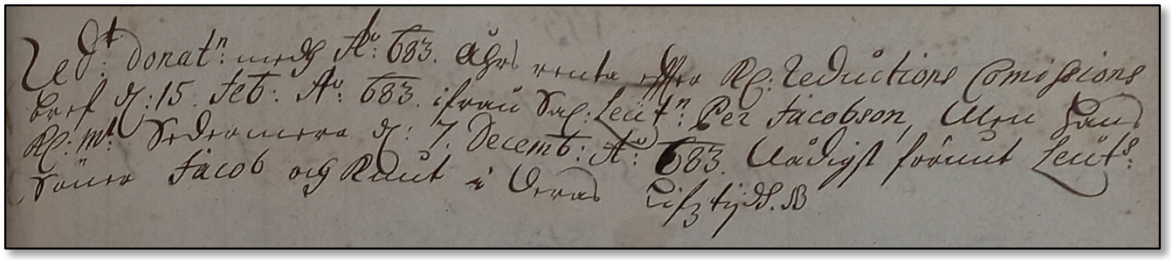
In the 17th century, most of the marriages in Sweden were arranged for people who were part of the middle or upper classes. It's extremely likely that the marriage of Sven Knutsson to Ingrid Gamalielsdotter and the marriage of Margareta Knutsdotter to Jöns Gamalielsson were arranged by Knut Svensson and Gamliel Jönsson, the father of Ingrid Gamalielsdotter and Jöns Gamalielsson. Gamliel Jönsson was a *rusthållare* (a farmer who provided for a cavalry rider) from Nömme, Björkö Parish[1] and also served a churchwarden at the same time Knut Persson did[2]. 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 Bodaskögle[3], 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

[84] Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 231
[85] Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 141
[86] *Ibidem*
[87] *Ibidem*
[88] More information about the fate of Sara Knutsdotter can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Five: The Great-Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 696

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.[89]



Jordebok record showing Knut Persson at Aggarp - 1686

Transcription:

Red^t Dona^n med A: 683. Åhrs ränta effter K: Reduction Comissions
bref d: 15. feb: A: 683. ifrån Sal: Leut^n Per Jacobson, men hans
K: Mt Sedermera d: 7. Decemb: A: 683. Nådigst förunt Leut^t
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 of February (in) the year 1683, away from the late Lieutenant Per Jacobsson, but His Royal Majesty has after the 7th of December (in) the year 1683, graciously allowed the Lieutenant's sons, Jacob and Knut, (to keep the property Aggarp) during their lifetime.

Jordeböcker - Earth Books

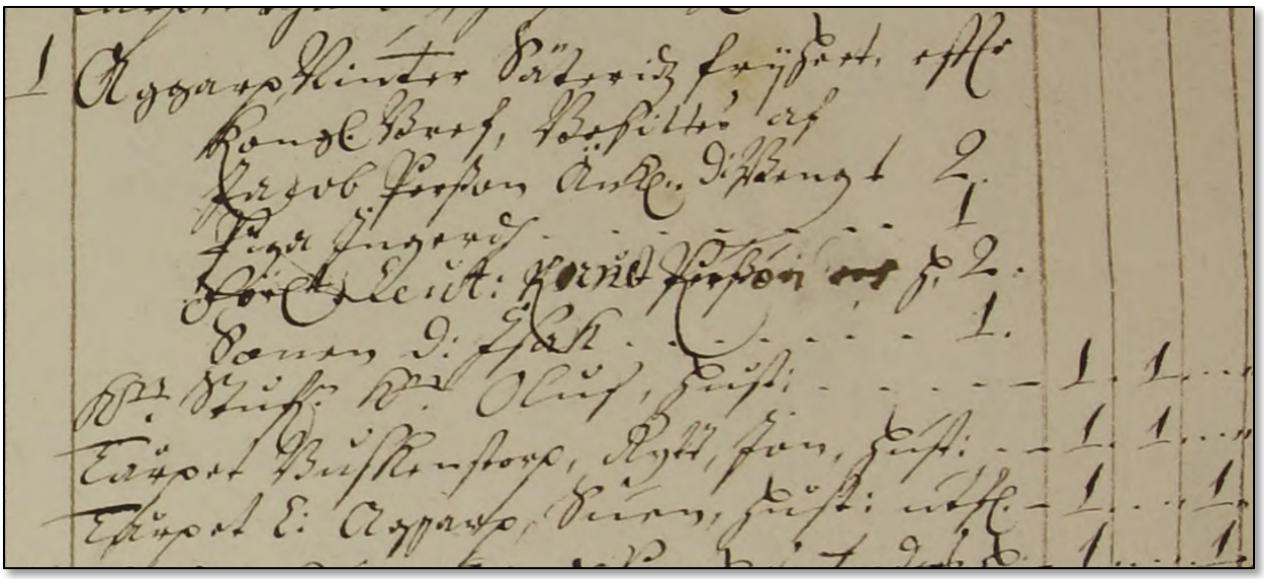
Jordeböcker ("Earth Books") are land registers that contain various information on the farms in a parish, including the farm's location, size, owner, and yield. The oldest known *jordebök* in Sweden is from Vårfruberga monastery in the 12th century. In 1530, King Gustaf I decreed that annual land records 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

[89] 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.[90]



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[t] 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

[90] 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.[91] On August 26, 1690, the Governor of Jönköping Erik Dahlberg ordered an inspection of Aggarp, which was conducted on November 3, 1690.[92] Shortly after this inspection, Aggarp lost its status as a manor, and Knut and Jacob had to start paying taxes on it.

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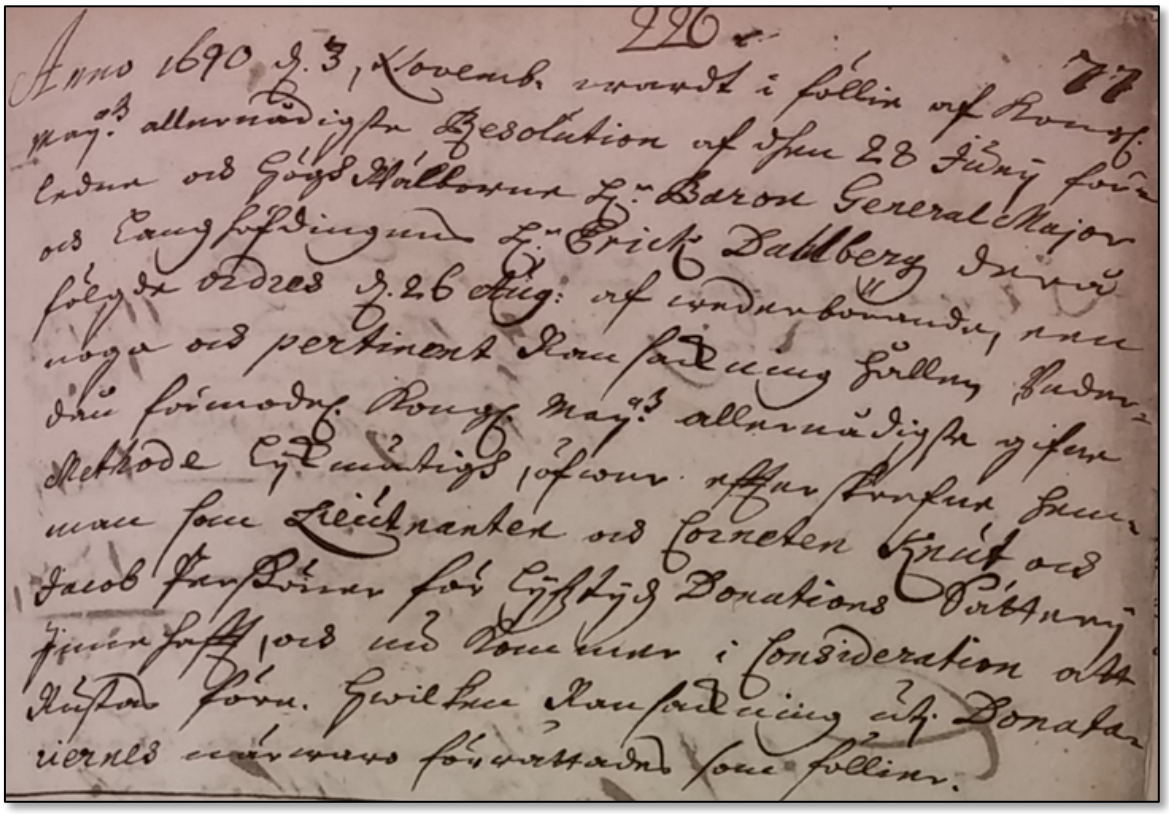


Excerpt from the record of the Governor's Inspection of Aggarp that occurred on November 3rd, 1690

Transcription:

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

[91] Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:59 (1689-1693), Page 17
[92] 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 Larders[1] with upper rooms, preserved
1 Larder, preserved
1 Larder, but the roof is 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:

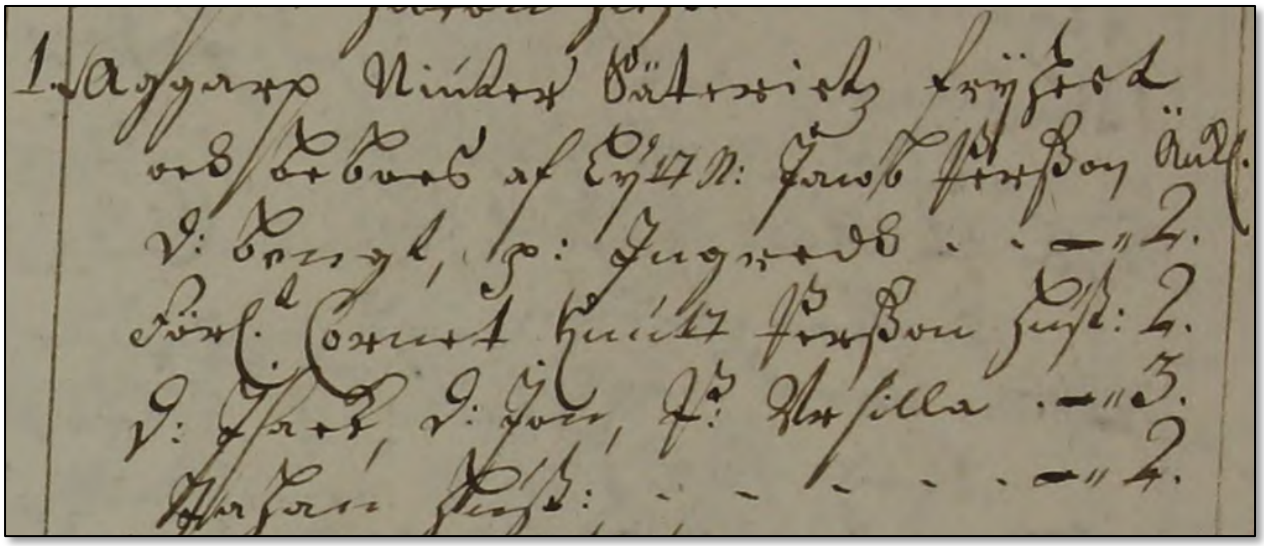
Vegetable mound	11 barrels	1 $^{3}/_{4}$ bushel
Sandy soil	1 barrel	3 bushels
Sandy soil mixed with gravel	1 barrel	1 $^{1}/_{4}$ bushels
Mould mixed with gravel	4 barrels	5 bushels
Total:	18 barrels	5 bushels

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.

[1]A 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.[93]



Landskontor record showing the inhabitants of Aggarp in 1690

Transcription:

1 Aggarp Niuter Säterietz frijheet
och beboes af Lijttn: Jacob Persson Änkl.
d: bengt, p: Ingredh . . . .,, 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 Ingred 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

[93] 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.[94]

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.[95]

Tensions at Aggarp*

The two brothers, Jacob and Knut, were now old 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 brothers 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.

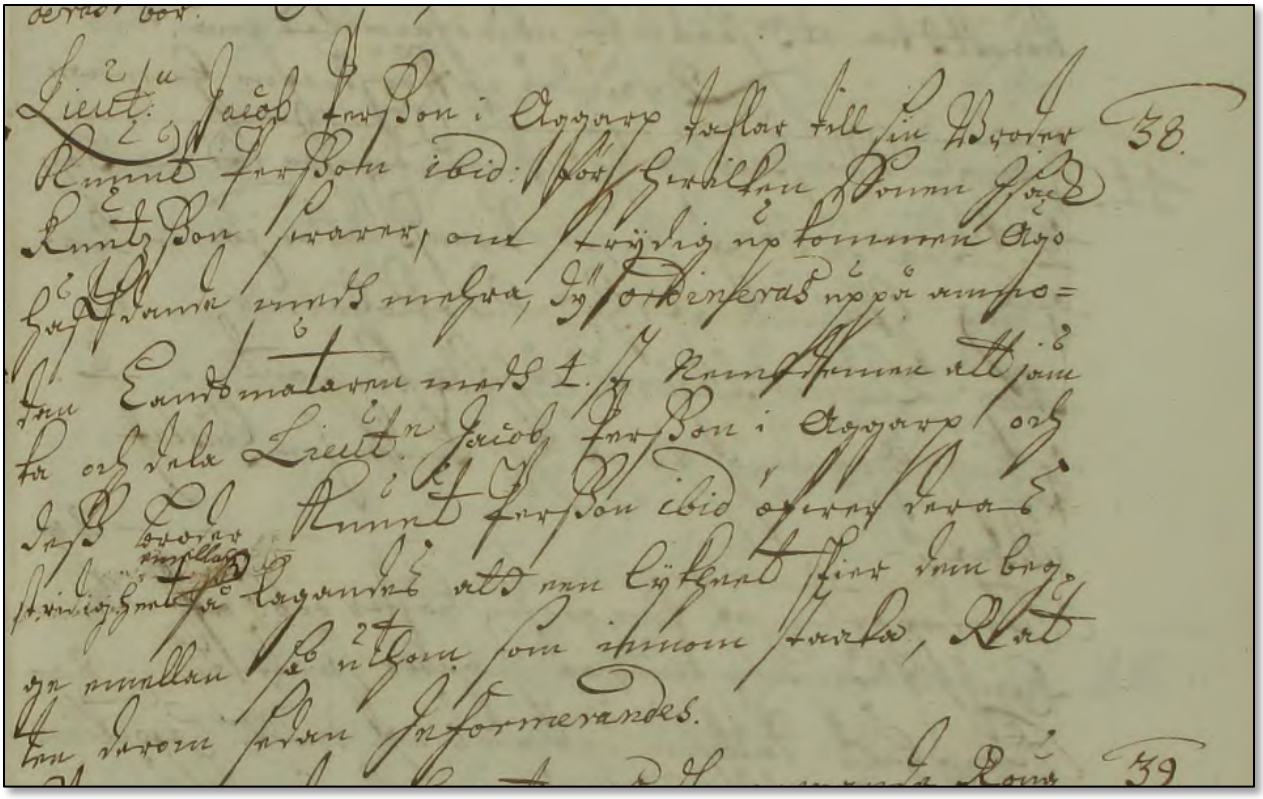
As Jacob and Knut grew older, their houses, that used to be well-kept, needed repair. Since the brothers didn't talk, they couldn't agree on how the repairs should be made. For most of the brothers' lives, Aggarp had been a *säteri*, or manor that was exempt from taxes. However, in 1690, there was a 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 19, 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.

* A work of creative by Christina Tuvesson Lindaryd

[94] Silfving, page 65
[95] Göta Hovrätt - Advokatfiskalen Jönköping County, Vol. EVIIAAAC:59 (1689-1693), Image 2230, Case 38



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

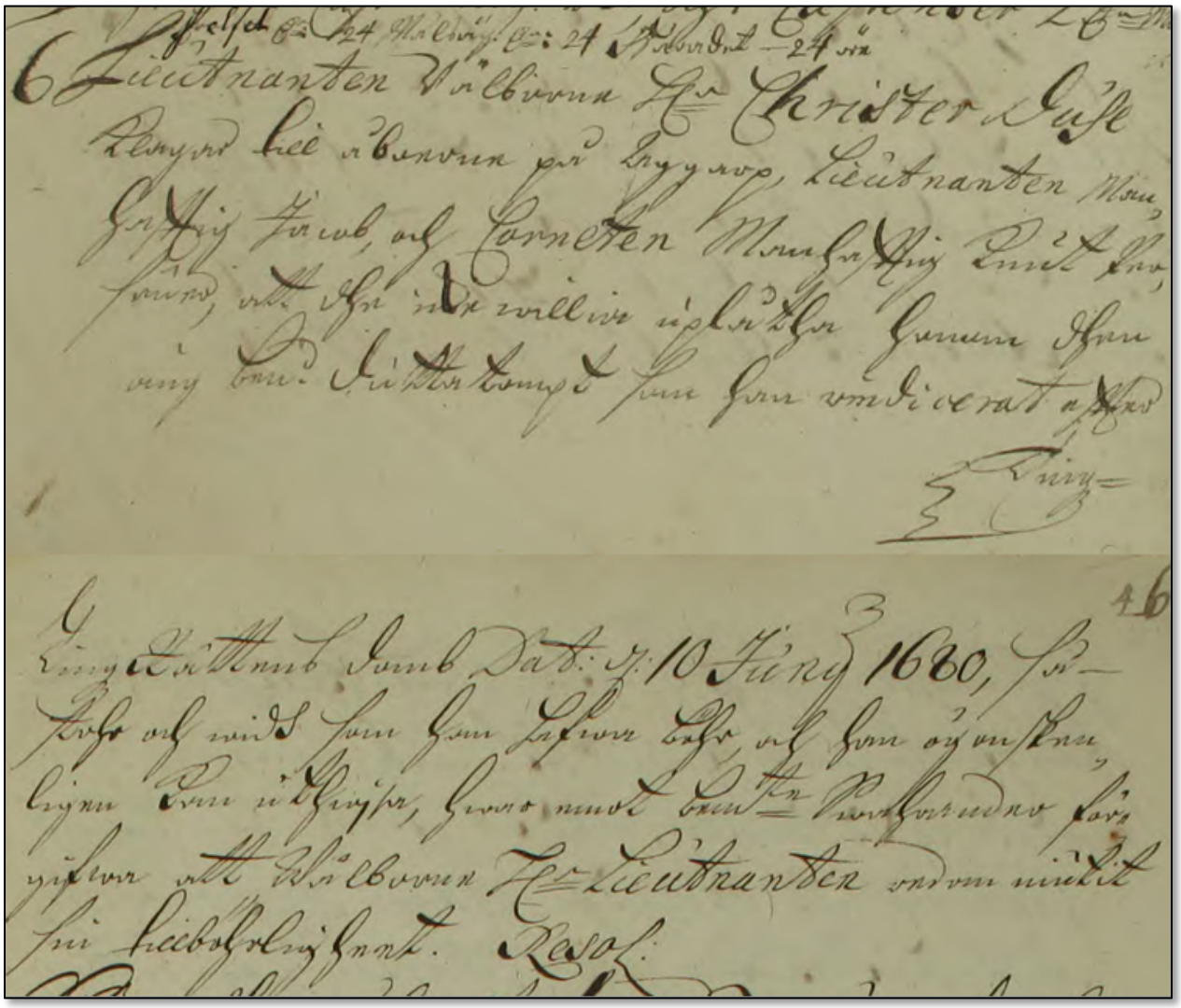
Transcription:

Lieut^n Jacob Persson i Aggarp tahlar till sin Broder
Knuet Persson ibid: för hwilken Sonen Isack
Knutzsson swarar, om strijdig upkommen ägo
häffdande medh mehra, dy ordineras uppå anmo-
dan Landtmätaren medh 4 st. nembdemen att jäm-
ka och dela Lieut^n Jacob Persson i Aggarp och
dess broder Knuet 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, 1680. 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.[96]



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

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

Transcription:

Lieutenanten Välborne H^r^ 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^ Swahrander för-
gifwa att Wälborne H^r^ Lieutenanten redom niutit
sin tillböhrligheet. Resol:
Såsom dhen påberoopte domen icke är worden Exe-
qverat; altsså remitteres dhen till wederböhrlig
Execution, widh hwilkens förrättande, Nämbde-
männerne Markus i Larstorp och Peder Johansson
i Qwill skohla sig inställa, och uthwjsa hwaräst giärd-
gården skal stå desslijkest besichtiga dessa Nämbdemän
hwaräst fägatan böhr gå öster uth.

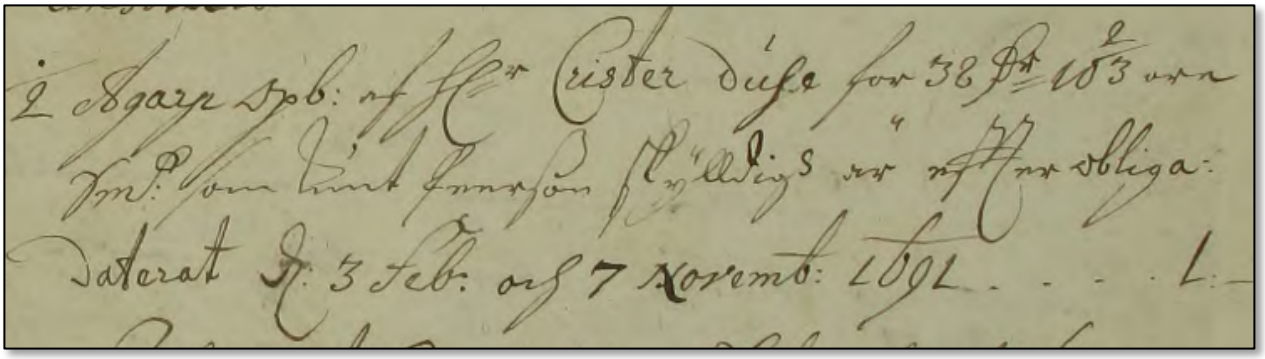
Transcription:

The Lieutenant honorable Herr Christer Duse
complains about the farm tenants at Aggarp, Lieutenant manly
Jacob and the Cornet manly Knut Persson,
that they are not willing to grant him the
meadow named Duttatomten that he claimed after
the District Court [session] 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 Herr 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
Markus in Larstorp and Peder Johansson
in Qwill shall appear and 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.[97]

[97] 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.[98]



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

Transcription:

2 Agarp Opb: af Hr Crister duse for 38 daler $10^{2/3}$ ore
silvermynt: som Knut Peersson skylldigh är effter obliga:
daterat d. 3 feb: och 7 Novemb: 1691 . . . . . 1.

Translation:

2. Aggarp offered by Herr 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)

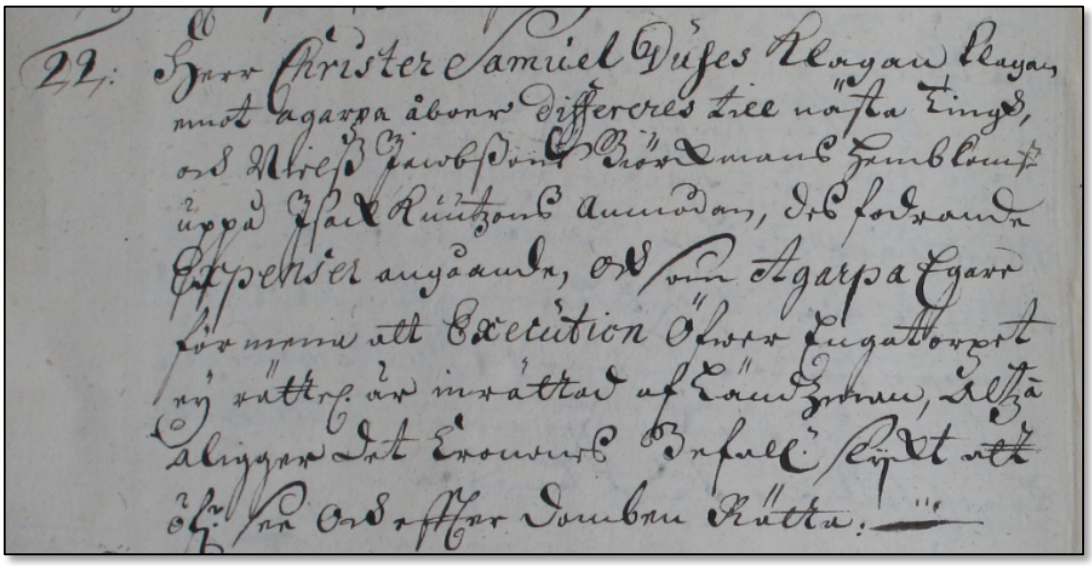
Portrait of Christer Samuel Duse by Martin (Martinus I) Mytens

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. 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,

[98] 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.)[99]



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

Transcription:

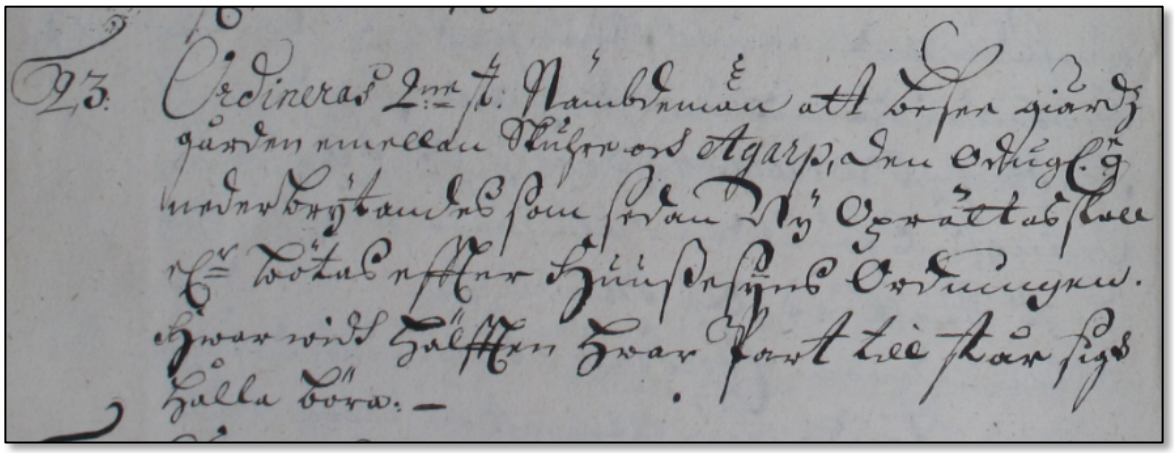
22: Herr Christer Samuel Duses Klagan. Klagan
emot agarpa åboer differeres till nästa tingh,
och Nilß Jacobßons Bördmans hembkomst?
uppå Isac Knutssons Anmodan, des fodrande
Expenser angående, och som Agarpa Egare
förmena att Execution öfwer Engatorpet
eij rättel. är inrättad af Ländzman, altså
åligger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

Translation:

Case 22. The appeal of Herr 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.)

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

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.[100]



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

Transcription:

23. Ordineras 2ne st. Nämbdemän att besee giärdz-
gården emellan Skuhre och Agarp, den odugelige
nederbrytandes som sedan Ny Oprättas skall
elr bötas eftter Huusasyns Ordningen.
Hwar widh hälftten hwar Part tillstår sigh
hålla böra.

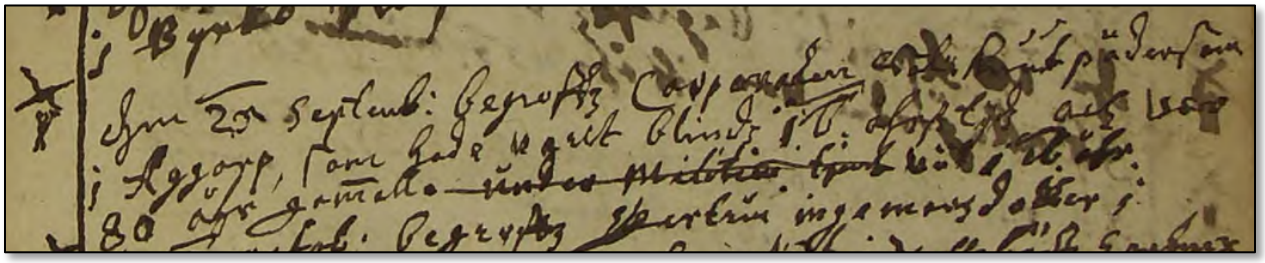
Translation:

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.[101] Thus, Knut Persson lived at Aggarp for the remainder of his life as a tenant, rather than an owner of Aggarp.

[100] Silfving, page 64
[101] 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.[102]



Burial record of Knut Person – September 25th, 1698

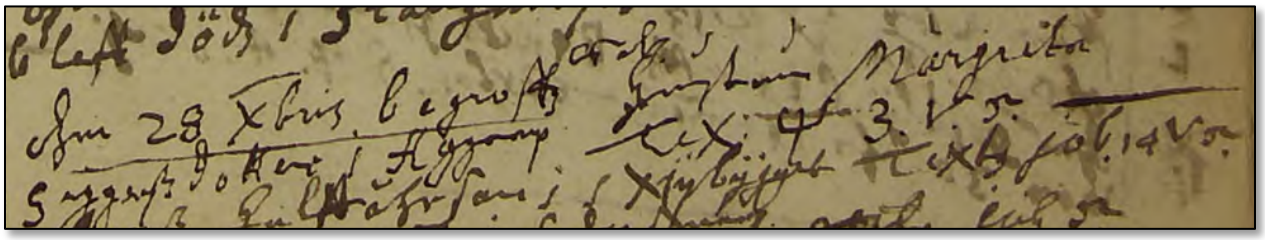
Transcription:

den 25 Septemb.. begrofs Corporalen [väll]Knut Pädersson
i Aggarp, som hade varit blind i [16] åhrs tyd och voro
80 åhr gammal. ~~Under Militi Tjest~~ i 16 åhr

Transcription:

The 25th of September buried Corporal Knut Pädersson
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.[103]



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

[102] Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 231
[103] Björkö Deaths, Vol.C:1 (1680-1749) page 231

Trivia 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?

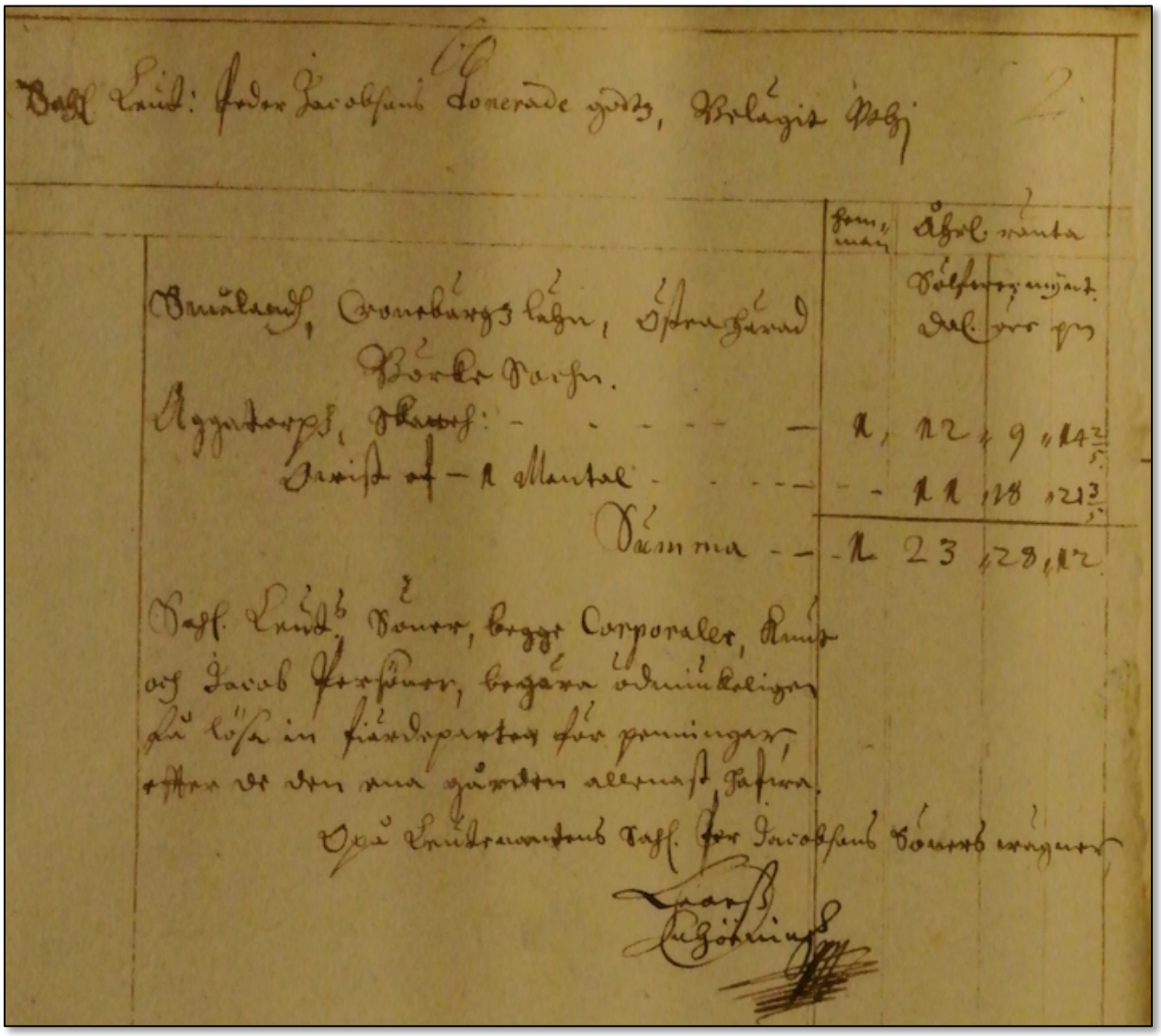
9. Knut Persson served as the churchwarden of Björkö Church. True or False?

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

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

Royal Letter to Knut Persson and Jacob Persson - February 25, 1659[104]



[104] Red. koll. akt nr 314

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"

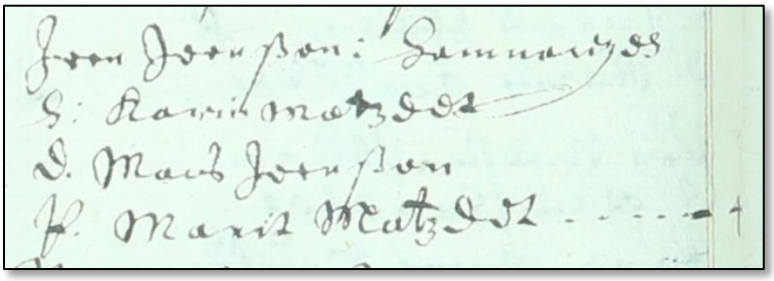
Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter

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 Ingjärd 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.[105] The two were probably married in the early 1640s. By 1643, they were living at Hamnaryd, a farm in eastern Norra Solberga Parish. At this time, a farmhand named Måns Joensson (who may have been Jon's brother) and a maid named Marit Matsdotter (who may have been Karin's sister) were also living at Hamnaryd.[106]



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

Transcription:

Joen Joensson i Hamanraydh och
h. Kartin Matsd(otte)r
d. Måns Joensson
p. Marit Matsdotter

Translation:

Joen Joensson in Hamanaryd and
wife Kartin Matsdotter
farmhand Måns Joensson
maid Marit Matsdotter

[105] This assumption is based on the facts that they were already married in 1643 and that their youngest child Olof was born in 1660.
[106] Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1643, page 50

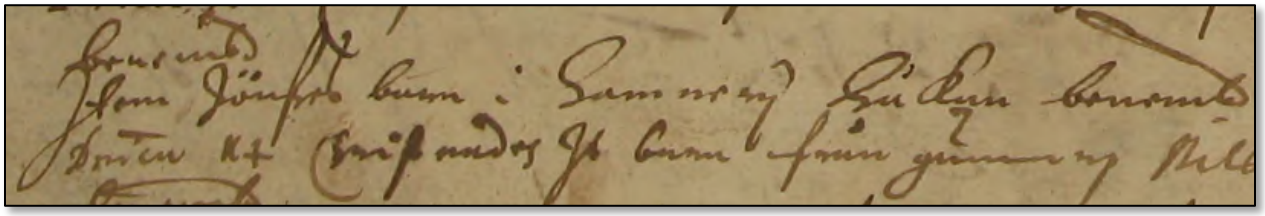
Jon Joensson was a tenant farmer at Hamnaryd. In the 1640s, Hamnaryd was owned by Lennart, Jöran, and Kerstin Hård of Segerstad. The three of them probably only owned other estates in Jönköping County and only lived at Hamnaryd occasionally. Hamnaryd was divided into two farms, Hamnaryd Säteri (Manor) 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.[107]



Baptism record of Håkan Jönsson - August 27th, 1648

Transcription:

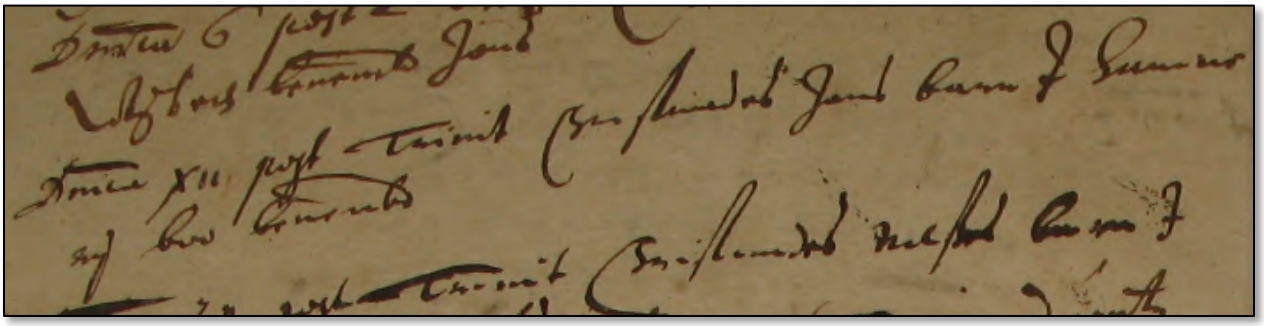
Ibdm Jöns barn i Hamnarÿ Håkan benämnd

Translation:

The same day Jön's child in Hamnaryd [*was baptized*]*, named Håkan*

[107] 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.[108] 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

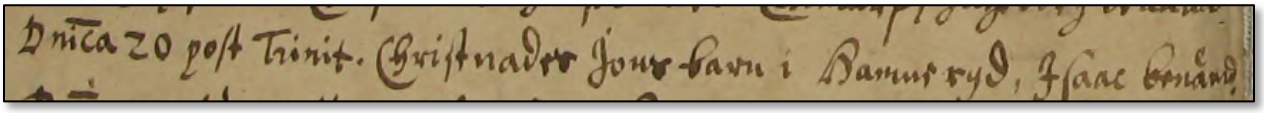
The Reign of Queen Christina (1632-1654)

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

[108] 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.[109]



Baptism record of Isaac Jönsson - October 31st, 1652

Transcription:

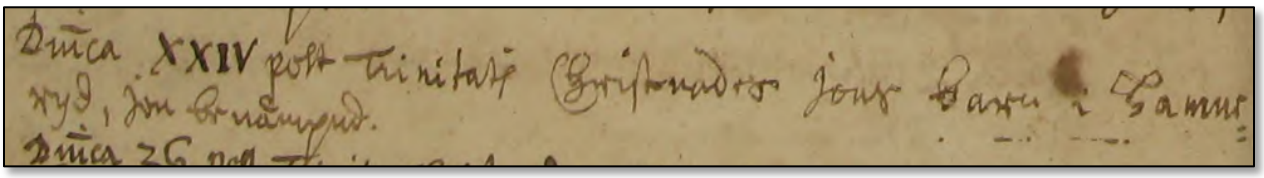
Dnca 20 post Trinit christnades Jons barn in Hamnary, Isaac benämnd

Translation:

20th Sunday past Trinity christened Jon's child in Hamnayrd, named Isaac

Every Sunday, Jon and Karin's family atteneded 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.[110]



Baptism record of Jon Jönsson - November 5th, 1654

Transcription:

Dnca XXIV post Trinit christnades Jons barn i Hamna-
ryd, Jon, benämnd

Translation:

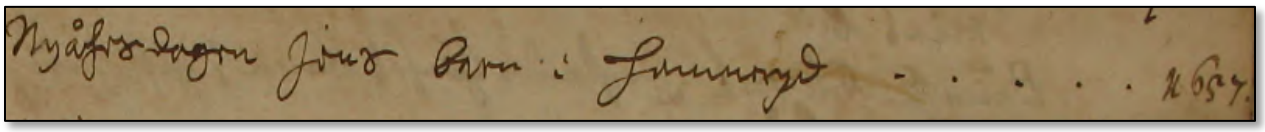
24th Sunday past Trinity christened Jon's child in Hamnaryd
and named Jon

[109] Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 12
[110] 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, Lars, an unnamed child who was born in 1657, Marit, Jon, and Kerstin. Nils was probably good friends with Jon Joensson.

In late December of 1656, Karin gave birth to an unnamed child who was baptized at Norra Solberga Church on January 1st, 1657.[111]



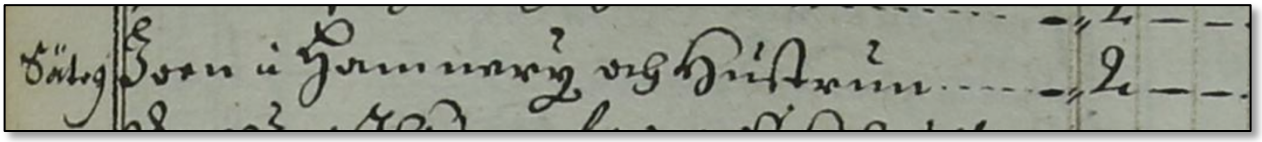
Baptism record of unnamed child of Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter - January 1st, 1657

Transcription:

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

Translation:

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



Mantalslängd record showing Jon Joensson and Karin Matsdotter at Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga Parish in 1659

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.[112] 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. 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.

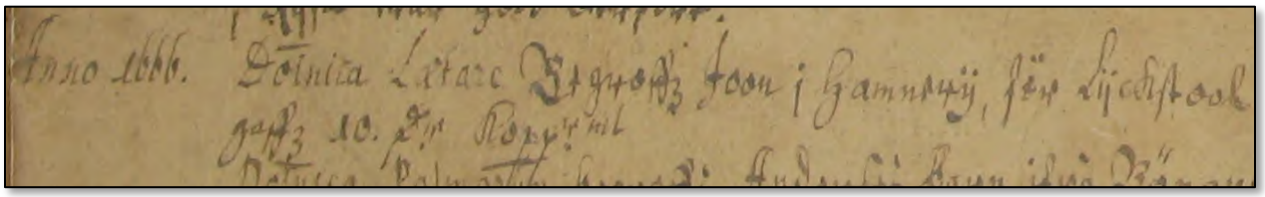
[111] Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 17
[112] Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 20

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, 1645[1] 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 pieces[113].



Burial record of Jon Joensson – April 4th, 1666

Transcription:

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

Translation:

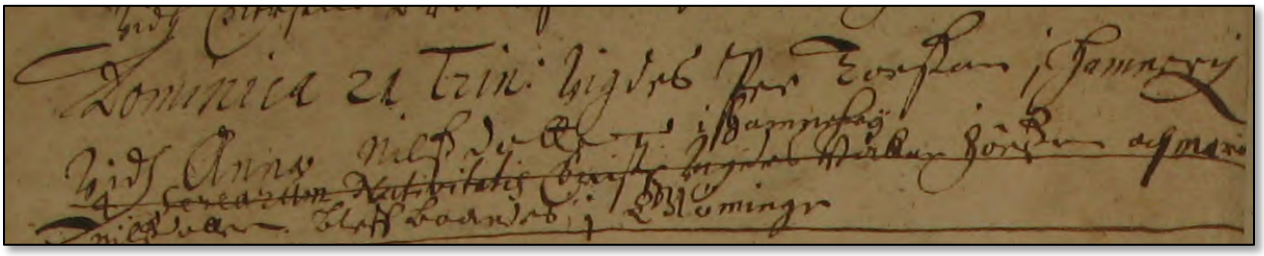
Year 1666. Letare Sunday,buried Jon in Hamnaryd. For vicar's
fee, 10 pieces of copper were given.

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.

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

After the death of Jon Joensson, Karin Matsdotter continued to live at 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.[114]



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

Transcription:

Dominica 21 Trin. vigdes Per Jonssson i Hamnarÿ
och Anna Nilsdotter i Hamnarÿ

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

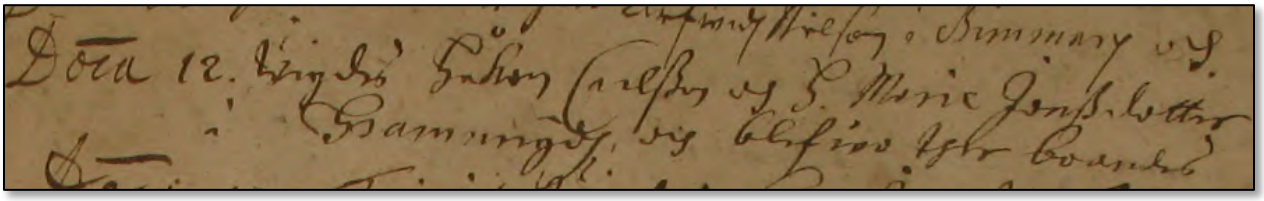
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Kerstin	January, 1673	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Tore	April, 1675	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Marit	February, 1677	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Britta	January, 1679	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	October, 1680	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Nils	October, 1680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

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

[114] 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.[115] 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.[116] 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 blifivs ___ 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

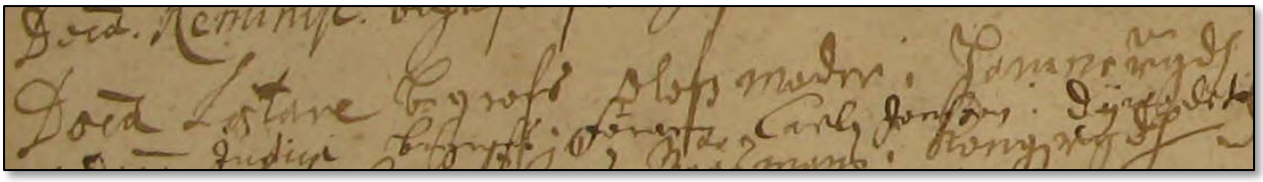
The Village Marriage Market in Old Sweden

"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

[115] Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 29
[116] Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 77

Karin Mattsdotter spent the remainder of her days at Hamnaryd. On January 6, 1682, her son Olof was married to Ingjärd Håkansdotter.[117] Throughout the 1670s to 1690s, several of her grandchildren were born. The two lived at Hamanryd after they were married and had at least seven children: Jon (b. 1686), Karin (b. 1687), Sven (b. 1688), Karin (b. 1689), Ingrid (b. 1691)), Daniel (b. 1693), and Måns (b. 1698).[118] 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.[119]



Burial record of Karin Matsdotter – March 21st, 1693

Transcription:

Dnca. Laetare begrafs Olofs moder i Hamnaryd

Translation:

Laetene Sunday, buried Olof's mother in Hamnaryd

Trivia 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?

Answers: 1. Norra Solberga 2. Hamnaryd 3. 1643 4. Håkan 5. Nils and Karin 6. 1666 7. 1693

[117] Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 77
[118] More information about the fate of Olof Jonsson can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Five: The Great-Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 725
[119] Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 90

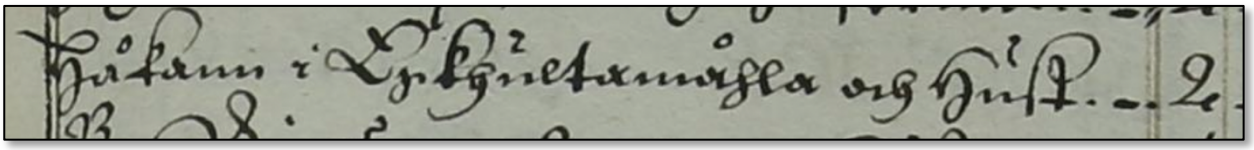
Håkan Svensson and Marit

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
Ingjärd	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 Ingjärd 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[120], was Ingjärd Håkansdotter's mother, or if Håkan had previously been married to another woman who was Ingjärd's mother. It's likely that Håkan was married sometime in the 1650s. Although the baptism record for Ingjärd 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.[121]



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

Transcription:

Håkan i Eskhultasmålen och h. 2

Translation:

Håkan in Äskhultamålen and wife 2

[120] Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1699, Image 248
[121] Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1659, page 735

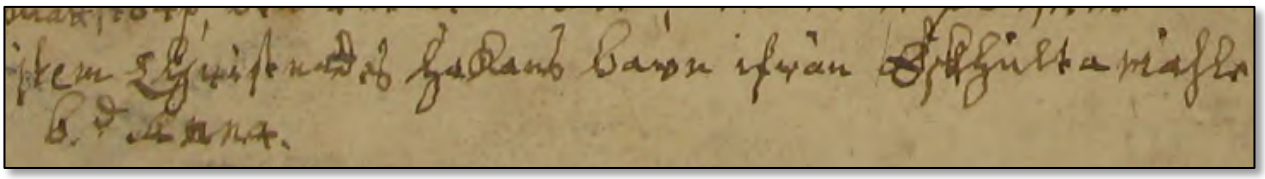
In the late 17th century, Äskhultamålen belonged to the estate Äskhult, which was located just a short distance northeast from the small farm. Håkan was a tenant farmer who worked for the owners of Äskhult. In 1640, the previous tenants of Äskhultamålen, Anders Persson and his wife Karin Larsdotter, owned a horse, three cows, two heifers, twelve sheep and one pig.[122] 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 31th.[123]



Baptism record of Anna Håkansdotter - July 30th, 1671

Transcription:

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

Transcription:

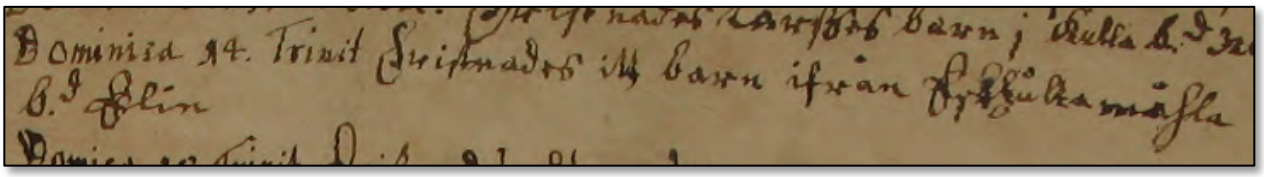
On the same day christened Håkan's child from Äskhultamålen
named Anna

[122] *Norra Solberga Bygd och Folk*
[123] 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.[124] 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.[125] 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 Svensdotter[126], 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:

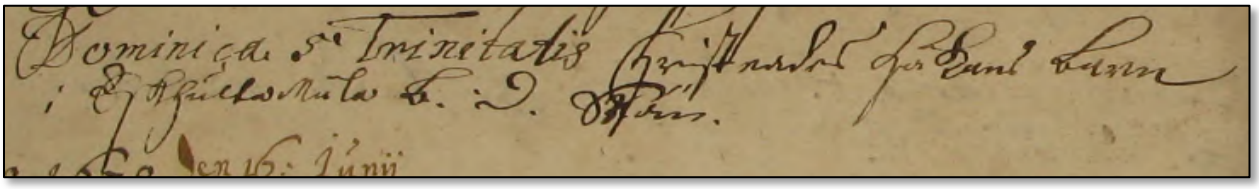
Dominica 14. Trinit Christnades itt barn ifrån Eskhultamåhla
b.d Elin

Translation:

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

[124] *Norra Solberga Bygd och Folk*
[125] Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 31
[126] 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.[127] He was probably named after Håkan's father.



Baptism record of Sven Håkansson - June 30th, 1678

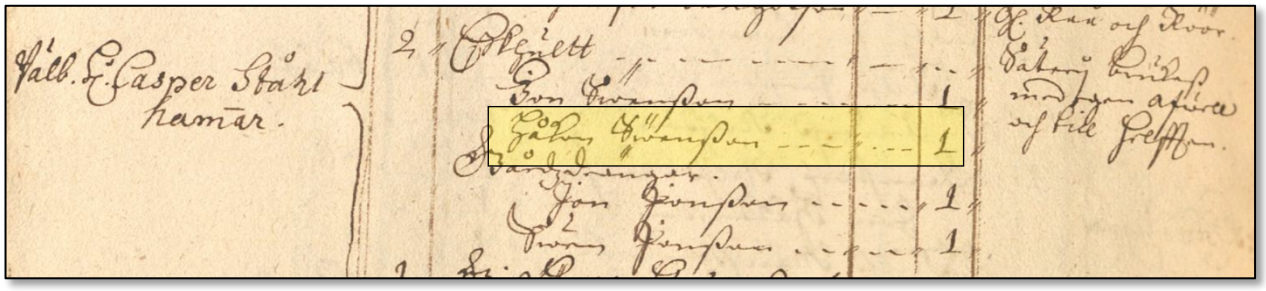
Transcription:

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.[128] It's possible that he was Håkan's brother, but this can't be confirmed.



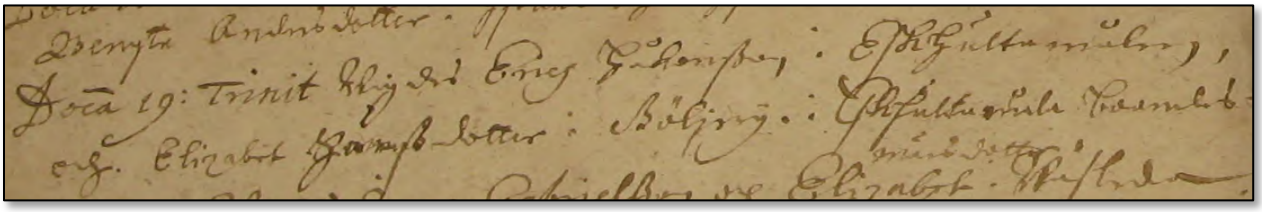
Rotering och utskrivningslängd record showing Håkan Svensson at Äskhultamålen in 1682

Rotering och Utskrivningslängder **Records**

Rotering 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. Rotering och utskrivningslängder also contain numerous notes on the military personnel living at each rote.

[127] Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 34
[128] Roterings och utskrivningslängder, Arkiv med löpande volymnumrering, SE/KrA/0025/0/45 (1682), Image 620

In addition to Ingjärd, 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 Kirstin Hansdotter.[129]



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

Transcription:

Doca 19: Trinit wigdes Erich Håkansson i Eskhultamålen,
och Elisabet Hansdotter i Böljery. 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), Karin, and a daughter whose names isn't known.

Children of Eric Håkansson and Elisabeth Hansdotter

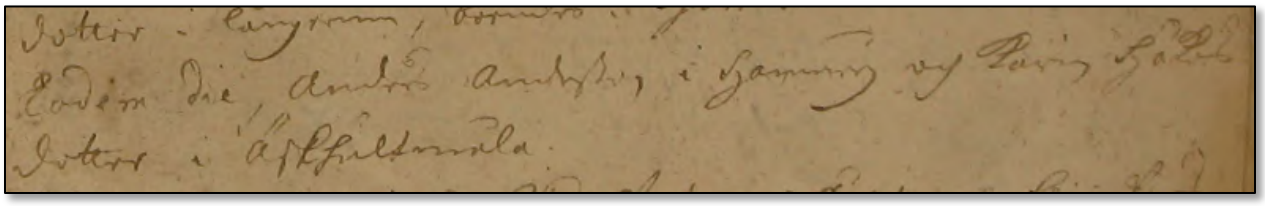
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Hans	April, 1691	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	June, 1692	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Håkan	May, 1705	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Per	December, 1712	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Karin	Unknown	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown daughter	Unknown	Norra Solberga	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.[130]

[129] In Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 80, Kirstin is listed as "Elisabeth Hansdotter." However, Norra Solberga Deaths Vol C:1 (1635-1729) page 160 shows that her name was really Kirstin

[130] Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1736-1763), page 337

Håkan and Marit's daughter Karin was born around 1670.[131] On October 7, 1694, Karin was married to a man named Anders Andersson.[132]



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

Transcription:

ibdm die Anders Andersson i Hamnaryd och Karin Håkans-dotter 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?

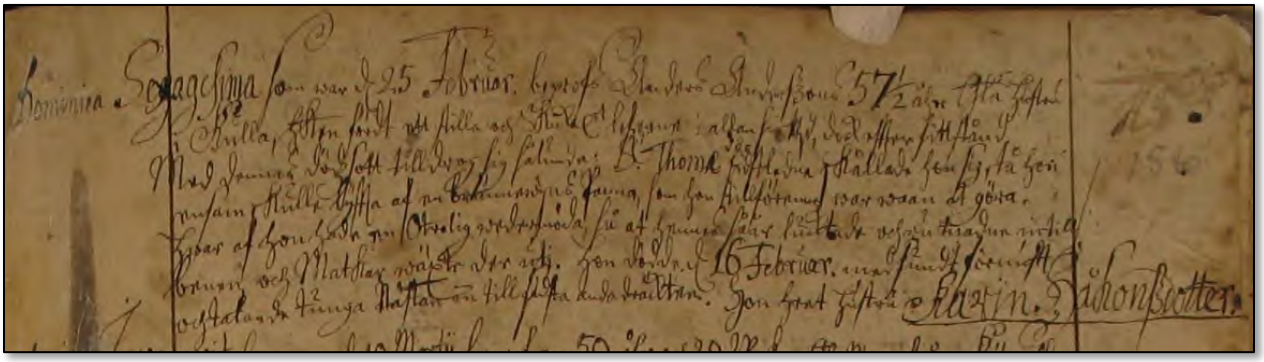
At the baptisms of three of Karin Håkansdotter's children, Håkan[1], Marit[2], and Ingeborg[3], one of the witnesses that was listed was Daniel Håkansson in Hulu. Another of the witnesses at the baptism of Karin's son Håkan was listed as Kirstin Håkansdotter in Solberga.[1] Since it was common that people 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

[131] Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 301
[132] 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.[133]



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~~n~~ sin tijd, död efter sitt stånd. Med denna dödsell tilldrog sig sålunda: S. Thomæ sistlidna skållade hon sig, tå hon ensam skulle lyffta 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 wäxte 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

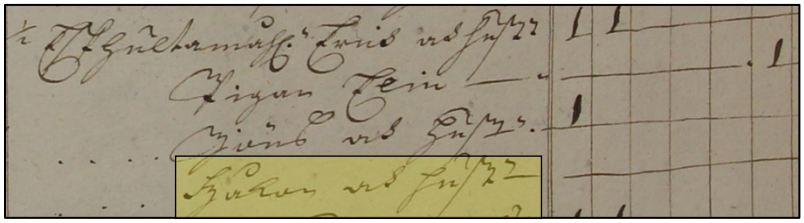
[133] Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 301

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

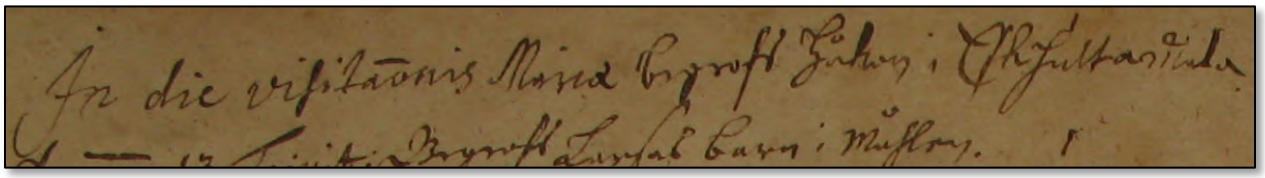
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Maria	October 5, 1705	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Elof	January, 1708	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown

Håkan Svensson and Marit spent the rest of their lives at Äskhultamålen. On January 6, 1682, their daughter Ingjärd was married to Olof Jonsson.[134] The two had at least seven children.[135] By the 1690s, Håkan and Marit were probably in their 60s or 70s. The two were considered to be quite poor at this time.[136]



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

In late June of 1698, Håkan Svensson died of unknown causes. Håkan was buried in the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church on July 2, 1698.[137]



Burial record of Håkan Svensson - July 2nd, 1698

Transcription:

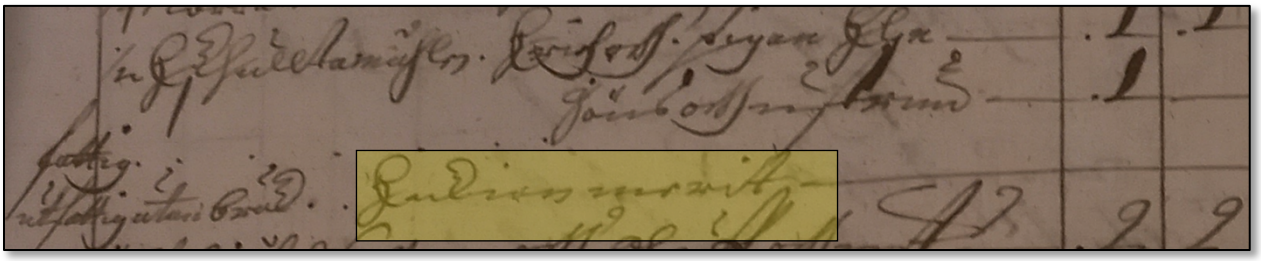
In die visitationis Maria begrafs Håkan i Eskhultamåla

Translation:

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

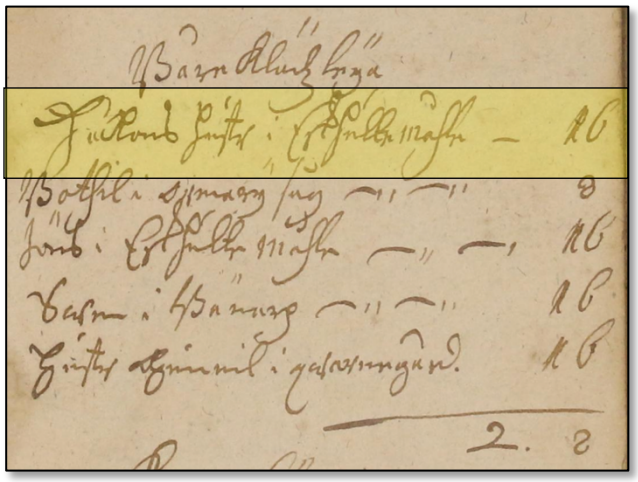
[134] Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1635-1729), page 77
[135] More information about the fate of Ingjärd Håkansdotter can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Five: The Great-Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 725
[136] Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1698, page 14
[137] 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.[138]



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 transations, which list the burial expenses for "*Håkons hustru i Eskhultamål(e)n*" ("Håkan's wife in Äskhultamålen") which cost 16 copper pieces.[139] Marit was buried in the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church.



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

Trivia on Håkan Svensson and Marit

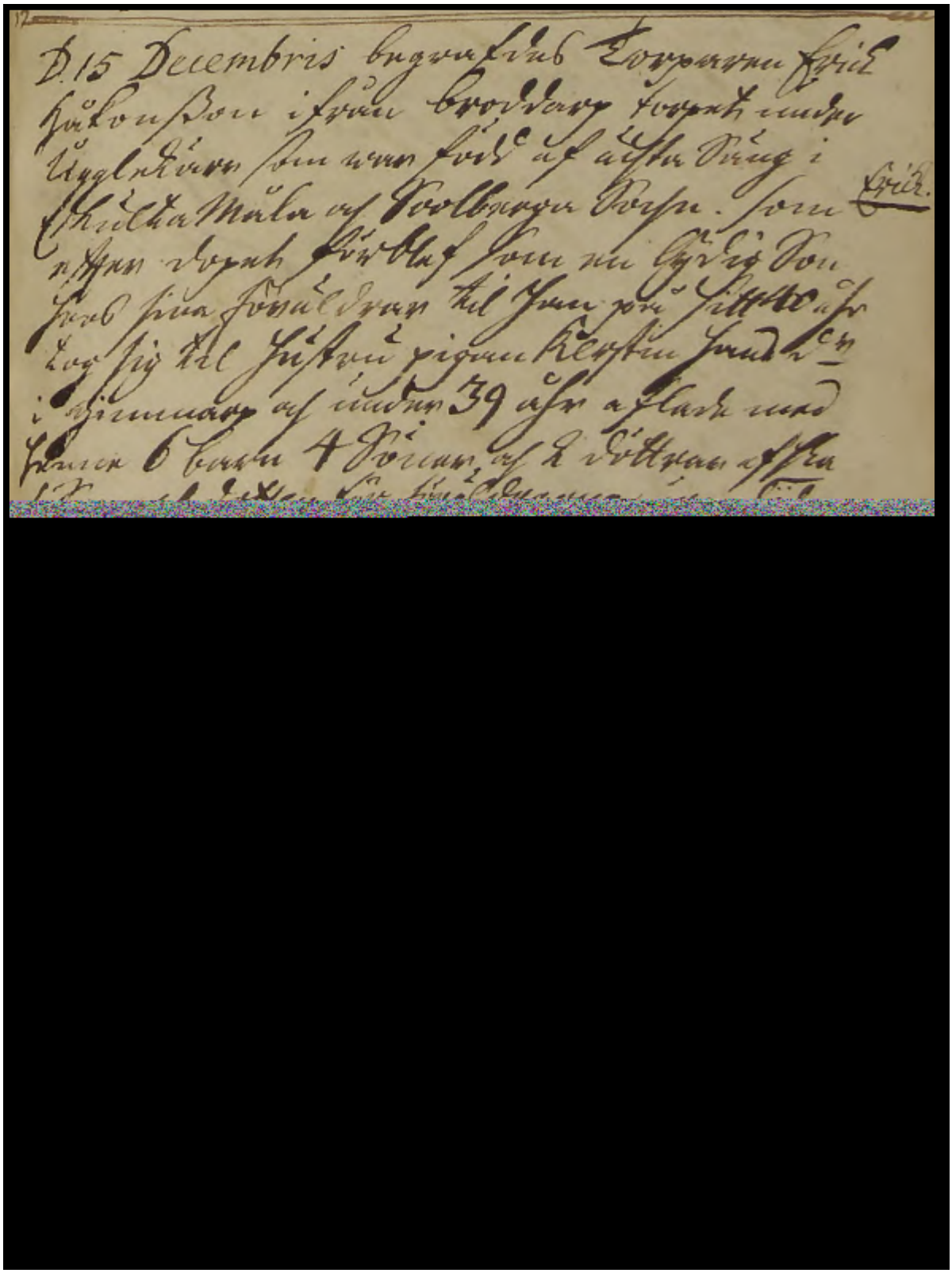
1. What was the name of the parish that Håkan and Marit's family lived at?
2. What was the name of the farm that Håkan and Marit's family lived at?
3. The first known record for Håkan Svensson is from which year?
4. What year did Håkan Svensson die?

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

[138] Insert source
[139] Norra Solberga Vol. LIa:1 (1690-1722), page 59

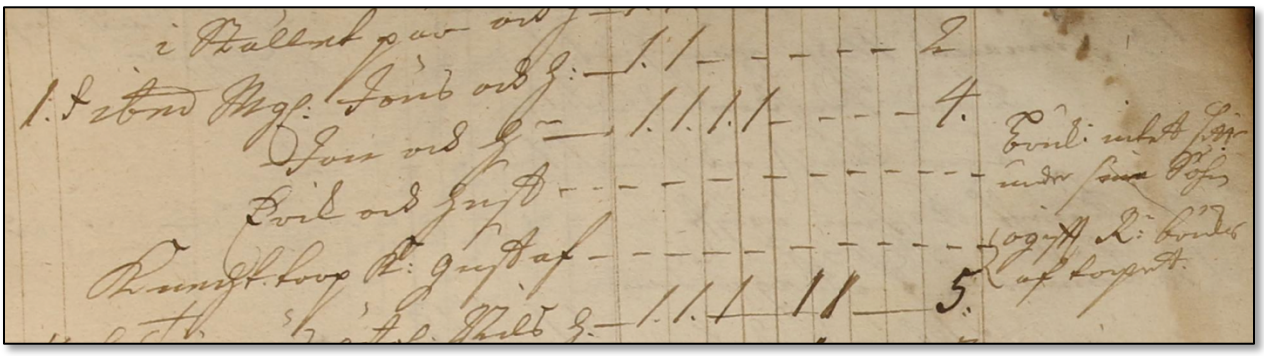
6.4.1. Death and Burial Record of Erik Håkansson – December 15, 1745

Death and Burial Record of Eric Håkansson – December 15th, 1745[140]



[140] Höreda Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1736-1763), page 337

Erik was last documented in 1705 and must have died around this time. By this time, a soldier's croft was built at Sänninge Mellangård, where a soldier named Gustaf lived.[250] Erik was probably buried in the cemetery of Linderås Church. It's unknown when his wife died.



Landskontor record of Erik at Sänninge, Linderås in 1705

Transcription:

Ibidem M(ellan)g(år)d	*Jöns och h(ustru)_____11_____2*	
Fattigs	*Jon och h(ustru)_____1111____4*	*Bruk. intet sMr*
	Erik och hust(run) ___111__11_5.	*under [sine] Söhn*
	Knekttorp:K(nect) Gustaf_____	*ogift, R(oten) brukare af torpet*

Translation:

Sänninge Mellangård	*Jöns and wife)_____11_____2*	
Poor	*Jon and wife_____1111____4*	*Not used ?*
	Erik and wife____111__11_5.	*Under their sons*
	Soldier's Cottage: Gustaf_____	*single, the equippers of the soldier are using the farm*

Trivia on Erik in Sänninge

1. What parish did Erik live at?
2. What is the first known year that Erik was mentioned?
3. What were the names of Erik's known daughter?
4. What is the last known year that Erik was mentioned?

Answers: 1. Linderås 2. 1665 3. Gertrud 4. 1705

[250] Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1705, page 1660

Jon in Sänninge

Name	Jon N.N.
Born	1630s-1650s
Place	Linderås
Died	1711
Place	Linderås
Occupation	Farmhand/Farmer

Children of Jon in Sänninge

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Karin	**1660s or 1670s**	**Linderås**	**After 1722**	**Unknown**
Jon	1670s-1680s	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Anna	1660s-1680s	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Brita	1680s	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Ingeborg	1680s	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Per	1680s	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Lars	1680s	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Börje	c. 1688	Linderås	July 3, 1766	Linderås

Jon (whose last name is unknown) was probably born between the 1630s or 1650s.[251] The identities of his parents are unknown. It's possible that Jon was born in Linderås Parish, since all of the records that mention him show him there.[252] Jon must have come from a lower to middle class farm family.

Confusion with Jon and Another Farmer Named Joen

There is some confusion in records between Jon and another farmer at Sänninge (the farm Jon lived at) named Joen (which is a variation of the name "Jöns"). Several children that were born at Sänninge had the surname "Jönsson," but it's unknown if Jon or Joen were their father. In older Swedish script, "ö" sometimes had a single faint dot instead of two solid dots. This could cause Jöns to resemble Jon if the dots were faded or lightly marked. It's possible that the scribe who took the records at Sänninge sometimes made an error and misspelled Jon's name.

[251] The first confirmed mention of Jon was in 1673 (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County 1643-1820, Year 1673, page 100) and he was probably in his twenties or thirties during this time.

[252] The first confirmed mention of Jon shows him in Linderås in 1673 (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County 1643-1820, Year 1673, page 100) and when Jon is listed for the last time in 1711 (Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:19 (1711), page 846) he is still in Linderås.

Nothing is known of Jon's youth outside of the context of rural farm life for lower to middle class Swedes during the 1630s to 1660s. He was probably married sometime during the 1660s.[253] He was most likely married to a woman named Karin, but it's unknown if she was his first wife or if he was married to another woman before her.[254]

By 1673[255], Jon was living as a tenant farmer at the farm Sänninge in western Linderås Parish located just east of Lake Noen. Jon lived here for the remainder of his life. It's likely that several of Jons relatives (such as his siblings and cousins) also lived at Sänninge.

Sänninge, Linderås – Where Jon lived from at least 1673 until 1711

Interconnected Farm Communities in 17th Century Sweden

Image of the community of a 17th century Swedish farm generated by Chat GPT

In 17th century Sweden, it was common for most people living on a farm to be related—even if distantly. Rural Swedish society was highly localized during this time, since people rarely moved far from their home parish. This led to families intermarrying within their parishes for generations. Over time, distant cousins and in-laws became neighbors, reinforcing farm-based kinship networks. This resulted in farms where nearly all inhabitants were kin, bound together through blood, marriage, and long-standing ties to the land. Godparent relationships (*faddrar*) were often chosen within these extended families, further strengthening bonds. This created farming communities where nearly everyone was distantly related.

[253] Since Jon was listed as being married in 1673 (Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County 1643-1820, Year 1673, page 100) and he may have also been the father of a son named Tor who was born in 1670 (Linderås Births, Vol. C:1 (1651-1694), page 278), he was probably married sometime in the 1660s.

[254] Jon is lasted listed at Sänninge in Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:19 (1711), page 846. By 1713, Jon had died, but his widow Karin was listed as the head of his household as his widow (Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:21 (1713), page 2058). Thus, while it can be confirmed that Karin was Jon's wife, it can't be proven that she was his first wife, nor the mother of his daughter Karin.

[255] Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County 1643-1820, Year 1673, page 100

Every Sunday, Jon's family attended Linderås Church. From 1650 to 1672, the church's vicar was Elias Benedicti Hval.

A Typical Service at Linderås Church

A typical Sunday morning church service in 17th century Sweden lasted two to three hours and followed a structured order. The service began with a hymn from the Swedish psalm book, which the congregation sang in unison while standing. Next, there was a general confession of sins (*syndabekännelse*), where the congregation knelt or bowed while the priest recited a prayer of forgiveness.

The sermon was the central part of the service, often lasting an hour or more. The vicar read from the Bible and gave a moral lesson, often warning against sin and encouraging obedience to authority. After the sermon, the priest asked questions to test the congregation's understanding.

Near the end of the service, the congregation recited the Lord's Prayer. Communion was held on special services. The vicar ended the service with a benediction (*välsignelse*), blessing the congregation. Important parish announcements, including upcoming weddings, deaths, tax collections, and legal matters were then read. Finally, the congregation sang a final hymn before leaving. After the service, the congregation members conversed with each other

In 1672, Peter Bugge, a talented and zealous individual became the vicar of Linderås Church.

Peter Bjugg's Sermon on the Wedding of Cana*

On an unusually warm Sunday in March of 1674, Peter John Bjugg, the vicar of Linderås Church, gave one of his most impressive sermons, which filled Jon of Sänninge with a sense of hope and faith in Christ's blessings.

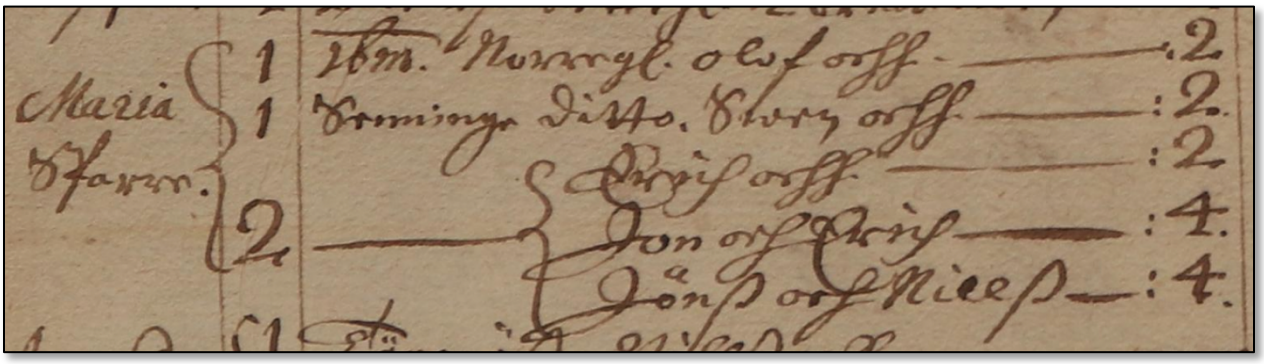
Bjugg preached on the Wedding at Cana, where Christ turned water into wine. Bjugg's words painted the scene so vividly that Jon felt as though he stood among the wedding guests, watching the miracle unfold. "This was no mere feast, no revelry, but a sign of divine grace!" Bjugg exclaimed. "The Lord does not withhold blessings but gives in abundance!"

Jon clenched his hands together. He had seen blessings come and go—good harvests, harsh winters, children born, and loved ones buried. But Bjugg's words stirred something deep within him. The Lord was near, working even through the ordinary.

As Jon left the church, the world outside felt brighter, his burdens lighter. He would carry this sermon with him, a reminder that even in hardship, there was grace.

* A work of creative fiction by ChatGPT and Jeffrey High

Jon's family are first listed as living at Sänninge in the 1673 Mantalslängd. During this time, other farmers named Olof, Sven, Erik, and Joen also lived at Sänninge with their families. This record shows Jon's family living with Erik's family.[256] At this time, Sänninge was owned by nobleman Carl Gustaf Wrangel and Jon and the other farmers at Sänninge were tenant farmers who were allowed to farm there as long as they carried out certain obligations.



Mantalslängd record showing Jon and his wife at Sänninge - 1673

Transcription:

1 Ib(ide)m Norrg(år)d Olof och h(ustrun)__2
Maria 1 Sänninge ditto Sven och h(ustrun)_____2
Sparre Erik och h(ustrun)_____2
Jon och Erik_____4
Jöns och Nils_____4

Translation:

1 Sänninge Norrgård Olof and wife_____2
Maria 1 Sänninge Norrgård Sven and wife_____2
Sparre Erik and wife_____2
Jon and wife_____4
Jöns and wife_____4

People Exempt from Taxes in Mantalslängder Records

- Children under 15 and the elderly (often over 63) were not always taxed, so they may be missing from the records.
- Clergy, some military personnel, and noble landowners were often exempt from taxation and therefore not listed.
- Sick, disabled, or impoverished individuals could be excused from taxes, and were sometimes marked as "sjuk" (sick), "fattig" (poor), or "obrukbar" (unfit for labor).

[256] Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County 1643-1820, Year 1673, page 100

Potential Children of Jon in Sänninge

During the 1670s and 1680s, there were several children that were born at Sänninge whose father was named Jon or Jöns. Since there were at least two different men named Jon (or Joen or Jöns) who lived at Sänninge during this time, it's difficult to tell which of them were children of Jon. Here is a list of these children:

- Tor Jönsson: (Baptized May 1, 1670).[1] Since patronymic tradition tells us that the name of Tor father was Jöns, it's more likely that his father was the farmer Joen in Sänninge.
- Unknown child: (Baptized in January of 1677)[2] The father of this unnamed child is listed as "Jöns in Sänninge."[1] Since "Jöns" is a variation of Jon, it's possible that he was the father of this child, but it's more likely it was Joen in Sänninge.
- Sissilla Jonsdotter: (Baptized June 20, 1680)[3] Since patronymic tradition tells us that Sissila's father was named "Jon" and she came from Sänninge, it's very likely that Jon was her father, especially since her surname is spelled "Jonsdotter" and not "Jönsdotter" (which would make it more likely that Joen in Sänninge was her father).
- Börje N.N.: (Buried February 27, 1687).[4] The age of this Börje and the identities of his parents are unknown, but perhaps Jon was his father. The reason for this is that Jon had a son named Börje that was born the following year and parents often named their children after deceased siblings, especially siblings who had recently died.
- Sven and Johan Jönsson: (Baptized March 5, 1688).[5] Since Jon's son Börje was probably born in 1688, it's more likely that Joen was the father of Sven and Johan).
- Unknown son: (Buried April 8, 1688).[6] The father of his child was listed as "Jöns in Sänninge," indicating that it's more likely that Joen in Sänninge was his father. Perhaps this deceased boy was Sven or Johan who was born a month earlier.
- Unknown son: (Baptized June 30, 1689).[7] Since the father of this child was listed as "Jöns in Sänninge," one may assume that it's more likely that Joen in Sänninge was his father. However, since a child named Måns Jönsson from Sänninge was born just a few months later in September, it's more likely that Jon was this child's father and Joen was the father of Måns Jönsson.
- Måns Jönsson: (Baptized September 29, 1689).[8] Since patronymic tradition tells us that the name of Måns's father was Jöns, it's more likely that his father was Joen.

[1] Linderås Births, Vol. C:1 (1651-1694), page 278
[2] Linderås Births, Vol. C:1 (1651-1694), page 289
[3] Linderås Births, Vol. C:1 (1651-1694), page 293
[4] Linderås Burials, Vol. C:1 (1651-1694), page 294
[5] Linderås Births, Vol. C:1 (1651-1694), page 294
[6] Linderås Burials, Vol. C:1 (1651-1694), page 295
[7] Linderås Births, Vol. C:1 (1651-1694), page 296
[7] *Ibidem*

Sometime in the 1660s or 1670s, Jon's wife gave birth to a daughter named Karin.[257] Jon also had at least three sons named Jon,[258] Lars[259], and Per[260], and at least three daughters named Anna,[261] Britta[262], and Ingeborg[263] whose birth dates are unknown.

By the end of the 1670s, two more farmers named Mårten[264] and Måns[265] were also living at Sänninge, which was no longer owned by nobility.

Since Jon lived next to Lake Noen, he may have often rose before dawn to cast his nets into the still waters, hoping to catch pike, perch, or bream to supplement his family's diet. When Sänninge was owned by nobility, Jon likely had to obtain permission from the estate owner to fish, possibly giving a portion of his catch as payment.

Lake Noen

Freshwater Lake Fishing in 17th Century Sweden

In late 17th century southern Sweden, fishing was an important source of food for farmers, crofters, and tenant families, supplementing their diets alongside crops and livestock. Lakes and rivers were abundant across Småland and offered pike, perch, bream, roach, and eel. Many tenant farmers had fishing rights tied to their farms, while others paid fees to noble landowners for access to specific waters. Fishing during this time was an essential survival skill, heavily regulated by landowners but crucial for food security.

During the 1680s, most of the farmers at Sänninge lived in cottages that were named after them. Erik and his family lived at Erikstorp, Joen and his family lived at Jonstorp, Sven and his family lived at Svenstorp, Måns and his family lived at Månstorp, Olof and his family lived at Olstorp, and Mårten and his family lived at Mårtenstorp.[266]

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[257] Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 217 shows the marriage of Jöns Eriksson to Karin Jonsdotter in 1695. Since patronymic tradition informs us that Karin's father was named Jon and both Jöns and Erik are listed at Sänninge Mellangård in 1696, Jon must have been Karin's father. Since women in late 17th century Sweden were usually in their twenties when they were married, Karin was probably born in the late 1660s to mid 1670s.

[258] Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 223 shows the marriage of Jon Jonsson to Ingri Andersdotter in 1704. Since patronymic tradition informs us that Jon's father was named Jon, it's likely that Jon was his father.

[259] Lars is listed as Jon's son in Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County 1643-1820, Year 1706, page 542.

[260] Per is listed as Jon's son in Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:12 (1698), page 399.

[261] Anna is listed as Jon's daughter in Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:9 (1695), page 46.

[262] Britta is listed as Jon's daughter in Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County 1643-1820, Year 1706, page 542.

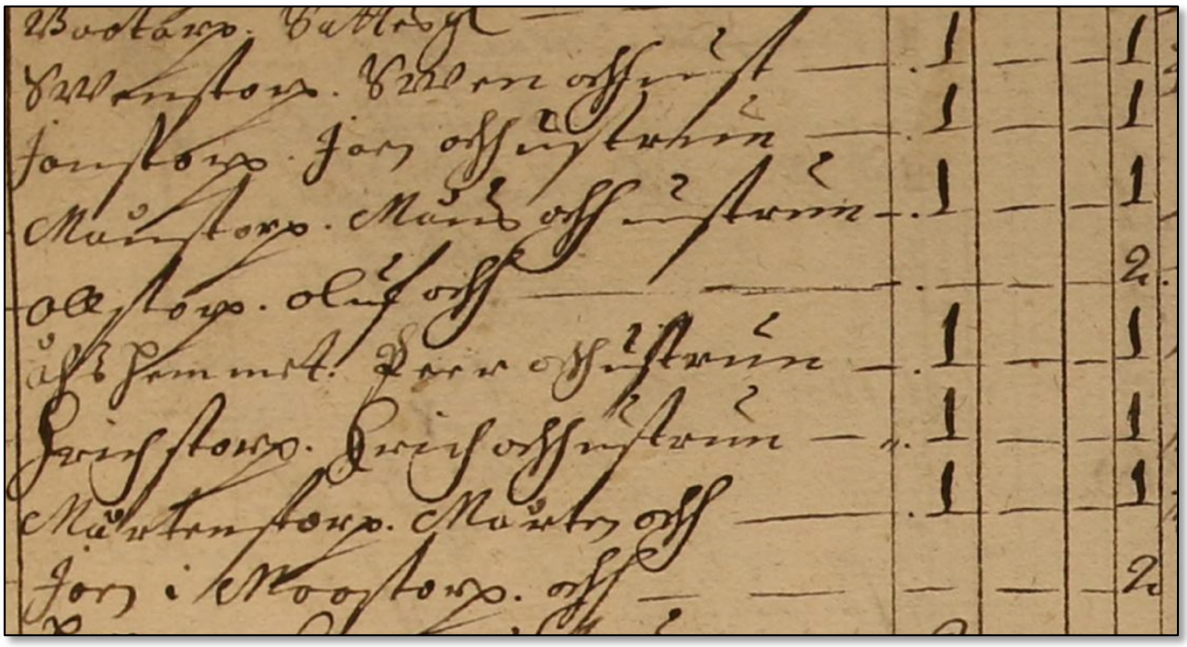
[263] Ingeborg is listed as Jon's daughter in Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County 1643-1820, Year 1700, page 1474.

[264] Linderås Births, Vol. C:1 (1651-1694), page 292

[265] *Ibidem*

[266] Mantalsländer 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1682, page 646

Meanwhile, Jon and his family lived at Norstorp, and Per and his family lived at a cottage called Åshemmanet.[267]



Mantalslängd record showing Jon and his wife at Sänninge - 1682

Transcription:

Svenstorp Sven och hust(run)_____1____1
Joenstorp Joen och hustrun_____1____1
Månstorp Måns och hustrun_____1____1
Olstorp. Olof och h(ustrun)_____2
Åshemmanet Per och hustrun_____1____1
Erikstorp. Erik och hustrun_____1____1
Mårtenstorp Mårten och h(ustrun)__1____1
Jon i Moorstorp och h(ustrun)_____1____1

Translation:

Svenstorp Sven and wife_____1____1
Joenstorp Joen and wife_____1____1
Månstorp Måns and wife_____1____1
Olstorp. Olof and wife_____1____1
Åshemmanet Per and wife_____1____1
Erikstorp. Erik and wife_____1____1
Mårtenstorp Mårten and wife_____1____1
Jon in Moorstorp (sic) and wife_____1____1

Cottages Named After Men in Sweden

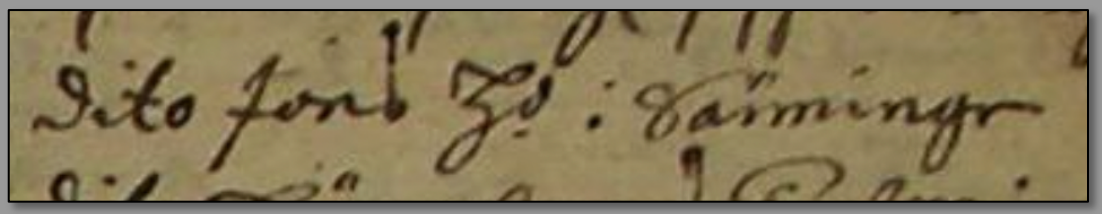
In late 17th century Sweden, it was common to name cottages (*torps*) after the man who founded them. This practice was especially prevalent among tenant farmers, crofters, and landless laborers who built new homes in forests or on the outskirts of larger farms. The Swedish word "torp" originally referred to a small farm or crofter's cottage, often built on previously unused or forested land. Over time, "torp" became associated with tenant farms, crofts, and small holdings. It was typically named after its founder, leading to names like "Erikstorp" (Erik's croft). This naming practice made it easier for locals and tax authorities to identify landowners and tenants.

[267] Mantalsländer 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1682, page 646

Sometime in 1688, Jon's wife had a son named Börje.[268] Unfortunately, Börje's baptism record doesn't exist.

Is this the Burial Record of Jon's First Wife?

There is a burial record from March 18, 1688 for a woman who is either listed as "Jon's wife in Sänninge" or "Jöns's wife in Sänninge."[1] It's tough to say which of these two is correct, since it appears there might be a very faint dot over the "o." This could have either been the burial record for Jon's first wife, or of the other Joen at Sänninge. If this was Jon's first wife, then he must have married soon after her. In all likelihood, Jon was the father of Börje Jonsson, who is listed as living with his mother, the widow Karin, at the household in Sänninge Mellangård where Jon used to live, in 1713.[2] Since Börje was born around 1688, Jon would have had to remarry rather quickly after his first wife died and she must have had Börje within a year of their marriage. Taking this into account, it's more likely that this was the wife of the other Joen who lived at Sänninge.



Transcription:	Translation:
Dito Jöns h(ustru) i Sänninge	*The same day (18th of March) Jöns's wife in Sänninge (was buried)*

[1] Linderås Burials, Vol. C:1 (1651-1694), page 295
[2] Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:21 (1713), page 2058

Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Early Swedish Church Books

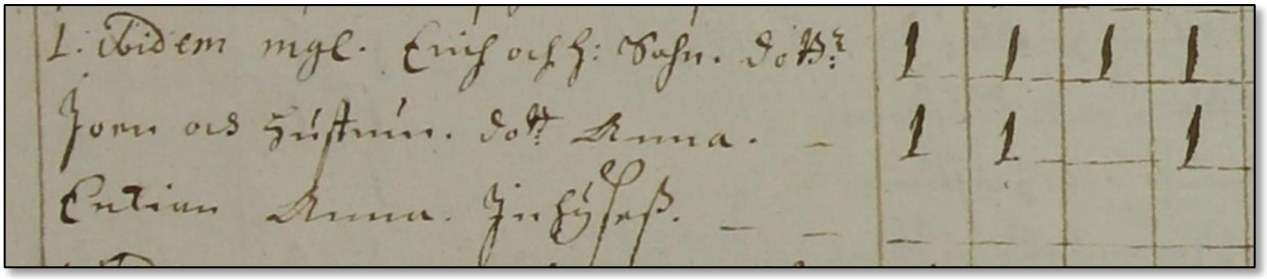
In many early Swedish church books from the 1600s and early 1700s, records of births (*födelse*), marriages (*vigsel*), and deaths (*dödsfall*) were often kept on the same page in three separate columns. This layout, though later replaced by separate books for each category, was a common practice in some parishes due to limited paper and simple record-keeping methods. The left column in these church books contained births and baptisms (sometimes written in Latin as "Christianade"), the middle column contained marriages (sometimes written in Latin as "Copulati"), and the right column contained deaths and burials (sometimes written in Latin as "Denati.")

[268] Jon is lasted listed at Sänninge in Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:19 (1711), page 846. By 1713, Jon had died, but his widow Karin was listed as the head of his household as his widow with her son Börje (Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:21 (1713), page 2058), indicating that Jon was Börje's father. Since Börje's death and burial record (Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 471) states that he 78 years old at the time of his death in 1766, he must have been born around 1688.

Families at Sänninge: 1690-1693

- **1690:** Sven and his wife; Joen and his wife; Måns and his wife; Olof, his wife, and farmhand Nils; Per and his wife; Erik and his wife; Mårten and wife; Joen and his wife
  Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:4 (1690), page 484
- **1691:** Sven and his wife; Joen and his wife; Måns and his wife; Olof, his wife, and farmhand Nils; Per and his wife; Erik and his wife; Mårten and his wife; Joen and his wife
  Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:5 (1691), page 1528
- **1692:** Sven and his wife; Joen and his wife; Måns and his wife; Nils and his wife; Per and his wife; Per and wife; Erik and his wife; Mårten and his wife, Joen and his wife
  Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:6 (1692), page 633
- **1693:** Sven and his wife; Joen and his wife; Måns, his wife, and son; Nils and his wife; Per and his wife; Per and his wife; Erik and his wife; Mårten and wife, Joen, his wife, and two sons; Joen and his wife
  Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:7 (1693), page 62

In the 1695 Landskontor record, Jon and his wife were listed as living at Sänninge Mellangård with their daughter Anna.[269]



Landskontor record of Jon's family at Sänninge Mellangård - 1695

Transcription:

Ibm. Mg. *Erick och h(ustrun), sohn, dott(e)r__1111*
Joen och hustrun, dott(er) Anna____11_1
Enkan Anna Inhyse_____

Translation:

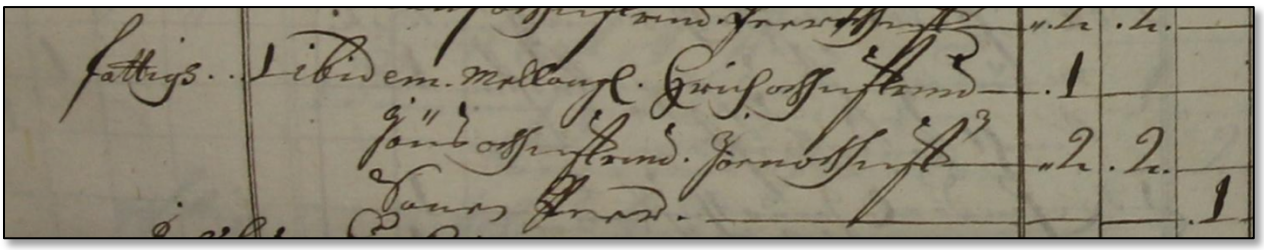
(Sänninge) Mellangård *Erick and wife, son, (and) daughter__1111*
Joen and wife, daughter Anna_____11_1
Widow Anna (lodger)_____

On October 20, 1695, Jon's daughter Karin was married to Jöns Eriksson, the son of the farmer Erik who also lived Sänninge Mellangård.[270]

[269] Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:9 (1695), page 46
[270] Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737), page 217

After Karin was married to Jöns Eriksson, she moved into a cottage with him at Sänninge Mellangård, where she may have lived the rest of her life. On July 28, 1696, Karin gave birth to her and Jöns's eldest son Jon.[271]

In 1697, Jon and his wife were living in a cottage at Sänninge Mellangård with his daughter Karin, her husband Jöns, and their young son Jon. Jon's son Per was living at a cottage by himself at Sänninge Mellangård during this time.[272]



Mantalslängd record of Jon's family at Sänninge Mellangård - 1697

Transcription:

Fattigs Ibidem. Mellang(år)d *Erick och hustrun_____1____*
Jöns och hustrun, Joen och hustrun_2 2___
Sonen Peer_____1

Poor (Sänninge) Mellangård *Erick and wife_____1____*
Jöns and wife, Joen and wife___2 2___
The son Peer_____1

During the late 1600s, Sweden's timber industry significantly expanded, which likely meant that Jon saw more of the surrounding forests being cut down, as nobles and landowners prioritized timber exports.

The Expansion of the Timber Industry in Late 17th Century Sweden

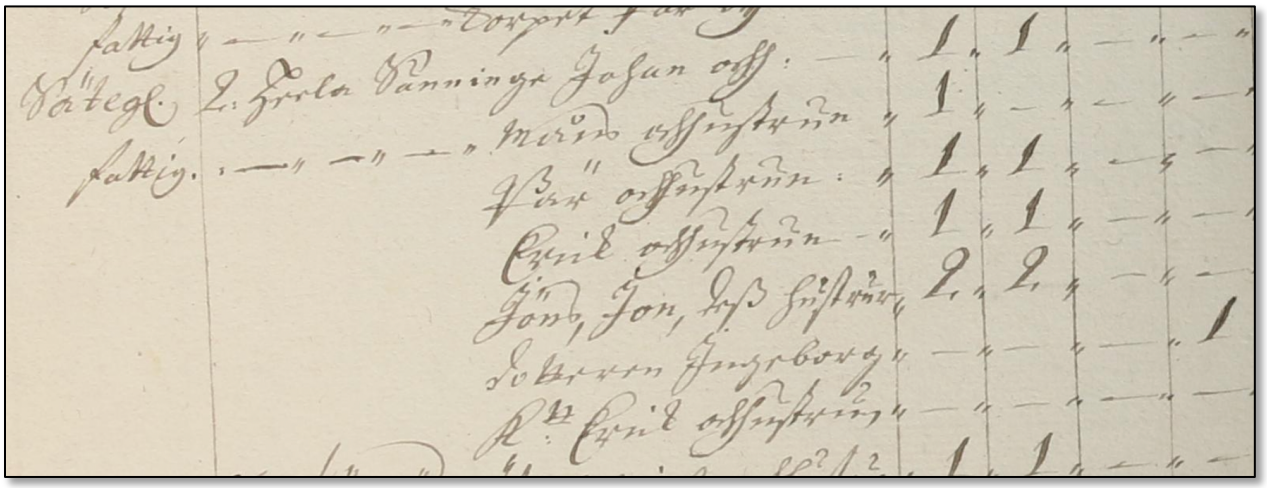
During the mid 17th century to early 18th century, Sweden's timber industry expanded rapidly, driven by state policies, foreign demand, and war efforts. Noble landowners began claiming more forests for charcoal production, often limiting the amount of wood available for farmers' daily needs. Forests were increasingly privatized by noble estates or mining companies, leading to land disputes between farmers and industrial interests. Meanwhile, many farmers lost access to traditional communal forests, making it harder to gather firewood for heating, construction, and farm tools. Tenant farmers on noble lands often saw rent increase, as landowners sought higher revenues from timber sales.

[271] Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 249. For more information on the fate of Karin Jonsdotter, see The High Family's Swedish Ancestors: Volume Five – The Great-Great Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 886.

[272] Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:11 (1697), page 1080

By 1699, a soldier's cottage had been built at Sänninge Mellangård, where a soldier named Erik lived with his wife.[273] Jon and the other farmers at Sänninge Mellangård had to help provide for Erik and his family.

In 1700, Jon's family was still living with the family of their daughter Karin and son-in-law Jöns. Their daughter Ingeborg was also listed as living at Sänninge Mellangård during this time.[274] The same year, Sweden became involved in the Great Northern War.



Mantalslängd record of Jon's family at Sänninge Mellangård - 1700

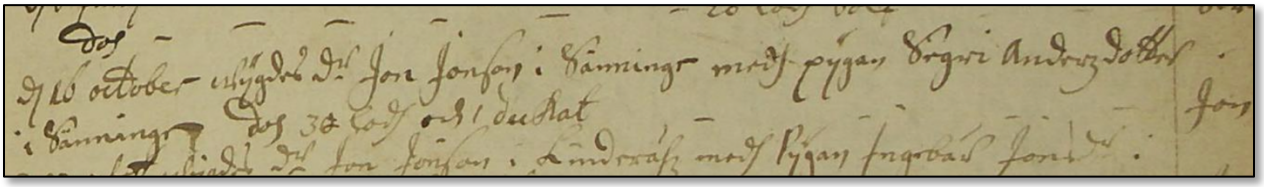
Transcription:

Säte(s)g(ård)	*2. Heela Sänninge*	*Johan och h(ustrun)*	*11*
Fattigs		*Måns och hustrun*	*1*
		Pär och hustrun	*11*
		Erik och hustrun	*11*
		Jöns, Jon, des hustrur	*22*
		dotteren Ingeborg	*1*
		K(neck)T(orp) Erik och hustrun	

Manor	*2. The whole of Sänninge*	*Johan and wife*	*11*
Poor		*Måns and wife*	*1*
		Pär and wife	*11*
		Erik and wife	*11*
		Jöns, Jon, their wives	*22*
		The daughter Ingeborg	*1*
		Soldier's Cottage Erik and wife	

[273] Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:14 1(699), page 1141
[274] Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County 1643-1820, Year 1700, page 1474

Sometime in 1704, the soldier Erik who lived at the soldier's croft had died.[275] The same year, Jon's son Jon Jonsson became betrothed to a young woman named Ingri Andersdotter, who also came from Sänninge. The two were married on October 16, 1704. Jon paid 20 lod in silver for the morning gift.[276] It's unknown what happened to Jon after he was married.



Marriage record of Jon Jonsson and Ingri Andersdotter – October 16th, 1704

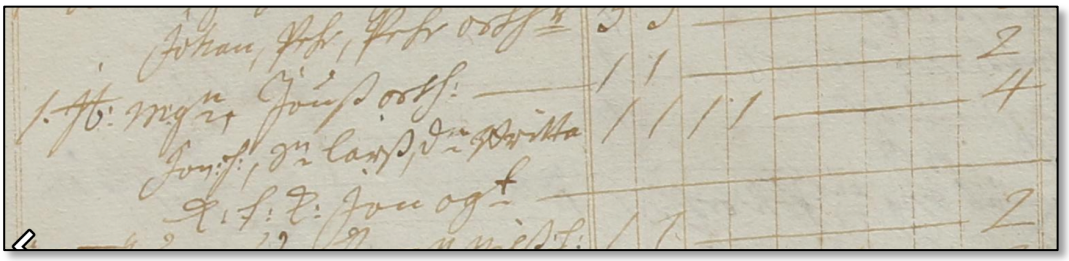
Transcription:

d 16 October vigdes dr Jon Jonsson i Sänninge med pigan Ingri Andersdotter i Sänninge. dos. 20 lodh 1 ducat.

Translation:

The 16th of October farmhand Jon Jonsson in Sänninge (was married) with Ingri Andersdotter in Sänninge. Morning gift: 20 lod (silver) 1 ducat.

In 1706, Jon's son Lars and daughter Britta were listed as living in Jon's household. A soldier named Jon was now living at the soldier's croft.[277]



Mantalslängd record of Jon at Sänninge - 1706

Transcription:

Ibm. Mg. *Jöns och h(ustrun)_____11_____2*
Jon och h(ustrun), s(o)n Lars, d(otte)r Britta_1111_____4
K(neck)T(orp) K(nekt) Jon og(if)t_____

Translation:

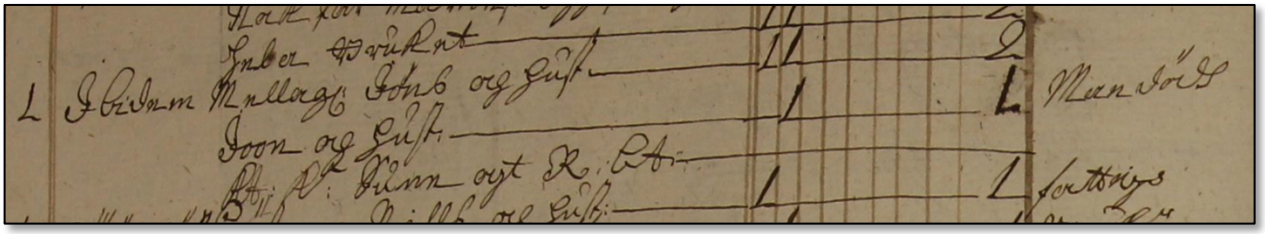
(Sänninge) Mellangård *Jöns and wife_____11_____2*
Jon and wife, son Lars, daughter Britta_____1111_____4
Soldier's Croft: Soldier Jon single_____

[275] Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County 1643-1820, Year 1704, page 1444
[276] Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 223
[277] Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County 1643-1820, Year 1706, page 542

Families at Sänninge in 1710

- **Sänninge Herrgård:** Per Mårtensson and his fiancée Lisbet; Per and his wife
  Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:17 (1710), page 1081
- **Sänninge Mellangård:** Jöns and his wife; Joen (Jon) and his wife; Knecktorp (Soldier's cottage) – (Soldier) Per and his wife
  Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:17 (1710), page 1081
- **Sänninge Norrgård:** Mårten and his wife; Ananias, his wife, and daughter Karin; Per and his wife
  Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:17 (1710), page 1082
- **Sänninge Södergård:** Lars and his wife; Sven, his wife, and daughter Kerstin; Anders and his wife; Knecktorp (Soldier's cottage) – (Soldier) Lars and his wife
  Source: Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:17 (1710), page 1082

In 1708, the bubonic plague spread through Sweden, bringing a wave of death to Linderås. The first known death of the plague in Linderås occurred on November 12, 1708, when a soldier from Kapela died from it. During the next few years, nearly a third of Linderås's population died from the plague.[278] Sometime in 1711, Jon died. It's possible that he died from the plague. Jon was most likely buried in the cemetery of Linderås Church. The same year, a soldier named Sven moved to the soldier's croft at Sänninge Mellangård.[279]



Landskontor of Jon at Sänninge Mellangård, Linderås in 1711

Transcription:

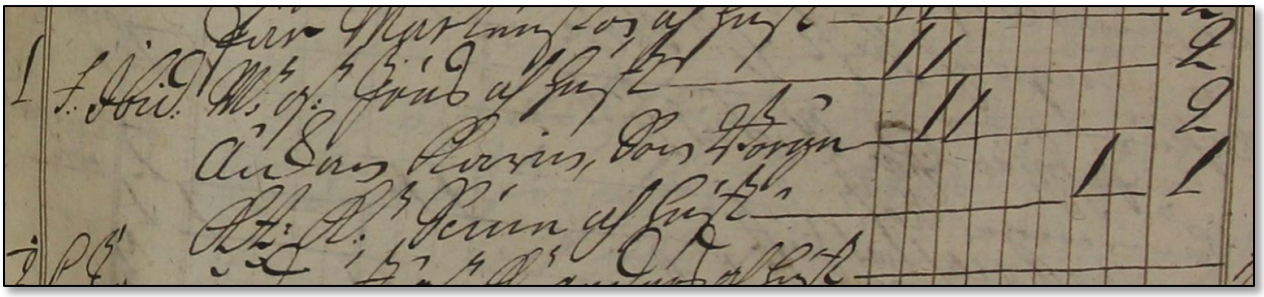
Ibidem. Mellag(å)r(d) *Jöns och hust(run)_____1_____2*
Joon och hust(run)_____1_____1 Man död
K(neck)T(orp) K(nekt) Swen Suen ogt K.bt. __1 fattigs

Translation:

(Sänninge) Mellangård *Jöns and wife_____11___2*
Jon and wife_____1____1 Man died
Soldier's croft: Soldier Swen unmarried [Royal Battalion]__1 poor

[278] Lönnerholm, Erik. *Linderås och Adelöv*, 1967, page 296
[279] Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:19 (1711), page 846

After Jon's death, his widow Karin continued to live at Sänninge Mellangård with her and Jon's son Börge.[280]



Landskontor of Jon's widow Karin and son Börje at Sänninge Mellangård, Linderås in 1713

Transcription:

Ibidem. M(ella)g(å)rd). *Jöns och hustru_____11_____*
Änkan Karin, son Börge___1_____
K(neck)T(orp) K(nekt)Swen och hust

Translation:

(Sänninge) Mellangård *Jöns and wife_____11_____2*
Widow Karin, son Börge_____1_____
Soldier's croft: Soldier Swen and wife

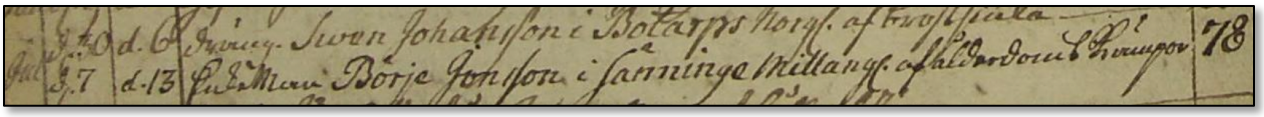
Sometime around 1716, Börje Jonsson was married to an unknown woman.[281] Börje and his wife had at least one son named Jon[282] and at least two daughters named Elin[283] and Ingrid[284].

Children of Börje Jonsson

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Elin	1710s or 1720s	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Ingrid	1719	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Jon	November 16, 1722	Linderås	May 9, 1804	Linderås

Börje eventually inherited his parents' land at Sänninge Mellangård. Around 1742, Börje's son Jon took over farming Börje's land at Sänninge Mellangård.[285] In 1748, Börje's wife died at the age of 70.[286] Börje died on July 3, 1766. He was buried on July 7th. He was 78 years old at the time of his death.[287]

[280] Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:21 (1713), page 2058
[281] Börje is listed as being married for the first time in Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:23 (1716), page 651.
[282] Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 127
[283] Elin is listed as Börje's daughter in Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:37 (1724), page 361
[284] Ingrid is listed as Börje's daughter in Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:51, page 1228
[285] Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:56 (1742), page 4040
[286] Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 230
[287] Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 471



Death and burial record for Börje Jonsson – July 7th, 1766

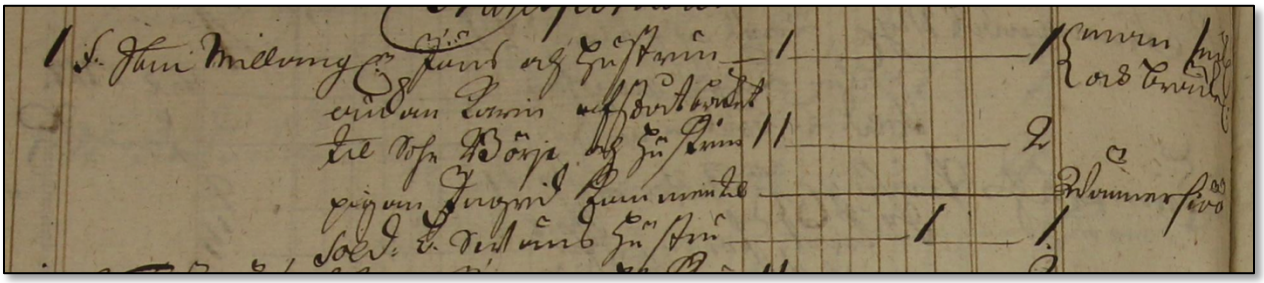
Transcription:

Juli 3 7 Börje Jonsson i Sänninge Millangård alderdom och brampor. 78

Translation:

July 3rd (died) 7th (buried) Börje Jonsson in Sänninge Mellangård
(cause of death) old age and frailty. (Age) 78

Karin was listed at Sänninge Mellangård for the last time in 1716. By this time, her son Börje had taken over ownership of Jon's portion of the farm.[288] It's unknown what happened to Karin after this. It's possible that she remained at Sänninge Mellangård for the rest of her life, but was no longer documented in any records.



Landskontor of Jon's widow Karin and son Börje at Sänninge Mellangård, Linderås in 1716

Transcription:

Ibdm Millang(år)d Jöns och hustrun_____1_____1 man siuk
änkan Karin affört bruket och [bräcke?]
til sohn Börje och hustrun_____1 1_____2
Pigan Ingrid ____kommin til_____Wennersiöö
Sold: T. Swänssons hustru_____1___1

Translation:

(Sänninge) Mellangård Jöns and wife_____1_____1 man sick
widow Karin of given the farm and [broken?]
to son Börje and wife_____1 1_____2
Maid Ingrid moved to_____Vännersjö
Soldier T. Swänsson's wife_____1___1

[288] Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIc:23 (1716), page 651

Trivia on Jon in Sänninge

1. What is the first confirmed year in which Jon is recorded?
    a. 1670
    b. 1671
    c. 1672
    d. 1673

2. What parish did Jon live at?
    a. Bälaryd
    b. Linderås
    c. Lommaryd
    d. Säby

3. What was the name of the farm that Jon live at?
    a. Sänninge Herrgård
    b. Sänninge Mellangård
    c. Sänninge Norrgård
    d. Sänninge Södergård

4. What was the name of Jon's only known wife?
    a. Annika
    b. Karin
    c. Maria
    d. Stina

5. How many known children did Jon have?

6. Which of Jon's children inherited his farm after his death?

7. What year did Jon die?
    a. 1710
    b. 1711
    c. 1712
    d. 1713

Answers: 1. d 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. At least four sons and at least four daughters 6. Börje 7. b