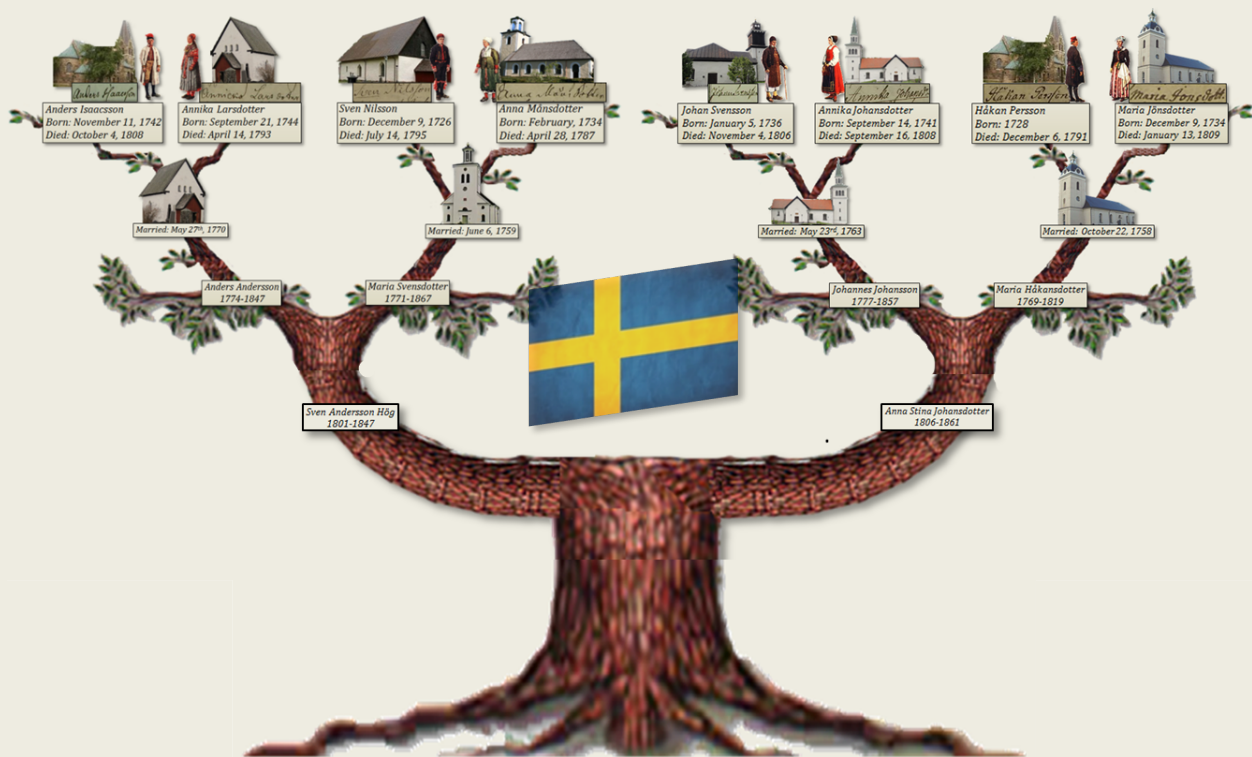


The High Family's Swedish Ancestors

Volume Three: The Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter



1726-1809

Table of Contents

3.0 Discovering the Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter .287

The Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter	287
Discovering Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter.....	288
Discovering Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter	290
Discovering Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter.....	292
Discovering Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter	294
Understanding the Times that Sven and Anna Stina's Grandparents Lived In	296
Acknowledgements.....	298

3.1 Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter (ff f and ff m)..... 299

Early Years (1742-1770)	299
Life at Buckhult (1771-1806)	305
The Fate of Isaac Andersson	310
The Fate of Maja Andersdotter	312
The Fate of Stina Andersdotter	315
The Final Days of Anders Isaacsson (1806-1808)	319

3.2 Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter (fm f and fm m)..... 322

Early Years (1726-1759)	322
Life at Gransäng (1759-1787)	329
The Fate of Jonas Svensson	339
The Fate of Sven Svensson	341
The Fate of Beata Svendsdotter	343
The Final Days of Sven Nilsson (1787-1795)	344

3.3 Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter (mf f and mf m)..... 349

Early Years (1736-1763)	349
Life at Stora Högaskog (1763-1793)	356
The Fate of Annica Johansdotter	368
The Fate of Lisa Johansdotter	370
The Final Years of Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter (1793-1806)	372

3.3.1 Estate Records for Johan Svensson 377

3.4 Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter (mm f and mm m)	392
<u>Early Years (1728-1758)</u>	<u>392</u>
<u>Life at Vallstorp (1758-1769)</u>	<u>396</u>
<u>Life at Älmås (1769-1789)</u>	<u>399</u>
<u>The Fate of Nils Håkansson</u>	<u>406</u>
<u>The Fate of Stina Håkansdotter</u>	<u>408</u>
<u>The Fate of Greta Håkansdotter</u>	<u>410</u>
<u>The Fate of Johannes Håkansson</u>	<u>413</u>
<u>The Final Years of Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter (1789-1809)</u>	<u>415</u>
3.4.1 Estate Records for Håkan Persson	420

Discovering the Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina

By Jeffrey High – May 30th, 2015
(Updated December 6th, 2024)

The Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

The last generation of Sven and Anna Stina's ancestors that I received information about back in October of 2006 were their grandparents. According to the packet I was sent, they were:

- The paternal grandparents of Sven Hög were Anders Jaenson and Maja Jonasdatter. (I would later discover this to be false, and that Sven's true paternal grandparents were Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter.)
- The maternal grandparents of Sven Hög were Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter.
- The paternal grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter were Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter.
- The maternal grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter were Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter.



This illustration represents the grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

For a year and a half, this generation was the furthest back I knew of Sven and Anna Stina's ancestors. It's unlikely the four High pioneer children of Sven and Anna Stina knew much about their great-grandparents. Likewise, Sven and Anna Stina didn't have much of an opportunity to know their grandparents. Three of Sven's grandparents died before he was born. The only grandparent he knew was Anders Isaacsson, his paternal grandfather, who died when Sven was only seven years old. Although three of Anna Stina's grandparents were still living when she was born, they all died within the next few years. Maria Jonsdotter, her maternal grandmother and last surviving grandparent, died when Anna Stina was only three years old.

The discovery of the grandparents of Sven and Anna Stina marked significant breakthrough in researching the High family's Swedish ancestors. After two centuries, details of their lives have finally come to light. Learning about their lives not only shows how Sven and Anna Stina's parents were raised, but also gives us a glimpse of what life in 18th century Sweden was like.

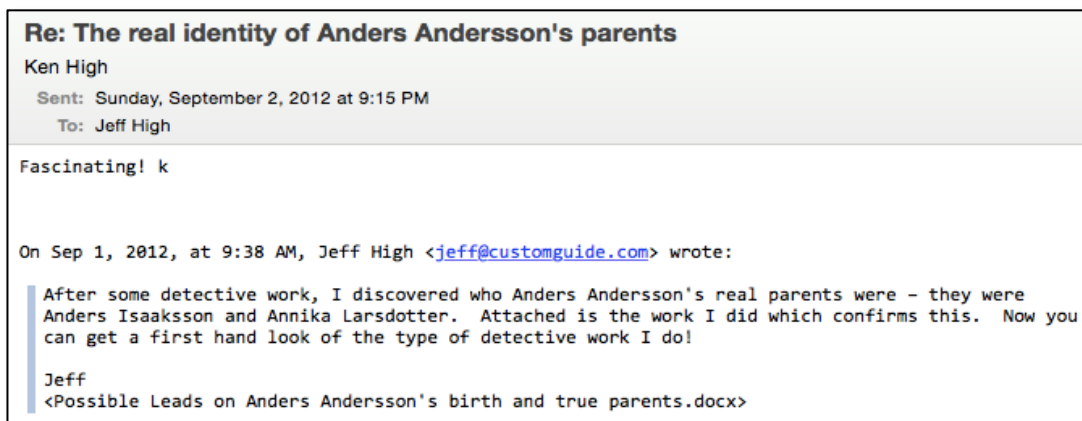
Discovering Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter

3.0. Discovering the Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

For nearly six years, I believed that Sven Hög's father Anders Andersson was the illegitimate son of Anders Jaensson and Maja Jonasdatter. When I visited Sweden in June of 2011, I visited Äskhult, the manor where Anders Jaensson lived, and Nilstorp, the farm where Maja Jonasdatter lived. However, on August 14th, 2012, I discovered that the Anders Andersson who was the illegitimate son of Anders Jaensson and Maja Jonasdatter died just three days after he was born.¹ Upon making this discovery, I was greatly distraught. I now had no clue who Anders Andersson's true parents were, and realized that my visits to Äskhult and Nilstorp were in vain.

Fortunately, after conducting some lengthy detective work, I was able to discover the true identities of Anders Andersson parents, Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter. As described in the last chapter, I made this discovery by checking into Stina Andersdotter, one of the witnesses at the baptism of Johannes Andersson, Anders Andersson's third eldest child. Household examinations showed that Stina was born at the croft Svenstorp in Norra Solberga in 1783 and that her parents were Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter. To my delight, when I checked the household examinations for Svenstorp from 1784, I found Anders Andersson was listed in the household!

Upon conducting research on the family of Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter, I found more evidence which confirmed that Anders and Annika were Anders Andersson's parents. For example, records showed that Anders Isaacsson had lived at Havsvik and Stumperyd, two of the places where Anders Andersson had lived, that Isaac Andersson, Ander Andersson's brother lived at Släthult, the farm where Anders and Maria Svensdotter met, and Stina, Ander's sister, lived at Gullarp, the farm in Flisby Parish where Anders and Maria spent their final days.



An email I sent my uncle Ken High, announcing my discovery of Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter. During the course of the next month, I learned several things about Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter:

¹ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 448

- Anders Isaacsson was born in Lommaryd Parish in 1742. He was the son of Isak Witling and Ingeborg Nilsson.
- Annika Larsdotter was born in Norra Solberga Parish in 1744. Her parents were Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter.
- Anders and Annika had four children: Isaac, Anders, Maja, and Stina.
- Anders and Annika were crofters. For much of their adult lives, they lived at the farm Buckhult in southwest Norra Solberga. They lived at two different crofts at this farm, Svenstorp and Hallebo.
- Annika Larsdotter died at Hallebo, Buckhult, Norra Solberga in 1793.
- Anders Isaacsson spent his final years at Havsvik, Norra Solberga the same farm where the family of his son Anders Andersson was living at the time. He died there in 1808.

Timeline of Research on Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter

August 14, 2012	I discover that the information I had on Anders Andersson's birth and parents was wrong and that Anders Jaensson and Maja Johansdotter were not his parents.
August 31, 2012	I discover that the true identities of Anders Andersson's parents, Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter. The same day, I learn several things about the two, such as when they were married, how many children they had, where they lived, and when they died.
September 2, 2012	I discover the fate of Anders and Annika's oldest son, Isaac Andersson.
September 30, 2012	I discover the identities of Annika Larsdotter's parents, Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter.
November 8, 2012	I discover the identities of Anders Isaacsson's parents, Isac Witling and Ingeborg Nilsson.
November 20, 2012	I discover the fates of Anders and Annika's daughters, Maja and Stina.

Discovering Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter

3.0. Discovering the Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

From the packet of information I received in October of 2006, I learned that Sven Hög's maternal grandparents were Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter. According to this packet:

- Sven Nilsson was born in Norra Sändsjö Parish in 1726. His parents were Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter.
- Anna Månsdotter was born in Barkeryd Parish in 1734. Her parents were Rustmästre Engdahl and Britta Bengtsdotter. (I later found this information was incorrect. Anna was born in Nässjö Parish and her parents were Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl).
- Sven and Anna lived in the village of Gransäng, Barkeryd, where they had five children. Four of these children, Jonas, Sven, Maria, and Beata, survived infancy.

Chapter One: The Old Country (1726-1861)

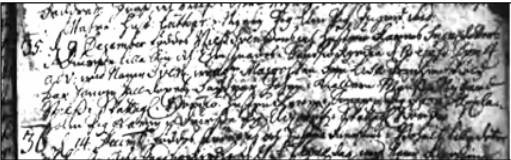
**Sven Nilson and Anna Månsdotter
(Sven Hög's Maternal Grandparents)**

Sven Nilsson		Anna Månsdotter	
Name	Sven Nilsson	Name	Anna Månsdotter
Born	December 9, 1726	Born	January 18, 1735
Place	Sändsjö	Place	Hulstorp, Barkeryd
Died	January 14, 1793	Died	May 28, 1787
Place	Barkeryd	Place	Gransäng, Barkeryd
Occupation	Farmer		

Children

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Jonas	1760	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	1766	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Maria (Maja)	February 6, 1771	Barkeryd	Aug 5, 1849	Norra Solberga
Beata	August 11, 1773	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown

On December 9, 1726 Sven Nilsson, Sven Hög's maternal grandfather, was born in Juseryd, Sändsjö. His parents were Nils Svensson and Carina Svensdotter. While no research has been done regarding Sven's Nilsson's parents, it's likely that both of their father's names were Sven because of the Swedish naming conventions of the time. Sven spent much of his youth working as a farmer's hand.



Record of Sven Nilsson's Birth - December 9th, 1726

179

The first page in the file I wrote on Sven and Anna in *The High Family (1726-2007)* book

Using the information I received from Christer Cronquist, I wrote a three-page file on Sven and Anna, which was included in *The High Family (1726-2006)* and *The High Family (1726-2007)* books that I wrote. The information in this file was very basic and didn't give a very detailed description of Sven and Anna's lives. Likewise, it contained erroneous information about Anna's birth and her parents.

In 2008, my fifth cousin Pia Gudbrand Lindgren contacted me and we exchanged information on Sven and Anna. From her, I learned who Anna's true parents were - Måns Olofsson and a woman named Maria. Three years later, I traveled to Sweden and visited Gissarp, the farm in Nässjö Parish where Anna grew up.

Over the course of the next few years, I learned a tremendous amount of more information about Sven and Anna, such as who their siblings were, the fact that Sven worked as a smith and a master bricklayer, Sven and Anna had a child named Nils who died in infancy, and the fates of all of Sven and Anna's children.

Timeline of Research on Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter

October 6, 2006	I receive a packet on Sven and Anna, containing information on their dates of birth, death, and marriage, who their parents were, most of the places they lived, and when their children were born.
December 23, 2006	The High Family (1726-2006) is released.
December 22, 2007	The High Family (1726-2007) is released.
February 26, 2008	Pia Gudbrand Lindgren, my fifth-cousin, emails me the information she has on Sven and Anna. From this information, I learn that the birth information and parents that I had for Anna were incorrect and that her parents were Måns Olofsson and Maria.
May 31, 2011	I acquire images of most of the birth, marriage, death, and household examination records related to Sven and Anna.
June 1, 2011	I learn that Sven Nilsson worked as a smith.
June 17, 2011	I visit Gissarp, Nässjö Parish, Sweden, the farm where Anna Månsdotter was born.
July 18, 2011	I find out about the fate of Sven and Anna's oldest son, Jonas Svensson.
July 29, 2011	I find out about the fates of two of Sven and Anna's children, Sven and Beata.
January 13, 2013	I find the birth and baptism record of Nils, Sven and Anna's son who died in infancy.
July 29, 2013	I discover the fates of Sven's parents, Nils Svensson and Catharina Svendsdotter. I also learn about Sven's siblings. Finally, I learn that Sven also worked as a master bricklayer and spent some time in the city of Jönköping in the late 1750s.

Discovering Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter

3.0. Discovering the Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

From the packet of information I received in October of 2006, I learned that Anna Stina Johansdotter's paternal grandparents were Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter. According to this packet:

- Johan Svensson was born in Bälaryd Parish in 1736. His father was Sven Samuelsson.
- Annika Johansdotter was born in Marbäck Parish in 1741. Her parents were Johan Persson and Elisabeth Johansdotter.
- Johan and Annika spent much of their lives at the farm Stora Högaskog in Marbäck Parish, where their four children, Sven, Annica, Johannes, and Lirken were born.

Using the information I received from Christer Cronquist, I wrote a three-page file on Johan and Annika, which was included in *The High Family (1726-2006)* and *The High Family (1726-2007)* books that I wrote. Although the information in this file didn't include any errors, it lacked quite a bit of information, such as the identity of Johan's mother, the fates of Johan and Annika's children, and the fact that they had four children who died in infancy. This file also lacked pictures of any of the farms that Johan and Annika lived.

On June 18, 2011, I visited all the known places where Johan and Annika lived in Sweden. The same day, I found out about the fate of their oldest daughter Annica.

Over the course of the next four years, I continued to learn more information about Johan and Annika's family. A huge milestone in my research on the two occurred on November 19, 2013, when Roland Hermansson, my sixth cousin, contacted me. Roland's 4th-great-grandmother was Annica Johansdotter, Johan and Annika's oldest daughter. From Roland, I learned about the identity of Johan's mother, Elizabeth Arvisdotter. I also learned that Johan had a sister named Elin.

In early 2015, I found the final pieces of information on Johan and Annika. On January 19th, I discovered the fate of Lirken, their youngest child. Three

Chapter One: The Old Country (1726-1861)


**Johan Svensson and Annica (Anna) Johansdotter
(Anna Johansdotter's Paternal Grandparents)**

Name	Johan Svensson	Name	Annica (Anna) Johansdotter
Born	January 5, 1736	Born	September 14, 1741
Place	Bälaryd	Place	Stora Högaskog, Marbäck
Died	November 4, 1806	Died	September 16, 1806
Place	Marbäck	Place	Marbäck
Occupation	Farmhand		

Children

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sven	April 10, 1768	Marbäck	1790	Marbäck
Annica	February 1, 1768	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Johannes	January 19, 1777	Marbäck	November 18, 1857	Unknown
Lirken (Lisa)	August 16, 1782	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown

Johan Svensson, Anna Johansdotter's paternal grandfather, was born on January 5, 1736 in Bärkö (Björkö), Bälaryd parish. His father's name was Sven Samuelsson and his mother's name is unknown. On January 11, Johan was baptized at the Bälaryd parish. Most likely, Johan spent the first 24 years of his life in the Bälaryd parish.



Record of Johan Svensson's birth - January 5th, 1736

186

The first page in the file I wrote on Johan and Annika in *The High Family (1726-2007)* book

months later, on April 9th, I acquired images of Johan Svensson's estate records. Just two days later, I found out that Johan and Annika had four other children who died in infancy: Lisken, twin girls named Lisken and Stina, and a son named Johan. Although this was a rather sad discovery, it was also a very informative one.

Timeline of Research on Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter

October 6, 2006	I receive a packet on Johan and Annika, containing information on their dates of birth, death, and marriage, who their parents were, most of the places they lived, and when all their children were born.
December 23, 2006	The High Family (1726-2006) is released.
December 22, 2007	The High Family (1726-2007) is released.
June 5, 2011	I acquire several images of the birth, marriage, death, and household examination records related to Johan and Annika.
June 18, 2011	I visit several of the places where Johan and Annika lived in Sweden. The same day, I learn about the fate of Annika, their oldest daughter.
November 19, 2013	I receive an email from Roland Hermansson, a sixth cousin of mine, who is also a decedent of Johan and Annika. From him, I learn the identity of Johan's mother.
January 19, 2015	I discover the fate of Lisa, Johan and Annika's youngest daughter.
April 9, 2015	I acquire the images for the estate records for Johan Svensson.
April 11, 2015	I learn that Johan and Annika had four other children that all died in infancy. I also learn about Annika's siblings.

Discovering Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter

3.0. Discovering the Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

The last set of Sven Hög and Anna Stina's grandparents I learned about from the packet of information I received in 2006 was on Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter, Anna Stina's maternal grandparents. According to this packet:

- Håkan Persson was born in Lommaryd Parish in 1728. His birth and baptism can't be found in Lommaryd's church book, however.
- Maria Jonsdotter was born in 1734 in Linderås Parish.
- Håkan and Maria were married in Linderås in 1758.
- After they were married, Håkan and Maria lived at three different farms in Linderås and Säby parishes: Vallstorp, Älmås, and Önnarp.
- Håkan and Maria had five children: Nils, Stina, Maria, Greta, and Johannes. (I would later discover that their oldest son was also named Johannes, and was killed by a runaway horse when he was ten years old.

Chapter One: The Old Country (1726-1861)

Håkan Persson and Maria (Maja) Jöhnsdotter (Anna Johansdotter's Maternal Grandparents)

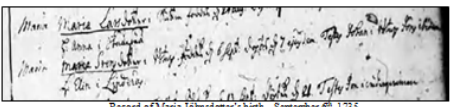
Name	Håkan Persson	Name	(Maria) Maja Jönsdotter
Born	1728	Born	September 6, 1735
Place	Lommaryd	Place	Linderås
Died	1789	Died	January 18, 1809
Place	Säby	Place	Säby
Occupation	Farmer		

Children

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Nils	1763	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Stina	1766	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Maria	October 26, 1769	Säby	November 26, 1819	Säby
Greta	1773	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Johannes	1777	Säby	Unknown	Unknown

Håkan Persson, Anna Johansdotter's maternal grandfather, was born in 1728 in Skötorp, Lommaryd. Little is known of his early life and there has been no information found documenting when his specific birth date was or whom his parents were. Most likely, he worked as a farmhand in his younger years.

Maria (Maja) Jöhnsdotter, Anna Johansdotter's maternal grandmother, was born on September 6, 1735 in Bokarp, Linderås. No information has been found regarding whom her parents were. Maria was baptised on September 7th in the Linderås parish.



Record of Maria Jöhnsdotter's birth - September 6, 1735

189

Using the information I received from Christer, I wrote a three-page file on Håkan and Maria, which was included in *The High Family (1726-2006)* and *The High Family (1726-2007)* books that I wrote. Like the file I wrote on Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter, the file I wrote on Håkan and Maria didn't contain any errors, but it lacked quite a bit of information, such as the fact that Håkan and Maria's oldest son was named Johannes and he was killed by a runaway horse when he was ten years old. I also didn't know about any of the fates of their children (outside of Maria, Anna Stina's mother). Likewise, this file didn't include pictures of any of the farms that Håkan and Maria lived.

The first page in the file I wrote on Håkan and Maria in *The High Family (1726-2007)* book

On June 19, 2011, I visited a few of the places associated with Håkan and Maria, such as Öberga, the farm in Linderås where Maria was probably born in 1734, Linderås Church, and Säby Church.

During the next 14 years, I learned a lot more information about Håkan and Maria, such as the existence of Johannes, their oldest son who died when he was 11, and the fates of most of their children. On April 9, 2015, I acquired

the images for Håkan's estate inventory. This estate inventory was a lengthy seven pages and included fascinating information on all the possessions that Håkan owned, giving me an idea of what his day-to-day life was like. I also acquired pictures of all of the known farms that Håkan and Maria lived at. In late August of 2024, I found out the identities of Håkan's parents and Maria's father by looking at various Landskontor records from Linderås Parish.

Timeline of Research on Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter

October 6, 2006	I receive a packet on Håkan and Maria, containing information on their dates of birth, death, and marriage, who their parents were, most of the places they lived, and when most of their children were born.
December 23, 2006	The High Family (1726-2006) is released.
December 22, 2007	The High Family (1726-2007) is released.
June, 2011	I acquire images of several of the records related to Håkan and Maria.
June 19, 2011	I visit a few of the places in Sweden associated with Håkan and Maria. I also learn that their first born was a boy named Johannes, who died when he was ten.
October 31, 2011	I learn about the fates of two of Håkan and Maria's daughters, Greta and Stina.
May 22, 2012	I learn more about Nils, a son of Håkan and Maria, such as who he married and who his children were.
March 17, 2015	I learn about the fate of Johannes, Håkan and Maria's youngest son.
April 9, 2015	I acquire the images for the estate records for Håkan Persson.
August 21, 2024	I discover that Håkan Persson's father was Pehr Bengtsson and his mother was probably Elisabeth Persdotter.
August 22, 2024	I discover that Maria Jonsdotter's father was Jon Jönsson.

Understating the Times that Sven and Anna Stina's Grandparents Lived In

3.0. Discovering the Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Like the generations of Sven Hög and Anna Stina and their parents, the grandparents of Sven and Anna Stina were immersed in the culture of rural, agrarian Sweden. All of them were involved with farming, which a necessity for their very survival. The circumstances of how each of the sets of Sven and Anna Stina's grandparents met also parallels the two younger generations. The grandparents of Sven and Anna Stina either lived at the same farm or neighboring farms and were all farmhands or maids when they were married.

There were a few differences in the times which Sven and Anna Stina's grandparents lived in, however. As the population of Sweden was less in the 18th century than it was in the 19th century, it was more common for Swedes to own their own land. For example, Anna Stina's maternal grandfather Håkan Persson, owned his own land. Unlike the generation of Sven and Anna Stina, who mostly lived during times of peace in Sweden, their grandparents witnessed three separate wars in their lifetimes: Hats' Russian War, the Pomeranian War, and Gustaf III's Russian War. During these times of war, farmers were put under greater pressure to provide resources for Sweden's soldiers, and henceforth it was harder for them to support their own families. Finally, the first years of Sven and Anna Stina's grandparents' lives used the Julian calendar instead of the Gregorian calendar, accounting for a difference of 11 days between the two calendars.

Sweden Switches from the Julian Calendar to the Gregorian Calendar

In 1753, Sweden switched over to the Gregorian calendar. The Gregorian calendar was created in 1582 and named after Pope Gregory XIII. This calendar amounted to a 0.002% adjustment in the length of the year, from 365.25 days (365 days 6 hours) to 365.2425 days (365 days 5 hours 49 minutes 12 seconds), a reduction of 10 minutes 48 seconds per year. The dates between the Gregorian calendar and Julian calendar shift three days per century. When Sweden incorporated the Gregorian calendar in 1753, it leapt forward 11 days in one step, with February 17th being followed by March 1st.

Name	Date of Birth (Julian Calendar)	Date of Birth (Gregorian Calendar)
Anders Isaacsson	November 11, 1742	November 22, 1742
Annika Larsdotter	September 21, 1744	October 2, 1744
Sven Nilsson	December 9, 1726	December 20, 1726
Johan Svensson	January 5, 1736	January 16, 1736
Annika Johansdotter	September 14, 1741	September 25, 1741
Maria Jonsdotter	December 9, 1734	December 20, 1734

Timeline of Swedish History: 1740-1800

F	1741	Start of Hats' Russian War.
F	1743	End of Hats' Russian War.





Acknowledgements

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

• Anita and Yngve Anarn, historians of Norra Solberga Parish, for taking

3.0. Discovering the Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter

Name	Anders Isaacsson	Name	Annika Larsdotter
Born	November 11, 1742	Born	September 21, 1744
Place	Lommaryd	Place	Norra Solberga
Died	October 4, 1808	Died	April 14, 1793
Place	Norra Solberga	Place	Norra Solberga
Occupation	Farmhand/Crofter	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Isaac	September 7, 1770	Norra Solberga	April 16, 1823	Norra Solberga
Anders	1774	Norra Solberga	March 12, 1847	Flisby
Maja	December 11, 1775	Norra Solberga	April 14, 1813	Norra Solberga
Stina	January 23, 1783	Norra Solberga	May 1, 1869	Norra Solberga

Early Years (1742-1770)

Anders Isaacsson, the paternal grandfather of Sven Hög, was born on November 11, 1742 at Vittaryd, a village in Lommaryd Parish. His father was a soldier named Isac Wittling and his mother was Ingeborg Nilsson. Three days later, Anders was baptized at Lommaryd Church. The witnesses at Anders's baptism included: Johan Månsson and Johan Persson of Ralingsås and Anders Jönsson, Maria Hall, Maria Sevedsdotter, and Kierstin of Vittaryd.² Anders was probably baptized by Samuel Flodin, the pastor of Lommaryd Church.

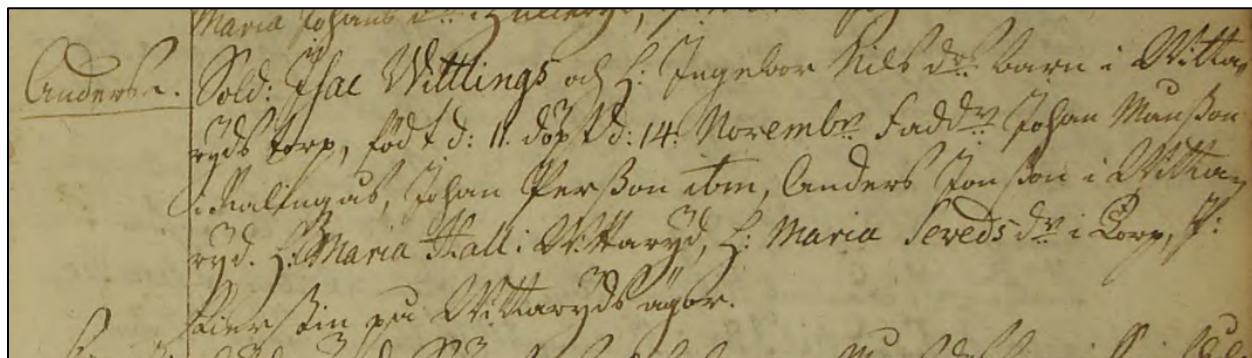


Baptism font at Lommaryd Church where Anders Isaacsson was baptized in 1742

The Name "Anders"

Anders (pronounced "Áhn-ders") is one of the most common male names in Sweden. The earliest use of the name Anders is from 1378 and thereafter, the name became increasingly common in Sweden's peasant sector. The English equivalent of Anders is Andrew.

² Lommaryd Births, Vol. C:3 (1735-1776), page 71



Birth and baptism record of Anders Isaacsson – November 14th, 1742

Transcription:

Anders- Sold. Isac Wittlings och h. Ingeborg Nilsdrs barn i Wittaryds torp, födt d. 11, döp d. 14 Novembr. faddr. Johan Månsson i Ralingsås, Johan Persson ibm, Anders Jönsson i Wittaryd, h. Maria Hall i Wittaryd, h. Maria Sevedsdr i Torp, p. Kierstin på Wittaryds ägor.

Translation:

Anders- Soldier Isac Wittlings and his wife Ingeborg Nilsdotters child in Vittaryd's cottage, born the 11th, baptized the 14th of November. Baptismal witnesses: Johan Månsson in Ralingsås, Johan Persson of the same place, Anders Jönsson in Vittaryd, housewife Maria Hall in Vittaryd, housewife Maria Sevedsdotter in Torp, maid Kierstin of Vittaryd's land.



Vittaryd, Lommaryd – Where Anders Isaacsson was born in 1742

Almost nothing is known of Anders's childhood. It's unknown how many siblings Anders had, although he may have had a sister named Britta. For the first two years of Anders's life, his father Isac Wittling was a soldier for the Jönköping Regiment. For these two years, Ander's family lived at Soldier's Cottage No. 98 at Vittaryd. In 1744, Isac Wittling developed an ulcer in his leg, and he was subsequently discharged from the military.³

After his father was discharged from the military, Ander's family had to leave Soldier's Cottage No. 98 at Vittaryd so that an active soldier could live there. Subsequently, Anders's family may have moved to another village in Lommaryd Parish, or they may have moved to another parish.

³ General Muster - Jönköping Regiment 374 (1744-1744), Image 270

Anders's family may have lived in the parishes of Lommaryd, Bälaryd, Flisby, and Norra Solberga throughout the 1750s and 1760s. By 1770, Anders was a farmhand at Stumperyd, a farm in northwest Norra Solberga Parish. At that time, Stumperyd was owned by Arvid Gustaf Ribbing. Ribbing lived at Stumperyd with his wife Helena Sabelfelt and seven children: Catharina, Johanna, Per, Fredrick, Anna, Hedvig, and Carl.



Stumperyd, Norra Solberga – Where Anders Isaacsson was a farmhand in 1770

Legohjon – Work Periods of Farmhands and Maids

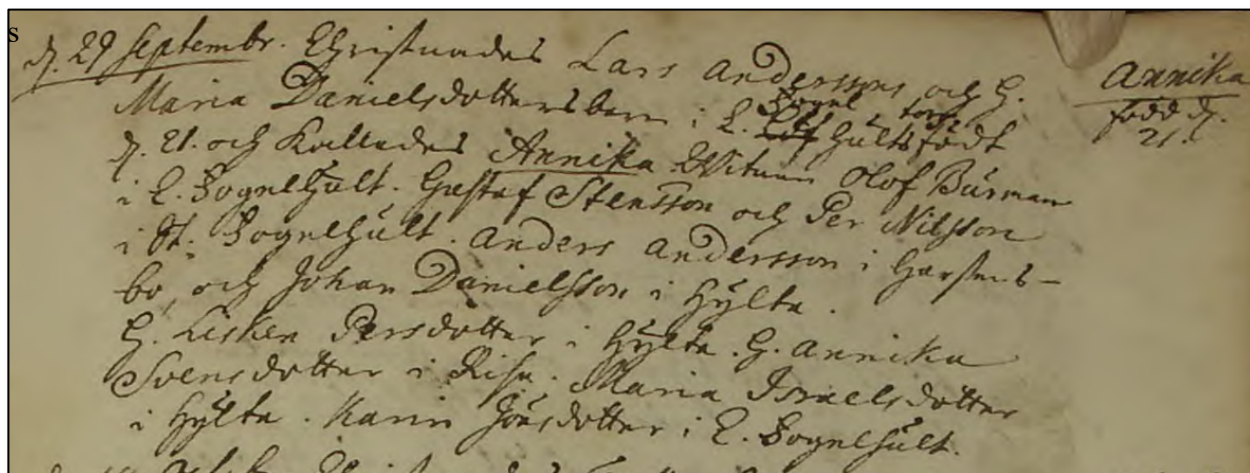
When farmhands (*drängs*) and maids (*piga*) were hired to work on a farm, they were usually contracted to work for a year. The period of their work contract was called *legohjon*. At the end of the *legohjon*, hired work could be rehired, or move on to another farm to work. Farmhands and maids had seven days to report to their new employers. This week was known as *flyttedag*, or “free week.” It gave the workers a week to visit friends and family, as well as travel to their new farm of employment.



Lilla Fåglehult, Norra Solberga
Where Annika Larsdotter was born in 1746

Annika Larsdotter, the paternal grandmother of Sven Hög, was born on September 21, 1744 in Lilla Fåglehult, a farm in eastern Norra Solberga Parish. Her parents were Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter. Annika was baptized on September 29th. The witnesses at her baptism were Olof Burman in Lilla Fåglehult, Gustaf Stensson and Per Nilsson from the farm Stora Fågelhult, Anders Andersson in Harstensbo, Johan Danielsson from Hylta, Liskan Pearsdotter from Hylta, Annika Svensdotter from Risa, Maria Israelsdotter from Hylta, and a woman named Karin Jönsdotter in Lilla Fågelhult.⁴ Annika was probably baptized by the chaplain Anders Rosinius.

⁴ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 79



Birth and baptism record of Annika Larsdotter – September 29th, 1744

Transcription:

d. 29 September Christnades Lars Anderssons och h. Annika
 Maria Danielsdotters barn i L. Foglehults torp födt född d. 21
 d. 21 och kallades Annika. Witnen Olof Burman
 i L. Foglehult Gustaf Stensson och Per Nilsson
 i St. Foglehult Anders Andersson i Harstens-
 bo, och Johan Danielsson i Hylta.
 H. Liskan Persdotter i Hylta. H. Annika
 Svendsdotter i Risa. Maria Israelsdotter
 i Hylta. Karin Jönsdotter i L. Foglehult.

Translation:

September 29th. Christened Lars Andersson and wife Annika
 Maria Danielsdotter's child in Lilla Fågelhult's cottage born Born the 21st
 the 21st and called Annika. Witnesses: Olof Burman
 in Lilla Fågelhult, Gustaf Stensson and Per Nilsson
 in Stora Fågelhult. Anders Andersson in Harstensbo
 and Johan Danielsson in Hylta.
 Housewife Liskan Persdotter in Hylta, housewife Annika
 Svendsdotter in Risa, Maria Israelsdotter
 in Hylta, Karin Jönsdotter in Lilla Fågelhult.

By 1770, Annika was living as a maid at "Solberga Gunnilgård," a place that may either be at Solberga Säteri or Gunnarstorp at the farm of Glömminge.⁵



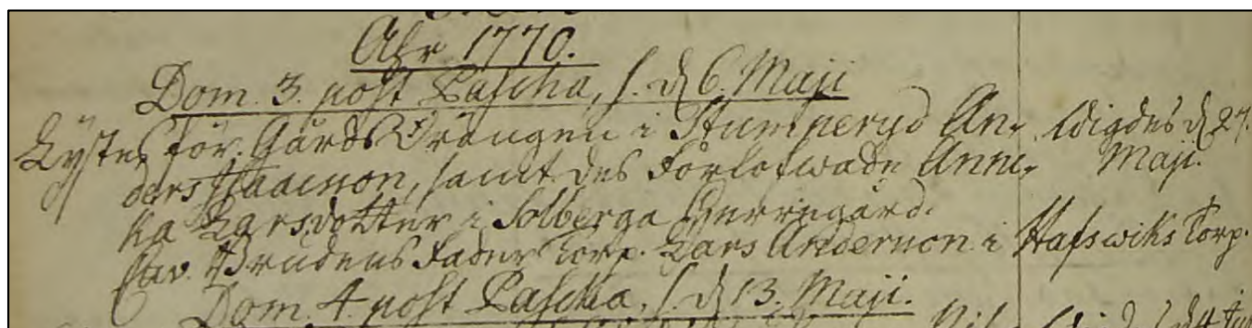
Gunnarstorp, Norra Solberga – Where Annika may have been a maid in 1770

⁵ Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 312



This old sketch shows how Old Norra Solberga Church looked when Anders Isaacson and Annika Larsdotter attended services there

It's unknown how Anders and Annika met. The farm of Glömminge is just east of Stumperyd, however, so it's probable that they lived close to one another. The two probably courted in the late 1760s. On May 27, 1770, Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter were married. Annika was given away by her father, Lars Andersson.⁶ Anders and Annika were probably married by Magnus Carlström, the chaplain of Norra Solberga at that time, and may have been married at his vicarage. When they were married, Anders was 27 and Annika was 25.



Marriage record of Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter – May 27th, 1770

Transcription:

Åhr 1770.

Dom. Post Påska, s. d 6. Maji

Lystes för Gårdsdrängen i Stumperyd Anders Isaacsson, samt dess förlovade Annika Larsdotter i Solberga Gunningård

Wigdes d. 27

Maji

C. av. Brudens fader Torp. Lars Andersson i Hafswiks Torp

Translation:

Year 1770

The 3rd Sunday past Easter, the 6th of May

Banns read for farmhand in Stumperyd Anders Isaacsson, the same engaged to Annika Larsdotter in Solberga Gunningård.

Married the 27th
of May

The bride's guardian is her father, crofter Lars Andersson in Hafsvik's cottage.

⁶ Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 312

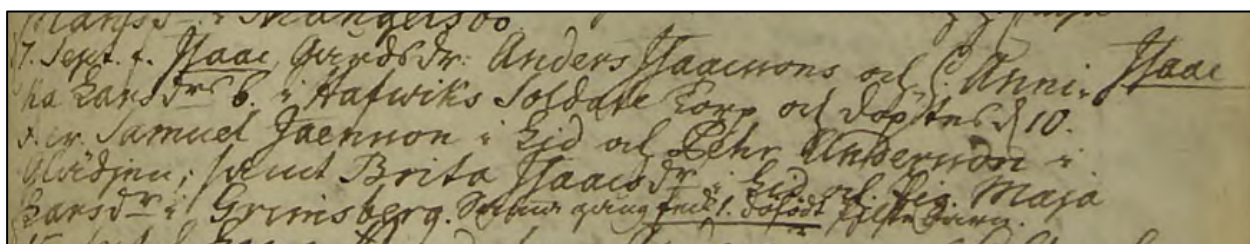
After they were married, Anders and Annika briefly lived at the soldier's cottage at Havsvik in northern Norra Solberga with Annika's parents, Lars and Maria. Anders worked as a farmhand in the fields of Havsvik.



Havsvik, Norra Solberga – Where Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter lived right after they were married

On September 7, 1770, Annika gave birth to twin boys. One of the twins was a stillborn and the other was named Isaac. Three days later, Isaac was baptized.

The witnesses at Isaac's baptism were Samuel Jaensson in Lid, Pehr Andersson in Glädjen, Britta Isaacsdotter in Lid, and maid Maja Larsdotter in Grimsberg.⁷ It's likely that Britta Isaacsdotter was Anders's sister and that Maja Larsdotter was Annika Larsdotter's sister.



Birth and baptism record of Isaac Andersson– September 10th, 1770

Transcription:

d. 7 sept f. Isaac Andersson, gårdsdr Anders Isaacssons och h. Anni- Isaac
ka Larsdotters b. I Hafviks soldatetorp och döptes d. 10.
Faddar. Samuel Jaensson i Lid och Pehr Andersson i
Glädjen samt Britta Isaacsdr i Lid och pig. Maja
Larsdr i Grimsberg. Samma gång fick 1 dödfodt piltebarn.

Translation:

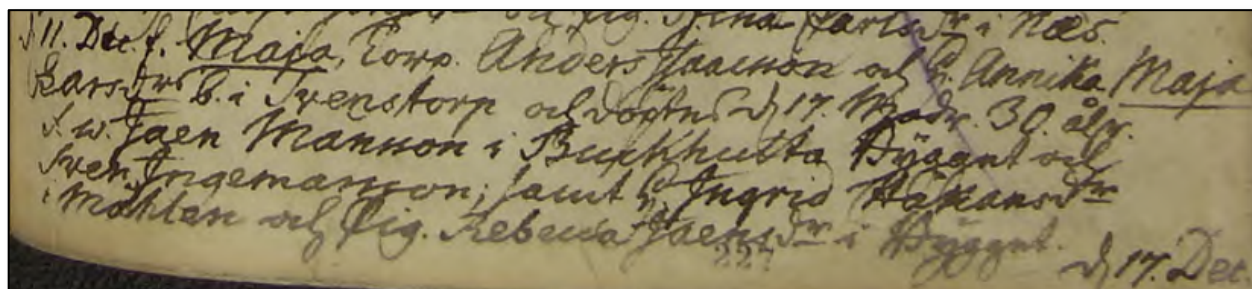
Born September 7th, Isaac, Andersson, farmhand Anders Isaacsson and his wife Isaac
Annika Larsdotter's child in Hafvik's soldier cottage and baptized the 10th.
Witnesses: Samuel Jaensson in Lid, and Pehr Andersson in
Glädjen, the same for Britta Isaacsdotter in Lid, and maid Maja
Larsdotter in Grimsberg. On the same day (the mother gave birth to) a stillborn baby boy.

⁷ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 209

Life at Buckhult (1771-1806)

Sometime in the early 1770's, Anders and Annika's family moved to Buckhult, the farm south of Stumperyd, where Anders had been a farmhand. Here, their family lived at Svenstorp, a soldier's cottage in the southern part of the farm. Anders Isaacsson lived as a crofter and worked in the fields of Buckhult for a living. At this time, two farmers, Jonas and Daniel, owned Buckhult and lived there with their families. Another crofter named Jaen Månsson lived at a croft named Bygget at Buckhult with his wife Britta, and their three children: Rebecca, Maja, and Lars. Jaen and Britta were friends with Anders and Annika and would eventually be the godparents of their two daughters.

In 1774, Annika gave birth to their second eldest child, Anders Andersson.⁸ Anders' baptism wasn't recorded, so it's unknown when exactly he was born and baptized. On December 11, 1775, Anders and Annika's eldest daughter Maja was born. Maja was baptized at Old Norra Solberga Church on December 17th. The witnesses at Maja's baptism were Jaen Månsson, Sven Ingemarsson, and maid Rebecka Jaensdotter of Bygget, and Ingrid Håkansdotter of Måhlen.⁹



Birth and baptism record of Maja Andersdotter – December 17th, 1775

Transcription:

d. 11 dec. f. Maja, torp. Anders Isaacsson och h. Annika
Larsdottr b. i. Svenstorp och döpte d. 17. Modr. 30 år.
t.w. Jaen Månsson i Buckhulta Byggat och
Sven Ingemarsson; samt h. Ingrid Håkansdr
i Måhlen och pig. Rebecka Jaensdr i Byggat.

Maja

Translation:

Born December 11th, Maja, farmer Anders Isaacsson and his wife Annika
Larsdotter's child in Svenstorp and baptized the 17th. Mother is 30 years old.
Witnesses were Jaen Månsson in Buckhulta Byggat and
Sven Ingemarsson; the same for housewife Ingrid Håkansdotter
in Måhlen and maid Rebecka Jaensdotter in Byggat.

Maja

⁸ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1783-1784), page 13

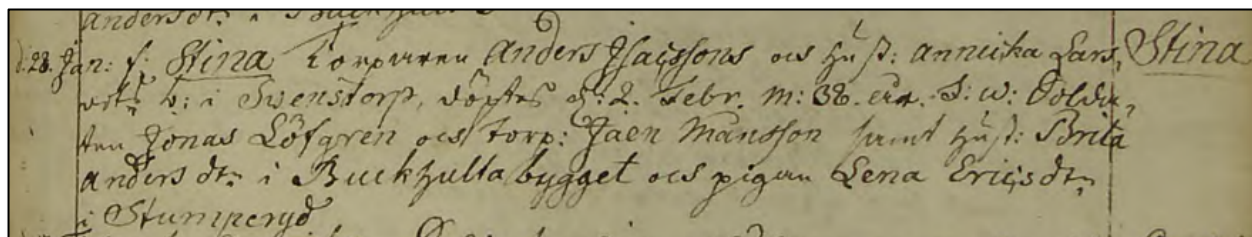
⁹ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 227



Svenstorp, Norra Solberga – Where Anders and Annika's family lived in the 1770s and 1780s

As a crofter, Anders Isaacsson worked in the fields for most of the day, doing menial tasks such as hoeing soil, removing rocks, gathering firewood, cutting down trees with an axe for lumber, and gathering bundles of hay together and carrying them to the farmhouse they lived at. Meanwhile, Annika Larsdotter kept busy raising their small children and performing various chores around the croft.

On January 23, 1783, Anders and Annika's youngest daughter Stina was born. Stina was baptized on January 28th at Old Norra Solberga Church. The witnesses at Stina's baptism were Soldier Jonas Löfgren, Jaen Månsson, housewife Brita Andersdotter from Bygget, and maid Lena Ericsson of Stumperyd.¹⁰



Birth and baptism record of Stina Andersdotter – February 2nd, 1783

Transcription:

d. 28 Jan f. Stina, torparen Anders Isaacssons och hust. Annika Larsdottr i Svenstorp. döptes d. 2 febr. m: 38 åhr T.W. Soldaten Jonas Löfgren och torp. Jaen Månsson, samt hust. Brita Andersdottr i Buckhulta bygget och pigan Lena Ericsson i Stumperyd. Stina

Translation:

Born January 28th. Stina, [the child of] farmer Anders Isaacsson's and wife Annika Larsdotter in Svenstorp. Baptized February 2nd. The mother is 38 years old. Witnesses Soldier Jonas Löfgren, farmer Jaen Månsson, and housewife Brita Andersdotter in Buckhulta bygget, and maid Lena Ericsson in Stumperyd.

¹⁰ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 251

Although the lives of Anders and Annika were filled with backbreaking work and mundane chores, they also had some amusement from time to time, celebrating various village festivals with their neighbours. In addition to major holiday traditions such as Midsummer's Day and St. Lucia's Day, village festivals were among the highlights of Swedish peasants' lives.

The Village Work Feasts and Festivals



“Crayfishing” by Carl Larsson

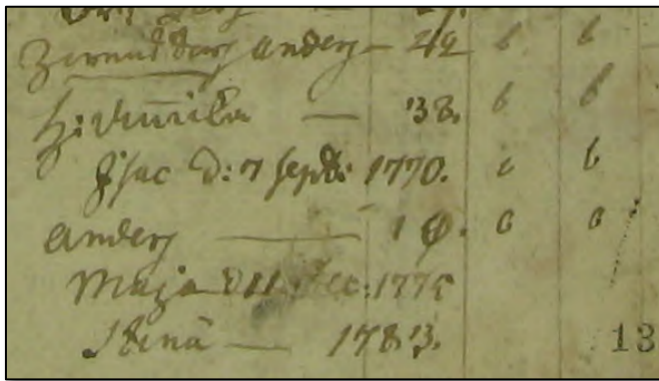
“The villagers work feasts had many names. That the word for ale ‘öl’ often appears in these names witnesses to the crucial position of this most important of medieval beverages. There were ‘slätteröl’, haymaking feast, ‘taklagsöl’, the feast when the roof was completed on a new house, the ‘byköl’, when the laundry had been done and many others. To these must be added such family traditions as the ‘barnsöl’ the birth and christening of a child, and ‘gravöl’ the funeral feast.

Certainly, most of the village’s teamwork was therefore carried out to an accompaniment of food and drink. There was no stinginess toward the participants. Amply regaled, they found relief from the plainness of their everyday fare.

The major feasts were held at the conclusion of some seasonal work. The hay-feast, marking the conclusion of haymaking at the end of July, was one of the greatest events of the peasant year.”

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

As Anders and Annika entered into their forties in the 1780s, their sons Isaac and Anders became old enough to help their father in the fields. Their eldest daughter Maja probably helped Annika raise their youngest daughter Stina. Anders and Annika's family attended Norra Solberga Church, where all four of their children were confirmed.



Household Examination of Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter's family at Svenstorp, Norra Solberga - 1784

Byköl in Buckhult *

Twice a year - in the spring and autumn - it was laundry time in Buckhult. The laundry heap was huge; the farm was rich and owned a lot of linen. The laundry work was always done at night, so as not to encroach on the bright hours of work. The day before, the laundry was put in water to soak, and after milking cows in the evening the maids went off to the laundry house. Above the open fire, there was a large cauldron with lye, made of birch ashes. The laundry was to be scooped with lye until four o'clock in the morning. Even the crofters' wives would come; such as Annika Larsdotter and Britta from Bygget. Four women worked together at a time, scooping the laundry with lye that stings their eyes. After half an hour, four other women took over and this is how it continued all night long.

The local farmhands would show up to help with the work and be part of the feast that was held at laundry time. This activity was called "byköl" (*byk*=laundry, *öl*=beer), and "öl" was certainly a big part of this feast. The laundry house in Buckhult was not very big and therefore the feast was held in the barn nearby. There were games and entertainment, fiddlers that playing music, and people dancing. The farmer's wife Ingrid arrived with coffee after putting her three children to bed, and the farmer Jonas himself served schnapps and beer. Although laundry was hard work, this was an event that was full of joy.

* A work of creative fiction by Christina Tuveesson Lindaryd

On October 28, 1787, Annika's mother Maria Danielsdotter died.¹¹ Sometime in the 1780s, a croft called Hallebo was constructed at northwest Buckhult. The first tenants of Hallebo were Soldier Gabriel Bengtsson-Fogel and his wife Stina Andersdotter. In March of 1788, there was a fire at Hallebo, which killed the 2½ year old son of Gabriel and Stina.¹² Shortly after this, the two left Hallebo and Anders and Annika's family moved into that cottage.

¹¹ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 465

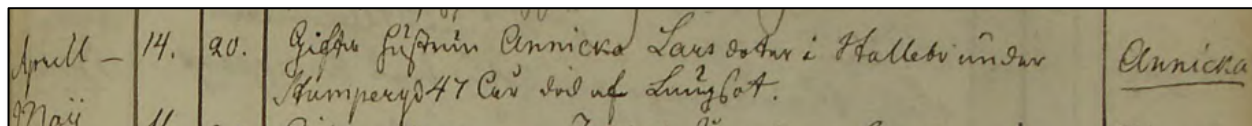
¹² Norra Solberga Bygd och Folk, page 79



Hallebo, Norra Solberga – Where Anders and Annika's family lived from 1790 to 1806

When Anders and Annika's moved to Hallebo around 1790, the two were middle-aged, and their three eldest children were young adults. Hallebo was just south of the farm Stumperyd. Arvid Gustaf, the owner of Stumperyd who Anders used to work for, had died the year before in 1789, and his son Per took over the farm. On March 8, 1792, Annika's father Lars Andersson died from a stroke.¹³

Annika Larsdotter only survived her father for a little over a year. Sometime in the early 1790s, she contracted tuberculosis. It must have been painful for Anders and their children to watch helplessly as her coughing grew worse and her condition deteriorated. On April 14, 1793, Annika passed away. She was buried at the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church on April 20th.¹⁴



Death and burial record of Annika Larsdotter – April 20th, 1793

Transcription:

April 14/20 Gifta hustru Annicka Larsdotter i Hallebo under
Stumperyd, 47 år, död av lungdot.

Annicka

Translation:

April 14th (died)/20th (buried). Married housewife Annicka Larsdotter in Hallebo in
Stumperyd, 47 years old, died of tuberculosis.

Annika's death must have been devastating on Anders Isaacsson and his four children. Anders's youngest daughter Stina was only ten when her mother died. Anders lived at Hallebo for 13 more years. Sometime in the mid-1790s, his second eldest son Anders Andersson left Hallebo to be a farmhand at Slåthult, a farm in central Norra Solberga. On December 12, 1797, Anders Andersson was married to Maria Svensdotter, a maid at Slåthult. On July 4, 1798, Anders Isaacsson became a grandfather when Anders and Maria's eldest child Anna was born.¹⁵

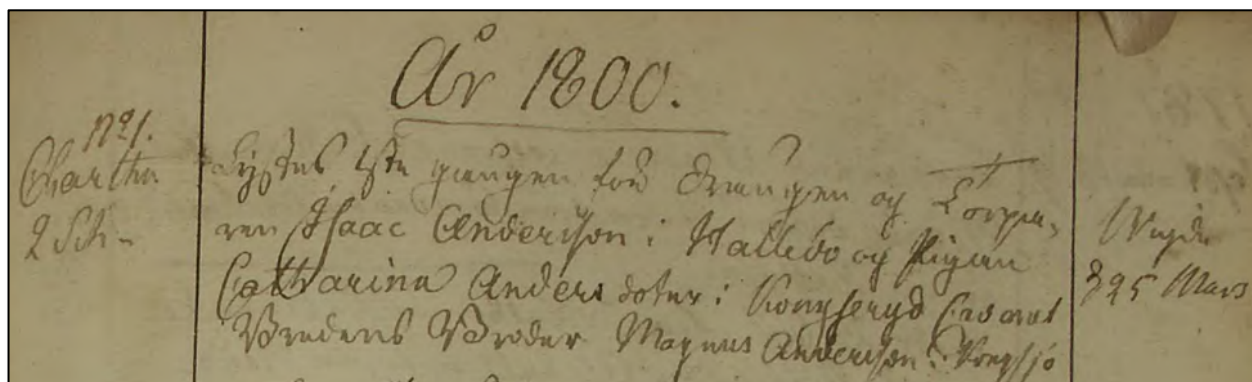
¹³ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 471

¹⁴ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 473

¹⁵ More information about the fate of Anders Andersson can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Two: The Parents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 168

The Fate of Isaac Andersson

Isaac Andersson, Anders and Annika's eldest son, continued to live at Hallebo throughout his twenties. On March 25, 1800, Isaac was married to and Catharina Andersdotter, a maid from the farm Kongseryd.¹⁶ Shortly after they were married, Isaac and Catharina moved to Flisby Parish. Isaac and Catharina's two sons, Johan (b. 1800) and Anders (b. 1804), were both born in Flisby.



Marriage record of Isaac Andersson and Catharina Andersdotter – March 25th, 1800

Transcription:

År 1800.

No. 1	<i>Lystes första gången för drängen och torparen Isaac Andersson i Hallebo och pigan Catharina Andersdotter i Kongseryd Caverat</i>	<i>Vigde d 25 Mars</i>
Chartha		
2 Sch	<i>Brudens Broder Magnus Andersson i Kongsjö</i>	

Translation:

Year 1800.

<i>Paid 2 schillings to marry.</i>	<i>Banns read for farmhand and crofter Isaac Andersson in Hallebo and maid Catharina Andersdotter in Kongseryd. (given away by) Bride's brother Magnus Andersson in Kongsjö</i>	<i>Married March 25th</i>
------------------------------------	---	--------------------------------------

Children of Isaac Andersson and Catharina Svensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Johan	December 24, 1800	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown
Anders	September 3, 1804	Flisby	Unknown	Unknown

¹⁶ Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 353

By 1808, Isaac and Catharina's family moved back to Norra Solberga Parish and resided at Stenklämman, a croft at Släthult, the same farm that his younger brother Anders had worked at a decade earlier.¹⁷ Isaac and Catharina lived at Stenklämman for the remainder of their lives.

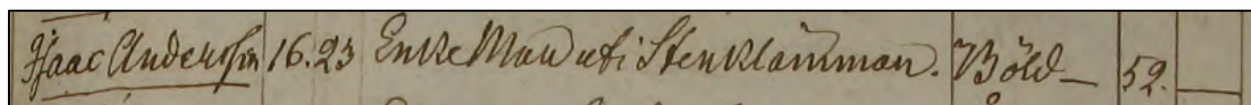
Hemmonets Namn.	Född	Hitkom ifrån
Släthults ägor Sörp. Stenklämman	uti	
Isaac Andersson	Solberga 1770 9/	Släthults ägor
h. Catharina Andersdotter	Solberga 1774 14/	Släthults ägor
Son Anders	1804 24/12	
S. Götsman	1800 7/	

Household Examination of Isaac Andersson and Catharina Andersdotter's family at Stenklämman, Norra Solberga - 1813



Stenklämman, Norra Solberga – Where Isaac Andersson's family lived in the early 19th century

On September 3, 1819 Ander's wife Catharina died.¹⁸ Isaac only survived Catharina by a few years. He died of an abscess at the age of 52 on April 16, 1823. Isaac was buried April 23rd at the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church.¹⁹



Death and burial record of Isaac Andersson– April 23rd, 1823

Transcription:

Isaac Andersson 16/ 23 Enkeman uti Stenklämman- Böld ___ 52 ___

Translation:

Isaac Andersson 16/ 23 widower in Stenklämman- abscess- 52 years old.

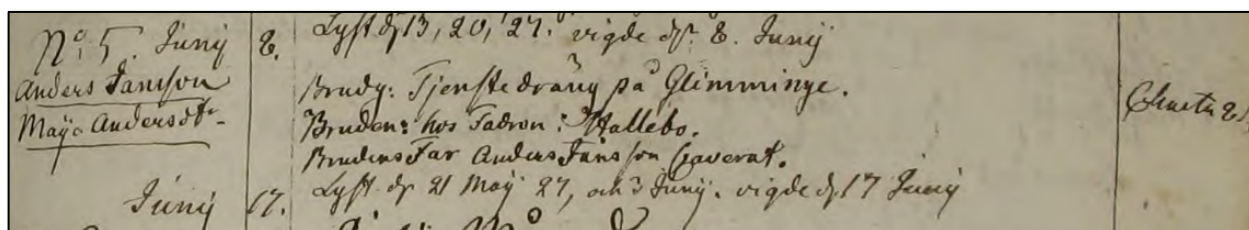
¹⁷ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1807-1813), page 170

¹⁸ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 529

¹⁹ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 535

The Fate of Maja Andersdotter

Maja Andersdotter, Anders Isaacsson's eldest daughter, was married to Anders Jaensson (b. 1782), a farmhand from the farm of Glömminge on June 17, 1804.²⁰ After they were married, Anders Jaensson and Maja Andersdotter lived at Svenstorp, the croft where Maja was born. The two lived at Svenstorp for four years.²¹



Marriage record of Anders Jaensson and Maja Andersdotter – June 17th, 1804

Transcription:

No 5 Brudg: Tjenstedräng på Glimminge Charta 2 Sch
Anders Jansson Bruden: hos Fadren i Hallebo
Maja Andersdotter Brudens Far Anders Jansson Caverat
 Lyst d. 21 Maj 27, och 3 Junij,
 (vigde) Juni 17.

Translation:

No. 5 Bridegroom servant farmhand from Glimminge. Stamp tax 2 shillings
Anders Jaenson The bride lives with her parents in Hallebo.
Maja Andersdotter The bride's father Anders Jansson is her guardian.
 Banns read May 21, 27, and June 3.
 Married June 17.

Children of Anders Jaensson and Maja Andersdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Johan	November 11, 1804	Norra Solberga	November 5, 1808	Norra Solberga
Maja Stina	January 1, 1806	Norra Solberga	June 14, 1807	Norra Solberga
Anders	February 7, 1807	Norra Solberga	October 19, 1808	Norra Solberga
Ingrid Stina	February 8, 1809	Norra Solberga	July 1, 1814	Norra Solberga
Anders Johan	December 5, 1810	Norra Solberga	October 19, 1816	Norra Solberga
Anna Stina	September 8, 1811	Norra Solberga	December 13, 1816	Norra Solberga

²⁰ Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 397

²¹ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1807-1813), page 128

Maja Andersdotter and Jaen Andersson's three eldest children were born at Svenstorp; Johan, their eldest son, was born on November 11, 1804, Maja Stina, their eldest daughter, was born on January 1, 1806, and Anders, their third child, was born on February 7, 1807. Within a couple of months after Anders's birth, Jaen and Maja's daughter Maja Stina died of tuberculosis on April 14, 1807.²²

Sometime in 1808, Jaen Andersson and Maja Andersdotter moved to the farm Hamnaryd, where they lived at a croft called Mittför.²³ Anders, their second son, died of dysentery on October 19, 1808.²⁴ Only a few weeks after Anders's death, Johan, their only surviving child at the time, died of abscesses on November 5, 1808.²⁵ On February 8, 1809, Maja gave birth to Ingrid Stina, making her and Jaen parents again after the loss of their three eldest children. Sometime in 1809 or 1810, Jaen and Maja's family moved to the farm Glömminge, where they lived at a croft called Måssen.²⁶ Here, Maja gave birth to a son named Anders Johan on December 5, 1810.²⁷

Around 1812, Jaen and Maja's family moved to Strömmen, another croft at Glömminge.²⁸ Anna Stina, Maja's youngest child, was born at Strömmen on September 8, 1811.²⁹ Maja Andersdotter died of unknown causes at the age of 38 at Strömmen on April 21, 1813. She was buried in Old Norra Solberga Church's cemetery on April 25th.³⁰



Strömmen, Norra Solberga – Where Maja Andersdotter died in 1813

Jon. Strömmen	Solberga
Anders Jansson	1789 1/2
Maja Andersdotter	Solberga
Dot. Ingrid Stina	1775 1/2
Dot. Ingrid Stina	Solberga
	1809 1/2
Johan Anders Johan	Solberga
	1810 5/12
Maja Andersdotter	Solberga
Dot. Anna	1811 9/9
Maja Stina Johansdotter	Solberga
	1764 1/1

Household Examination of Anders Jansson and Maja Andersdotter's family at Strömmen, Norra Solberga - 1813

²² Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 511

²³ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1807-1813), page 234

²⁴ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 513

²⁵ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 513

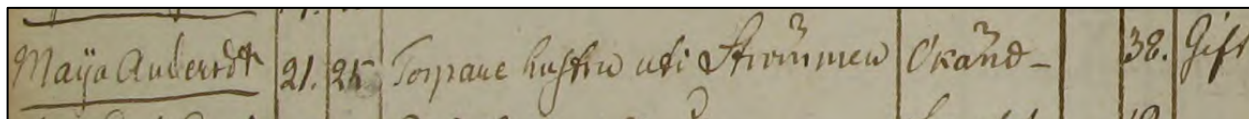
²⁶ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1807-1813), page 146

²⁷ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 45

²⁸ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1814-1818), page 146

²⁹ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 48

³⁰ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 520



Death and burial record of Maja Andersdotter – April 25th, 1813

Transcription:

Maja Andersdotter, (April) 21, 25. Torpare hustru uti Strömmen. Okänd. 38. Gift.

Translation:

*Maja Andersdotter, Died (April) 21st, Buried (April) 25th. Farmer's wife in Strömmen.
Unknown cause of death. 38 years old. Married.*

The Sad and Tragic Life of Anders Jaensson

Tragedy continued to follow Anders Jaensson after the death of Maja Andersdotter. Less than nine months after Maja's death, Anders was married to Stina Pehrsdotter (b. 1764) on January 18, 1814.¹ Stina was 18 years older than Anders. Sometime during the summer of 1814, Anders's daughter Ingrid Stina contracted measles and died of the disease on July 1st.² Near the end of 1816, Anders's two surviving children, Anders Johan and Anna Stina, contracted scarlet fever. Anders Johan died on October 19, 1816, while Anna Stina, Anders and Maja's last surviving child, died less than two months later on December 13th.³ Anders's second wife Stina died on April 9, 1828.⁴

On Oct 30, 1828, Anders married his third wife Stina Johnsdotter (b. 1795).⁵ Anders and Stina had five children together: Johannes (b. 1830), Anna Sofia (b. 1832), Anders Johan (b. 1833), Gustaf (b. 1836), and Katrina Helen (b. 1839). In 1834, Anders and Stina's family moved to the farm Påskarp in northern Norra Solberga.⁶ Eight years later, Ander's family moved to Gummarp.⁷ In 1852, Ander's family moved to Kongseryd in west Norra Solberga. Here, Anders was recorded as being poor while his wife was listed as suffering from a mental illness.⁸ Anders's third wife Stina Johnsdotter died on October 10, 1862.⁹ Anders Jaensson died at the age of 81 at Korset, a croft at Kongseryd, on January 16, 1864.¹⁰

¹ Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 412

² Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 522

³ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 525

⁴ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 543

⁵ Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 432

⁶ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:6 (1835-1840), page 89

⁷ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:7 (1841-1845), page 107

⁸ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:9 (1851-1858), page 70

⁹ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1861-1876), page 218

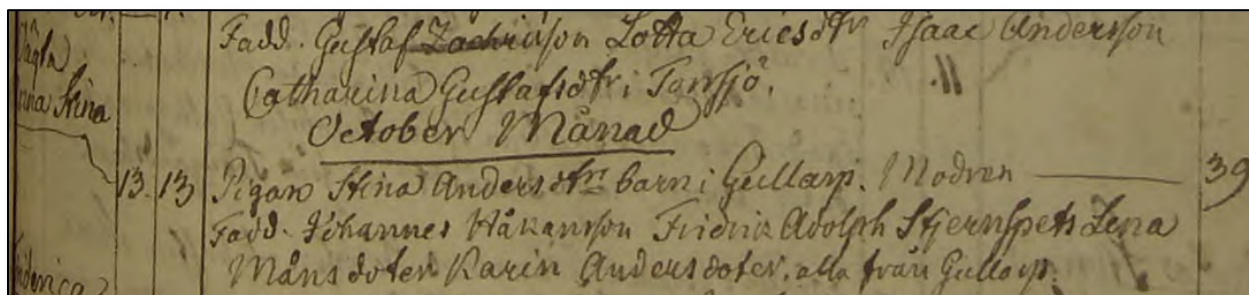
¹⁰ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1861-1876), page 224

The Fate of Stina Andersdotter

Stina Andersdotter, Anders and Annika's eldest daughter, was only ten years old when her mother died in 1793. She remained at Hallebo until she was 22. In 1805, Stina moved to Grimsberg, where she worked as a maid.³¹ Stina spent her adult life working as a maid at various farms in Norra Solberga, Björkö, and Flisby parishes. On October 13, 1822, while living at Gullarp in Flisby Parish, Stina gave birth to an illegitimate daughter named Anna Stina, who was baptized the same day.³² The identity of Anna Stina's biological father is unknown.

Places Stina Andersdotter Lived and Worked from 1805-1869

1805-1807	Grimsberg, Norra Solberga
1807-1809	Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga
1809-1811	Hult, Norra Solberga
1811-1812	Björkö Parish
1812-1818	Hult, Norra Solberga
1818-1819	Bollebo, Norra Solberga
1819-1828	Gullarp, Flisby
1828-1842	Blixås, Norra Solberga
1842-1846	Unknown
1846-1860	Blixås, Norra Solberga
1860-1869	Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga



Birth and baptism record of Anna Stina, Stina Andersdotter's daughter - October 13th, 1822

Transcription:

Oägta

Anna Stina

October Månad

13/13 Pigan Stina Andersdrs barn i Gullarp. Modren ----- 39.

*Fadd. Johannes Håkansson, Fridrik Adolph Stjernspets, Lena
Månsdotter, Karin Andersdotter, alla från Gullarp.*

Translation:

Illegitimate

Anna Stina

Month of October

13 born /13 baptized, maid Stina Andersdotter's child in Gullarp. Mother is 39.

*Baptismal witnesses: Johannes Håkansson, Fridrik Adolph Stjernspets, Lena
Månsdotter, Karin Andersdotter, all from Gullarp.*

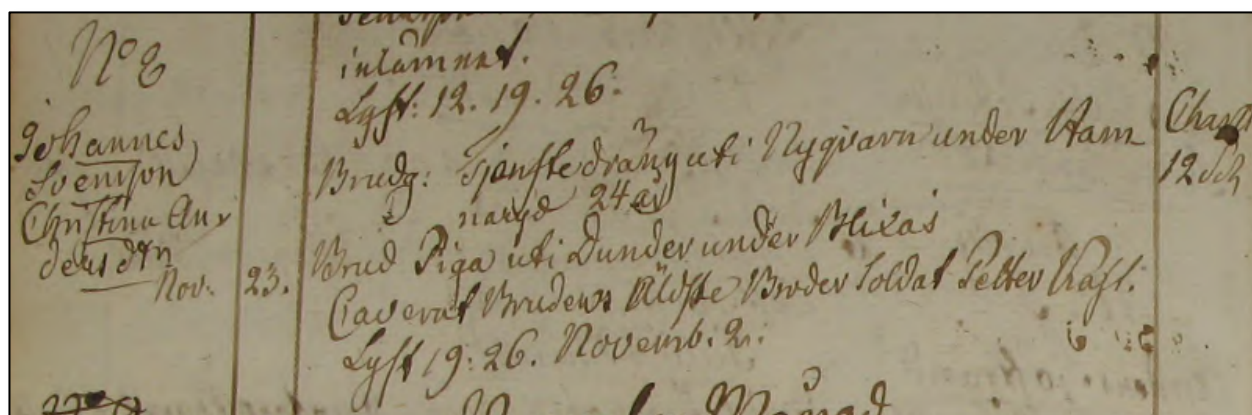
³¹ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1807-1813), page 194

³² Flisby Births, Vol. C:3 (1766-1831), page 251



Dunder, Blixås, Norra Solberga – Where Stina Andersdotter lived from 1828 to 1860

Stina was a single mother for six years. In 1828, she and her daughter Anna Stina moved to the farm Blixås, where they lived at a croft called Dunder.³³ On November 23, 1828, Stina was married to Johannes Svensson (b. 1804), a farmhand from Hamnaryd.³⁴ At the time of their wedding, Stina was 45 years old and Johannes was 24 years old – more than two decades Stina's junior.



Marriage record of Johannes Svensson and Stina Andersdotter - November 23rd, 1828

Transcription:

No. 8		
<u>Johannes</u>	<i>Brudg. Tjanstedrånget uti Nyqvarn under Hamn-</i>	<i>Char</i>
<u>Svensson</u>	<i>naryd. 24 år.</i>	<i>12 Sch</i>
<u>Christina An-</u>	<i>Brud piga uti Dunder under Blixås.</i>	
<u>dersdotter</u>	<i>Caverat brudens äldste broder soldat Petter Kraft.</i>	
Nov. 23	<i>Lysn. 19, 26, Novemb. 2.</i>	

Translation:

No. 8		
<u>Johannes</u>	<i>Groom is a farmhand at Nyqvarn of</i>	<i>Stamp Tax</i>
<u>Svensson</u>	<i>Hamnaryd. 24 years old.</i>	<i>12 Shillings</i>
<u>Christina</u>	<i>Bride is a maid at Dunder under Blixås.</i>	
<u>Andersdotter</u>	<i>Pledged by bride's oldest brother, soldier Petter Kraft.</i>	
Married Nov. 23 rd	<i>Banns read on October 19, 26, and November 2.</i>	

³³ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:5 (1829-1834), page 84

³⁴ Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 432

After marrying Stina, Johannes Svensson moved in with her at Dunder and became a father to Anna Stina, Stina's daughter. Anna Stina grew up at Dunder. On January 16, 1841, she gave birth to an illegitimate daughter named Johanna Gustava.³⁵

D. Dunder					
Johannes Svensson	Eksjö	04	$\frac{21}{4}$	Atkey	27
Stina Andersdotter	Solberga	89	$\frac{13}{10}$	Birko	12
D. Anna Stina	Turky	22	$\frac{13}{10}$		
d. sölita barn Johanna Gustava	Solb.	41	$\frac{16}{1}$		

Household Examination of Johannes Svensson and Stina Andersdotter's family at Dunder, Norra Solberga - 1842

According to Norra Solberga's household examinations, Johannes Svensson and Stina Andersdotter were homeless for much of the 1840s and 1850s. By 1843, the two were registered as "på socken" – peasants who were vagrants and didn't have a home.³⁶ In Norra Solberga Household Examinations AI:8 (1846-1850), Johannes Svensson is still registered as "på socken," but Stina's name cannot be found.³⁷ It's unknown where Stina was at this time, and why she wasn't recorded with her husband.

In the next volume, Norra Solberga Household Examinations AI:9 (1851-1858), Stina is recorded as living at Dunder again. A note states that Stina came back to Dunder in 1846 from Kjärr, a farm in central Norra Solberga, and that she was poor.³⁸ In this volume, Johannes Svensson is still registered as "på socken."³⁹

På Socken – Homeless Peasants in 19th Century Sweden

The term "på socken" means that although a person was registered within a specific parish, he or she didn't live at any specific place within that parish. As Sweden's population exploded during in the 19th century, the amount of poor and homeless peasants dramatically increased, so there wasn't enough room among a parish's farms and poor houses for every peasant. Peasants who were "på socken" wandered the countryside, living off the mercy of various farmers for food and temporary lodging.

³⁵ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 237

³⁶ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:7 (1841-1845), page 219

³⁷ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:8 (1846-1850), page 193

³⁸ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:9 (1851-1858), page 112

³⁹ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:9 (1851-1858), page 231

What Kind of Marriage Did Johannes and Stina Have?

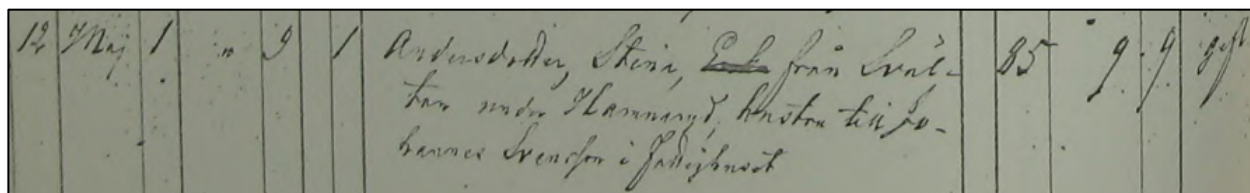
The marriage of Johannes Svensson and Stina Andersdotter certainly appears unusual. While it wasn't uncommon for a man in Sweden to marry a woman 20 years younger than him, it's rare to see a marriage where the wife is 21 years older than her husband. It's unlikely that Johannes Svensson was the biological father of Anna Stina, since he didn't marry Stina until six years after Anna Stina was born. It's also unusual that Johannes and Stina didn't live together for most of the last twenty years of their marriage. Since divorce was very uncommon at the time, the two might have been separated. While it's impossible to know for certain what their marriage was like, it certainly draws a lot of speculation.

In 1860, Stina Andersdotter moved to Svältan, a croft at Hamnaryd. Here, Stina lived the remainder of her days. By this time, Johannes Svensson was living in Norra Solberga's poorhouse.⁴⁰



Svältan, Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga – Where Stina Andersdotter died in 1869

Stina died at the age of 85 at Svältan on May 1, 1869. She was buried at the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church on May 9th.⁴¹



Death and burial record of Stina Andersdotter's death – May 9th, 1869

Transcription:

12. May 1, 9 Andersdotter, Stina från Svältan under Hamnaryd, hustru till Johannes Svensson i fattighuset. 85- 9 - 9. Gift

Translation:

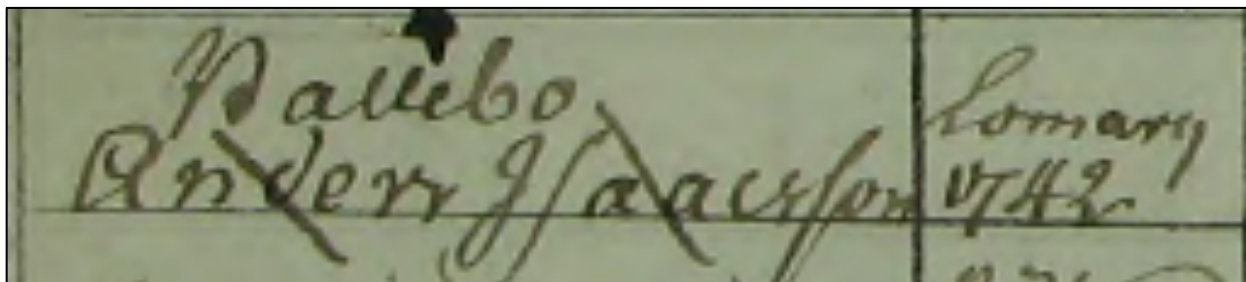
May 1st (died), 9th (buried) Andersdotter, Stina Age 85 years, 9 months, 9 days. Married. from Svältan under Hamnaryd, wife of Johannes Svensson in the poorhouse.

⁴⁰ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:10 (1856-1863), page 196

⁴¹ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1861-1876), page 248

The Final Days of Anders Isaacsson (1806-1808)

After Annika Larsdotter's death, Anders Isaacsson never remarried. In 1800, Anders's eldest son Isaac was married and left Hallebo. In 1804, Anders's eldest daughter Maja left Hallebo after she was married to Anders Jaensson. Anders's youngest daughter Stina left Hallebo around 1805.



Household Examination of Anders Isaacsson at Hallebo, Norra Solberga - 1806



Havsvik - Where Anders Isaacsson died in 1808

In 1806, Anders Isaacsson left Hallebo and moved to Havsvik, the farm he lived after he was first married in 1770. Anders lived at a cottage at Havsvik with a man named Samuel Bryn, his wife Anna Jansdotter, and their daughter Maja Stina.⁴²

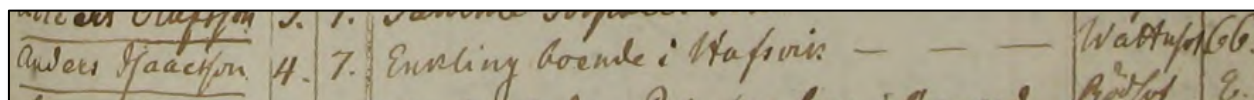
During this time, Anders's second eldest son Anders Andersson also lived at Havsvik with his wife Maria Svensdotter and children.

V. Pater Anders Isaacsson	Lommarvåg 1742.			End 1794.
W. v. Samuel Bryn	Matbeck	fr. Matbeck 1804		1807
H. Anna Jansdotter	Lommarvåg 1802	fr. Gärnäs 1806		1807
Sot. Maja Stina Solberg	1810 20/9			0

Household Examination of Anders Isaacsson at Havsvik, Norra Solberga - 1807

⁴² Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1807-1813), page 218

Anders Isaacsson farmed at Havsvik for the last two years of his life. Nine of Anders's fourteen grandchildren were born in his lifetime. In the fall of 1808, Anders fell sick with dropsy. On October 4, 1808, he died of the disease at the age of 66. Anders was buried in the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church on October 7th.⁴³



Death and burial record of Anders Isaacsson – October 7th, 1808

Transcription:

Anders Isaacsson 4-7 Enkling boende i Hafsvik --- vattusot / 66.

Translation:

Anders Isaacsson, (died) 4th (buried) 7th widowed farmer in Hafsvik, died from dropsy, 66.



Cemetery at Old Norra Solberga Church – Where Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter are buried

⁴³ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 513

Trivia on Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter

1. What parish was Anders Isaacsson born at?
 - a. Barkeryd
 - b. Flisby
 - c. Lommaryd
 - d. Norra Solberga

2. What was the name of Annika Larsdotter's father?
 - a. Lars Andersson
 - b. Lars Nilsson
 - c. Lars Olofsson
 - d. Lars Svensson

3. What farm was Anders Isaacsson a farmhand at before he married Annika?
 - a. Buckhult
 - b. Glömminge
 - c. Havsvik
 - d. Stumperyd

4. What year were Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter married?
 - a. 1768
 - b. 1769
 - c. 1770
 - d. 1771

5. Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter's first two children were twins: Isaac and
 - a. Anders Andersson
 - b. Maja Andersdotter
 - c. Stina Andersdotter
 - d. A stillborn

6. What were the names of the two crofts that Anders and Annika lived at while they lived at Buckhult? _____ and _____.

7. What disease did Annika Larsdotter die from?

8. Anders Isaacsson and Annika Larsdotter are buried in the cemetery of what church?

Answers: 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. d 6. Svenstorp and Hallebo 7. tuberculosis 8. Old Norra Solberga Church

Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter

Name	Sven Nilsson	Name	Anna Månsdotter
Born	December 9, 1726	Born	February, 1734
Place	Norra Sandsjö	Place	Nässjö
Died	July 14, 1795	Died	May 28, 1787
Place	Barkeryd	Place	Barkeryd
Occupation	Bricklayer, blacksmith, and farmer	Occupation	Maid and housewife

Children

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Jonas	August 24, 1760	Barkeryd	December 26, 1835	Barkeryd
Sven	May 4, 1766	Barkeryd	December 1, 1845	Barkeryd
Nils	April 11, 1769	Barkeryd	Unknown	Barkeryd
Maria (Maja)	February 5, 1771	Barkeryd	June 1, 1867	Flisby
Beata	November 8, 1775	Barkeryd	September 5, 1853	Barkeryd

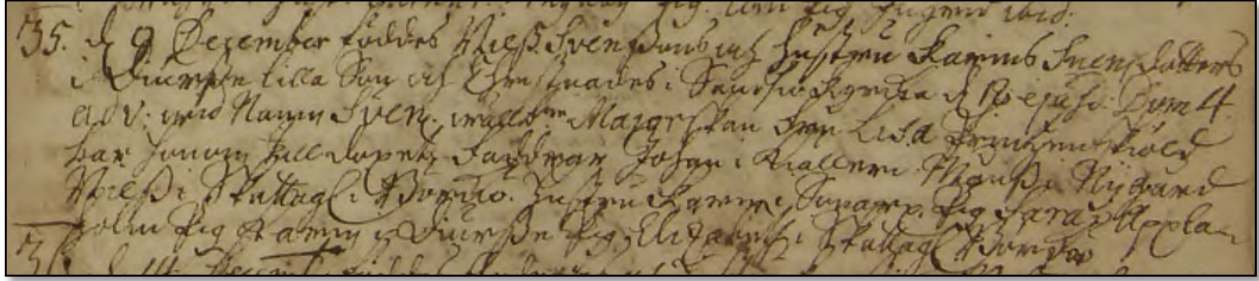
Early Years (1726-1759)

Sven Nilsson, Sven Hög's maternal grandfather, was born on December 9, 1726, in Djurseryd, Norra Sandsjö Parish. At the time of Sven's birth, Djurseryd was known as "Jurseryd," while Norra Sandsjö was simply known as "Sandsjö." Sven's parents were Nils Svensson and Karin Svensdotter. Sven was baptised on December 18th at Norra Sandsjö Church. At his baptism, Sven was carried to the altar by Sven Isrälsson and Mrs. Major Lisa Printzsenskiöld. The witnesses at Sven's baptism were Johan of Kiallen, Måns in Nygård, Niels of Björkö Skattegård, housewife Karina of Sunarp, maid Sara of Apallholm, maid Karin of Djurseryd, and maid Elisabeth of Skattegård, Björkö Parish.⁴⁴



Djurseryd, Norra Sändsjö – Where Sven Nilsson was born in 1726

⁴⁴Norra Sandsjö Births, Vol. C:1 (1711-1763), page 307



Birth and baptism record of Sven Nilsson – December 18th, 1726

Transcription:

d. 9 December Nils Svensson och hans husfru Karin Svensdotter i Djurseryd, lilla son och döptes i Sandsjö kyrka d. 18 December, 4 advent vid namn. Mannen Sven Isrälsson, Wällborna Majorskan Fru Lisa Printzsenskiöld bar honom till dopet. Faddrar Johan i Kiällnan Måns i Nygård Niels i Björkö Skattagård, Hustru Karina i Sunarp, Pig Sara i Applaholm. Pig Karin i Djurseryd, Pig Elisabeth i Björkö Skattegård

Translation:

9th of December was born Nils Svensson and his wife Karin Svensdotter in Djurseryd's little son and baptized in Sandsjö Church the 18th of December, (the) 4th (Sunday) of advent. The man Sven Isrälsson and honorable Mrs. Major Lisa Printzsenskiöld carried him to be baptized. Witnesses: Johan in Kiällnan, Måns in Nygård, Niels of Björkö, Skattegård, wife Karina of Sunarp, maid Sara of Applaholm maid Karin of Djurseryd, maid Elisabeth of Björkö, Skattegård.

“Sven” – A Prominent Name in Sven Nilsson’s Family

Although the name “Sven” was very common in Sweden in the 18th century, it was especially frequent in Sven Nilsson’s family.

- Both of Sven Nilsson’s grandfathers, Sven Ingelsson and Sven Isaacksson, were named Sven
- Sven Nilsson’s second eldest child was named Sven Svensson
- All four of Sven Nilsson’s children had sons named Sven
 - Sven’s eldest child Jonas had a son named Sven Jonasson (b. 1794)
 - The eldest child of Sven Nilsson’s second eldest son Sven Svensson was also named Sven Svensson (b. 1802)
 - Sven’s eldest daughter Maria was the mother of Sven Hög
 - The eldest son of Sven Nilsson’s youngest daughter Beata was named Sven Jönsson (b. 1805)

Sven's father Nils was a *rusthållare*, or farmer responsible for providing for a cavalry rider. Sven was the third eldest of six children. He had three sisters, Margaret, Elisabeth, and Sara, and two brothers, Isak and Lars Fredrick. Shortly after he was born, Sven's family moved to Sälleryd, a farm in Björkö Parish, where they lived for a few years.⁴⁵ By 1735, they had moved to Norra Sonarp⁴⁶, a farm in northern Björkö, where Sven's parents Nils and Karin had grown up.



Norra Sonarp, Björkö – Where Sven Nilsson grew up

Husförhör		Anno.	Die.
<i>Norra Sonarp</i>			
<i>Kilb</i>	<i>1696</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Hj. Karin</i>	<i>1698</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Karin</i>	<i>1729</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Karin</i>	<i>1735</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>K. Karin</i>	<i>1739</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Sven Nilsson</i> 1787			

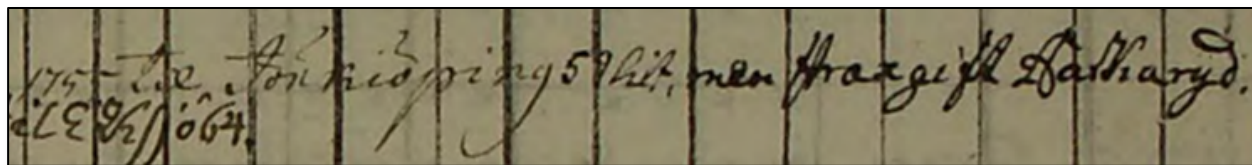
Household Examination showing
Sven Nilsson at Norra Sonarp, Björkö Parish:
1753-1804

Several of Sven's extended relatives also lived at Norra Sonarp. Sven Svensson, Sven's paternal uncle, lived at Norra Sonarp with his wife Annika and children. Malin Svendsdotter, Sven's paternal aunt, also lived at the farm with her husband Håkan and children. Knut Svensson, Sven's maternal uncle, lived at Norra Sonarp with his wife Maria and children. Sara Knutsdotter, Sven's maternal grandmother, lived at Norra Sonarp for the first three years of Sven's life until her death in 1729. Sven's paternal grandparents, Sven Ingelsson and his wife Kirstin Larsdotter, also lived at Norra Sonarp. Sven Ingelsson lived to the old age of 102 and died in 1753, when Sven Nilsson was 26 years old, while Kirstin Larsdotter died in 1761.

When he was growing up, Sven's family attended Björkö Church. Once he was old enough, Sven started helping his father Nils work in the fields at Norra Sonarp. By the time that he was in his twenties, Sven worked as a farmhand at Norra Sonarp. Around this time, Sven probably became the apprentice of a master bricklayer. Sven most likely trained for a few years under this person until he was qualified to become a journeyman.

⁴⁵ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 104

⁴⁶ Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 123



Note about Sven Nilsson in the Household Examination Björkö Parish: 1753-1804

Transcription:

1755 til Jönköping 59 hit men strax gift Barkeryd.

Transcription:

1755 to Jönköping. [In] 1759, he came here but directly married in Barkeryd.

In 1755, Sven left Norra Sonarp and travelled to the city of Jönköping, where he lived for four years.⁴⁷ Jönköping was the largest city in Sven's county (also called Jönköping) and was a couple days journey from Norra Sonarp. While he was in Jönköping, it's very likely that Sven was a journeyman bricklayer.⁴⁸ As a journeyman, Sven had to travel around the place, learning as much as he could. Finally, after around six years or so of training, Sven was certified as a master-bricklayer himself.



Jönköping (c. 1700) – Where Sven Nilsson studied to be a master bricklayer in the 1750s

⁴⁷ Björkö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1753-1804), page 27

⁴⁸ Since the birth record of Sven Nilsson's son Jonas states the Sven was a master-bricklayer, his time in Jönköping must have been associated with his training in the profession.



Gissarp, Nässjö - Anna childhood home

Some of Anna's childhood memories may have included...

- The death of her uncle, Daniel Olofsson (Anna was 5).
- The death of her uncle, Jon Olofsson (Anna was 7).
- The death of her uncle, Sven Olofsson (Anna was 12).
- The Reign of Fredrik I. (1720-1751). Anna was 17 years old when Fredrick died.

Sometime in 1734⁴⁹, Anna Månsdotter, Sven Hög's maternal grandmother, was born at the farm of Gissarp in Nässjö Parish. Her parents were Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl.⁵⁰ Måns, Anna's father, was a rusthållare who owned a third of Gissarp and was responsible for providing for a cavalry rider and his horse. Anna had an older brother named Olof (b. 1723). Two of Anna's uncles, Jon Olofsson and Daniel Olofsson, also owned Gissarp and lived there with their families. Although both died when Anna was a young girl, Anna may have been close to her aunts, Anna Bengtsdotter (Jon Olofsson's wife) and Sara Persdotter (Daniel Olofsson's wife). Several of Anna's cousins also lived at Gissarp.

Growing up, Anna attended the old church in Nässjö Parish, where Sven Fovelin served as the vicar. Fovelin likely an influential person to Anna when she was growing up, and he probably taught her how to read.

Walpurgisnacht - Walpurgis Eve

On April 30th, Swedes celebrate Walpurgis Eve, which marks the arrival of spring. Walpurgis Eve is celebrated across Europe, and is named after Saint Walpurga, an 8th century abbess. In Sweden, Walpurgis Eve wasn't celebrated until the early 18th century. At this time, the livestock were released into the fields to graze. In the province of Uppland, Sweden, people started lighting large bonfires on Walpurgis Eve. In Southern Sweden, younger people collected greenery from the woods at twilight and used them to adorn their homes. By the turn of the 19th century, the tradition of celebrating Walpurgis Eve with bonfires, singing, and dancing, was practiced all over Sweden.



⁴⁹ Although she was most likely born in Nässjö, her birth record can't be found in the parish's records. However, all the household examinations she is listed in states she was born in 1734.

⁵⁰ Måns and Maria are listed as Anna's parents in Nässjö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1748-1770), page 40.

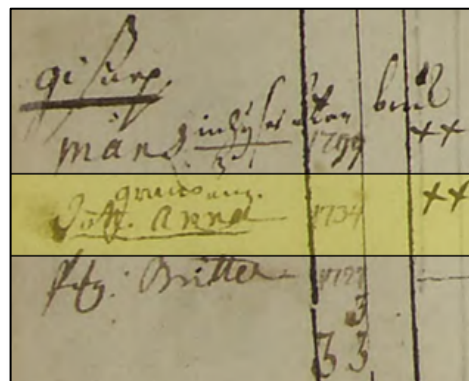
Anna Månsdotter's Memories of Walpurgis Eve*

“I remember my first Wapurgis Eve,” Anna recollected. I was five or so. It was a cold day and I watched my parents, uncles, and older cousins collect branches for the big fire at Gissarp. In the evening, they let the cows out of the barn. The cows jumped for joy when they saw the grass! My uncle Daniel, who died that autumn, didn't feel well, so he stayed indoors with me. ‘How did you celebrate Walpurgis when you were a child?’ I asked him. ‘Well,’ he replied, ‘the first day of May has always been regarded the first day of Summer. We got together in the village, just as we do today, released the cows and checked the fences and streets to see what had to be done after the long winter. We also elected the head of the village - we do that nowadays too - and after that, all the men had something to drink that would keep them strong over the summer. It could be schnapps, or beer or even birch sap, that is regarded very strengthening. Unfortunately, many of them had far too much to drink...’”

“The next memory I have from Walpurgis,” Anna continued, “is from when I was fourteen. I know that, because I was soon to have my first communion. My mother and my aunts, Anna and Sara, decided that they were tired of the drinking habits of the village men on Walpurgis. They suggested that their families joined for a meal on that night instead, celebrating the arrival of summer. After lighting the fire and releasing the cows, my father joined us in the garden - that year, the first of May was a warm sunny day and the women had set a table outside the house. Nils, the cavalry rider at Gissarp, came with his wife and their daughter, as well as all the farmhands and maids in Gissarp. We had a delicious meal. People were laughing and singing and it was a night that became a fond memory - as well as a joyful a tradition.”

* A work of creative fiction by Christina Tuveesson Lindaryd

Anna's family frequently visited the village of Gransäng in Barkeryd Parish, where her maternal grandmother Beata Urbansdotter and maternal uncle Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl lived. Around 1749, Anna's mother Maria died.⁵¹ Anna was just a young teenager when Maria died, so her passing must have been hard on her. In 1754, one of Anna's cousins, Jonas Jonsson, was murdered at Gissarp.⁵² In the late 1750s, Anna left Gissarp and moved to Gransäng, where she lived as a maid.⁵³



Household Examination showing Anna Månsdotter at Gissarp, Nässjö Parish: 1753-1757

⁵¹ Maria is no longer mentioned at Gissarp in the census record for 1749 in Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1749, page 97, indicating she had died.

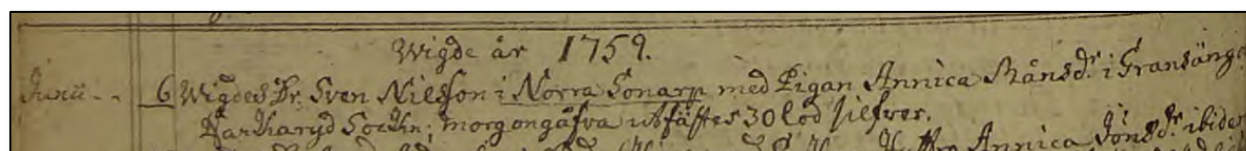
⁵² Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 105

⁵³ Nässjö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1748-1770), page 146



Map showing Gissarp and Norra Sonarp

Since the farms of Gissarp and Norra Sonarp are only a short distance from one another, it's probable that Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter knew each other from a very young age. Both of their fathers, Nils and Måns, were rusthållaren and probably knew each other quite well. Sven and Anna probably became engaged in 1758. On June 6, 1759, Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter were married.⁵⁴ They may have been married at Björkö Church or at the vicarage in Björkö Parish.

Marriage record of Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter – June 6th, 1759Transcription:

Wigdes år 1759.

Junii 6 Wigdes Dr. Sven Nilsson i Norra Sonarp med Pigan Annica Månsdr. i Gransäng Barkeryd Socken Morgongåfvan uti äfter 30 lod silver.

Transcription:

Married in the year 1759.

June 6th Married farmhand Sven Nilsson in Norra Sonarp with maid Annica Månsdotter in Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish. A Morning gift of 30 lod was promised.

Morgongåfvan - "The Morning Gift"

The *morgongåfvan*, or "morning gift", was a payment or gift given from the groom to the bride, which symbolized the promise of a future inheritance more than a physical gift. Since it was specified by law, it was a legally binding promise. Although the size of the morgongåfvan wasn't specified by law, the morgongåfvan was legally required. Morgongåfvan were often given in small units of silver. 1 *lod* (the unit of measurement in Sweden at this time) was 13.7 grams in today's measurements. The groom didn't have to actually own the amount agreed to in the morgongåfvan. Rather, it was determined upon what he expected to inherit. The morgongåfvan could be seen as a symbolic return payment for the dowry.

⁵⁴ Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 274

Life at Gransäng (1759-1787)

After Sven and Anna were married, Sven moved Gransäng to live with Anna.⁵⁵ There were two farms at Gransäng, Kronogården and Skattegården, each of which had four households. Sven and Anna's family lived at Skattegården, as did the family of Anna's uncle Sergeant Major Bengt Engdahl, and two other farmers. The four farmers that owned Skattegården paid taxes to both the Crown and Church.



Gransäng, Barkeryd – The farm where Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter's family lived

Sergeant Major Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl resided at Skattegården with his wife, Lena Stina Mellberg, and son, Otto Lorentz. Anna's cousin Otto was also very close to Sven and Anna's family.

Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl – Anna Månsdotter's Favorite Uncle

Since the rest of Anna Månsdotter's uncles passed away when she was a girl, her maternal uncle Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl was most likely her favourite uncle. Growing up, it's almost certain that Anna frequently visited Gransäng to see Beata, her maternal grandmother, and Bengt. Bengt was a Sergeant Major in the Jönköping Regiment and had numerous stories to tell about his adventures in the military. Engdahl likely told his niece all about his experiences in the Great Northern War, such as the Siege of Fredrikshald in Norway, the battle where King Karl XII was killed.

The other families who lived at Skattegården were also close to Sven and Anna's family, and were likewise chosen to be the godparents of their children. All four of these families lived close together at Skattegården. They all lived in small houses, which only had one major room, an entryway, and kitchen. There was a small mill by the Fredriksdalsån River which was used by the farmers of Skattegården. Several maids and farmhands also lived at Gransäng and became close friends of Sven and Anna. In particular, there were a few maids, Lisa, Sara, Karin, and Helena, who became good friends of Anna and served as witnesses at her children's baptisms.

Although Sven Nilsson was a master-bricklayer, there probably wasn't that much work for him in that field in Gransäng. Thus, he had to pursue other crafts to support his family, such as being a smith.

⁵⁵ Barkeryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1771-1782), page 320



Blacksmith's shed at Skansen, Stockholm

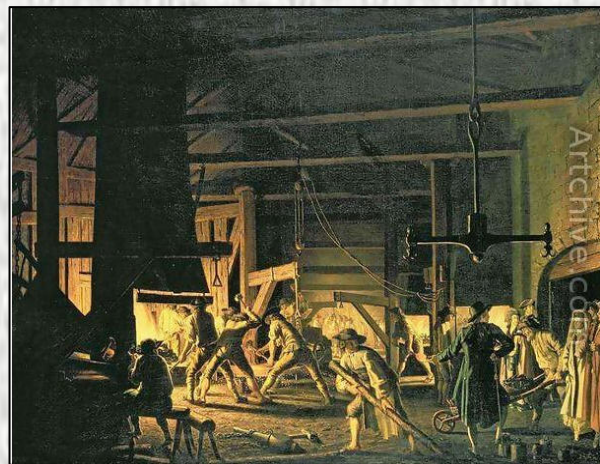
At Gransäng, Sven farmed, as well as practiced his craft as a smith. His skills likely were of assistance to others at Gransäng. Sven's neighbour Otto Lorenz Engdahl was a locksmith.⁵⁶ Sven and Otto probably worked together. In addition to making things for the farmers in the area, the two probably also made materials for the rifle factory in Huskvarna⁵⁷, a city just east of the city of Jönköping.

Smedhandverkets - Life as a Smith in Rural 18th Century Sweden

In the 18th century trade professions (such as blacksmiths, shoemakers, and tailors) were only allowed in the cities of Sweden. Despite this, many farmers in the countryside practiced a craft. In addition to using his craft to supply his own family, a farmer who practiced a craft could also trade in the country. Rural craftsmen were called "socken" (or parish) craftsmen, meaning that their trade was limited to their parish. Parish craftsmen were appointed by the *sockenstämman*, or parish council. In 1846, an act was passed allowing all types of craftsmen to practice their craft in the countryside.

A *smedhandverket*, or smith, learned his craft as an apprentice alongside an experienced smith. Smiths always had apprentices work alongside them, and forged all types of metalwork, such as horseshoes, wagon equipment, and various tools.

Most smiths kept large sheds outside their homes where they practiced their profession. A smith's shed had to be kept rather dark so that the blacksmith could see the how hot the metal he was working with was. Smiths needed to use larger tools than many other professions. Although blacksmiths kept their own materials, they often lived closer to the towns so they could always replenish their supplies. Smiths typically had a higher social standing than other parish craftsmen.

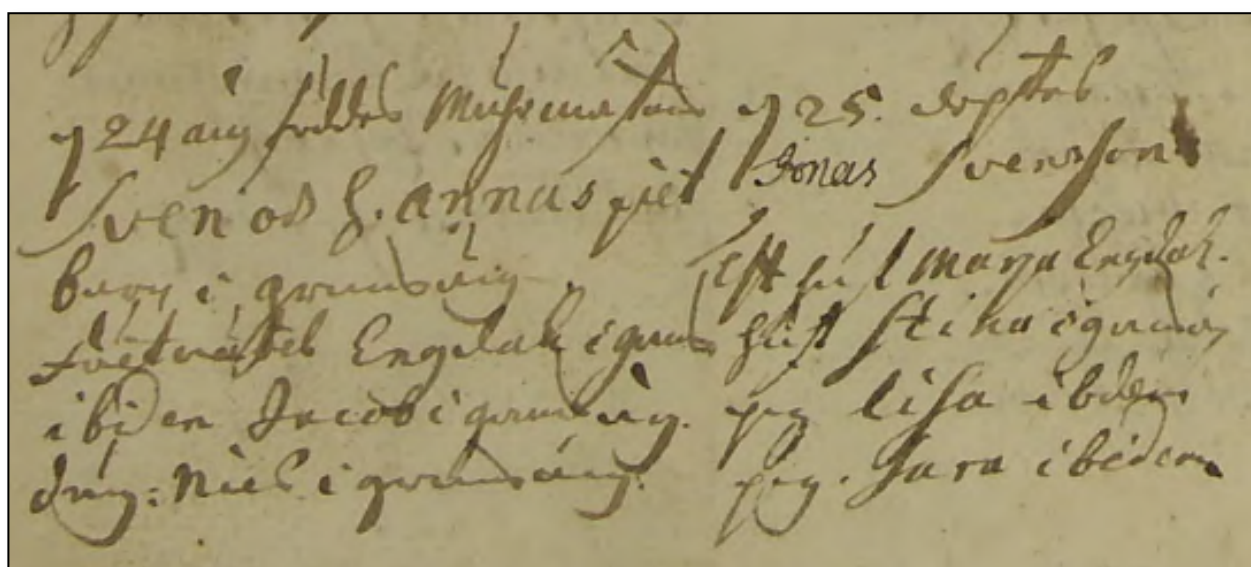


"In the Anchor Forge at Soderfors, the Smiths Hard at Work" by Pehr Hillestrom

⁵⁶ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1810-1843), page 168

⁵⁷ Theory posited by Barbo Envall, a historian from Barkeryd.

Sven and Anna's eldest child Jonas was born on August 24, 1760. Jonas was baptized the following day. Jonas was probably named after Anna's cousin who was murdered six years earlier. The witnesses at the baptism were Maria Engdal, Sergeant Major Bengt Engdal, housewife Stina, Jacob, maid Lisa, handyman Nils, and maid Sara, all from Gransäng.⁵⁸ The birth of Sven and Anna's first child was probably commemorated with a good amount of celebration in Gransäng.



Birth and baptism record of Jonas Svensson – August 25th, 1760

Transcription:

*d(en)24 aug(usti) föddes Muhrmästare
Sven och h(ustru) Annas pilt
barn i gransäng*

*Fältväbel Engdal i grans(äng)
ibidem Jacob i gransäng
dr(än)g(en) Nils i gransäng*

Transcription:

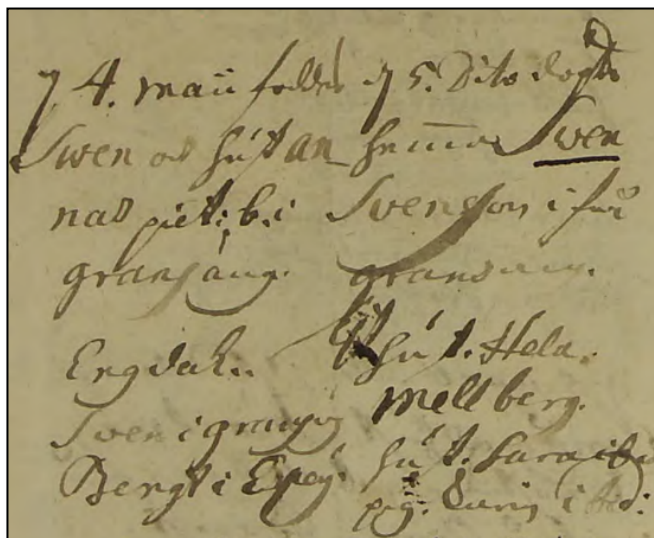
*The 24th of August was born master
bricklayer Sven and his wife Anna's
son in Gransäng
Major Sergent Engdal in Gransäng
Jacob in Gransäng
farmhand Nils in Gransäng*

*d. 25. döptes
Jonas Svensson*

*Test(es) hust(ru) Maria Engdal
hust(ru) Stina i gransäng
pig(an) Lisa ibidem
pig(an) Sara ibidem*

*The 25th baptized
Jonas Svensson.
Witnesses: wife Margareta Engdal
wife Stina in gransäng
maid Lisa of the same place
maid Sara of the same place*

⁵⁸ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 240



Birth and baptism record of Sven Svensson
May 5, 1766

On May 4, 1766, Anna gave birth to a second son named Sven who was baptized the following day.⁵⁹ Witnesses at the baptism were Sergeant Major Bengt Engdal, his wife Hela Mellberg, a man named Sven, his wife Sara, and maid Karin, all from Gransäng, and Bengt of Esperyd. It's possible that the Sara from this record is the same Sara who was listed as a maid among the witnesses of Jonas's baptism. By this time, Jonas was six years old, and old enough to help his mother care for his baby brother.

Transcription:

*d. 4 may föddes d. 5 Dito döptes
Sven och hust(run) Annna son Sven
Svensson ifrån
Gransäng. Faddrar
Engdal. Hust. Hela
Sven i Gransäng. Mellberg
Bengt i Esperyd. hustr. Sara ibdm
pig Karin ibdm*

Translation:

*The 4th of May was born (and) 5th of May was
baptized Sven and his wife Anna's son Sven
Svensson from
Gransäng. Witnesses:
Engdal wife Hela Mellberg
Sven of Gransäng wife Sara of Gransäng
Bengt in Esperyd maid Karin of Gransäng*

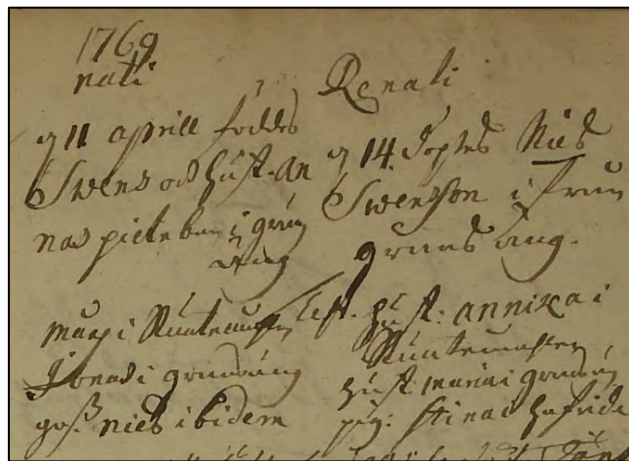
The Names of Sven and Anna's Children

In old times, it was common for Swedes to name their children after relatives. All of Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter's children were likely named after relatives of theirs:

- Jonas Svensson was likely named after Jonas Jonsson, a paternal cousin of Anna's, who was murdered in 1754.
- Sven Svensson was probably named after Sven Nilsson, or Sven Nilsson's two grandfathers, Sven Ingelsson and Sven Isaacksson.
- Nils Svensson was probably named after Sven Nilsson's father, Nils Svensson.
- Maria Svensdotter was likely named after her Anna's mother, Maria Engdahl.
- Beata Svensdotter was likely named after Anna's maternal grandmother, Beata Urbansdotter.

⁵⁹ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 283

In 1767, Sven's father Nils Svensson passed away.⁶⁰ On April 11, 1769, Anna gave birth to Nils, the third eldest child of hers and Sven, who was named after Sven's father. Nils was baptized three days later. The witnesses at the baptism were Måns in Stuntemålen, housewife Annika in Stuntemålen, Jonas in Gransäng, housewife Maria in Gransäng, farmhand Nils of Gransäng, and maid Stina in Havrida.⁶¹



Birth and baptism record of Nils Svensson
April 14th, 1769

Transcription:

*d(en) 11 Aprill föddes
Swens och hust(ru) An
nas piltebarn i grans-
äng*

*Måns i Stuntemålen
Jonas i gransäng
goss(en) Nils ibidem*

Test(es)

*d(en) 14. Döptes Nils
Swensson ifrån
gransäng*

*Hust(ru) Annika i
Stuntemålen
hust(ru) Maria i gransäng
pig(an) Stina i Hafride*

Translation:

*On April 11th Sven and
his wife Anna's
little child in
Gransäng was born.*

*Måns in Stuntemålen
Jonas in Gransäng
farmhand Nils of the same place*

Test(es)

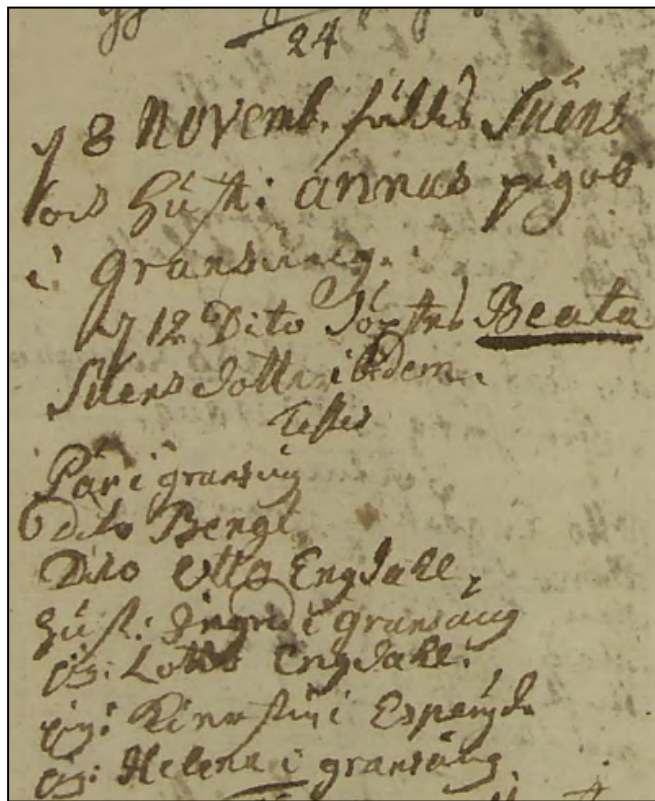
*On April 11th Nils
Swensson from
Gransäng was baptized.*

*Housewife Annika in
Stuntemålen
Housewife Maria in Gransäng
maid Stina in Havrida*

Nils died sometime in infancy. However, no record of his death can be found, so it's unknown when he died.

⁶⁰ Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 326

⁶¹ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 299



Birth and baptism record of Beata Svensdotter
November 12th, 1775

Transcription:

d. 8 november föddes Svens
och hustrun Annas pigab
i Gransäng.

d. 12 dito döptes Beata
Svensdotter i ibdm.
Teftes.

Pär i Gransäng
Dito bengt
Dito Otto Engdal
hustr. Ingrid i Gransäng
pig Lotta Engdal
pig Kerstin i Esperyd
pig Helena i Gransäng

Translation:

The 8th of November Sven
and his wife Anna's child was born
in Gransäng.

The 12th (was) baptized Beata
Svensdotter in Gransäng.

Witnesses:

Pär in Gransäng
Bengt in Gransäng
Otto Engdal in Gransäng
wife Ingrid in Gransäng
maid Lotta Engdal
maid Kerstin of Esperyd
maid Helena of Gransäng

During the 1770s, the decade in which Sweden underwent a massive drought, two daughters were born to Sven and Anna. On February 5th, 1771, Anna gave birth to Maria Svensdotter, Sven Hög's mother.⁶²

Anna's father Måns Olofsson died on September 8, 1775.⁶³ Two months later, Sven and Anna's youngest child Beata was born on November 8, 1775.⁶⁴ Beata was baptized on November 12th. The witnesses present at Beata's baptism were Sven and Anna's neighbors Pehr Håkansson, Bengt Nilsson, Otto Engdal and his wife Ingrid, maid Lotta Engdal, and maid Helena, as well as maid Kerstin of Esperyd.

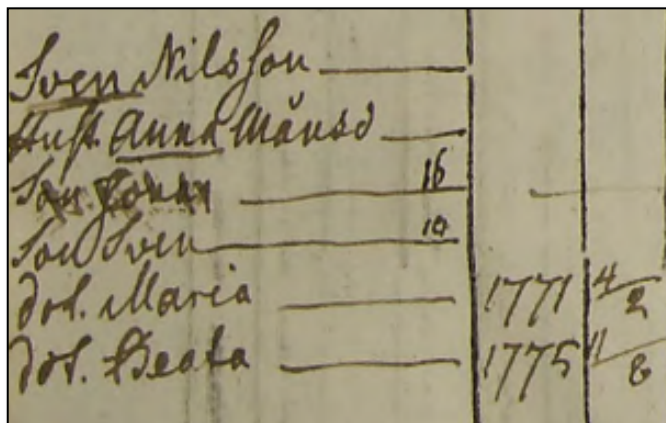
Maria and Beata were probably good friends with their neighbour Pehr Håkansson's daughters, Britta and Lena, as the two were mentioned as witnesses at Maria's wedding in 1797. By this point, Sven and Anna were middle-aged and their eldest son, Jonas was a teenager.

⁶² Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 307

⁶³ Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:3 (1775-1824), page 8

⁶⁴ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:3 (1773-1809), page 24

During the 1770s, Jonas and Sven, Sven and Anna's sons, helped their father with chores around Gransäng. In addition to helping Sven run the farm, the two probably learned various crafts from him. In 1776, Jonas moved out of the house at the age of 16.⁶⁵ He later returned to live with his family in 1789.



Household Examination of Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter's family at Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish 1771-1782

Finding Households in Household Examinations

At the beginning of every household examination is an index which lists all the different households in the parish. All the farms and cottages in the parish are listed in alphabetical order, along with the page number the examination records for where that particular household can be found. Often, a household can be listed several times in a single volume throughout several different pages, with each listing covering a different period of years. Occasionally, (particularly in the mid-19th century) a volume may actually be split into two different books, so it is important to check the index of both books if you can't find the household you're looking for.



How Barkeryd Church looked when Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter's family attended there

Sven and Anna's family attended church at Old Barkeryd Church. Sven Fovelin, the pastor of Anna's youth, also served as the vicar of Barkeryd. All five of Sven and Anna's children were baptized by Sven Fovelin. On July 16, 1777, Sven Fovelin passed away. His son Johan Fovelin succeeded him as pastor. Johan would go on to perform several funerals, marriages, and baptisms for Sven and Anna's family.

⁶⁵ Barkeryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI:9 (1771-82), page 320



This house at Skattegården, Gransäng was originally built in 1751 and was originally much

Throughout the years, different families lived at Gransäng. In the early 1770s, a man named Peter Arvidsson lived at one of the houses at Skattegården with his wife Ingrid Larsdotter and six children: Brita, Arvid, Lars, Kersin, Israël, and Pehr. A man named Hans lived at another house at Skattegården with his wife Elin and five children: Ingrid, Bengt, Catrina, Margreta, and Nils.

By the late 1770s, both Petter Arvidsson and Hans's families had left Gransäng. In 1774, a man named Nils Håkansson moved to Skattegården with his wife Stina and two daughters, Lisken, and Sara. A man named Bengt Nilsson also lived at Skattegården during this time with his wife Catrina Carlsdotter and two children, Margareta and Nils. On July 28, 1782, Master Sergeant Bengt Engdal passed away.⁶⁶ Although the inhabitants of Gransäng were probably saddened by his death, he had lived a long life of 84 years. After his death, Bengt's son Otto took over the household. By this time, Otto was married to a woman named Ingierd and had a son named Jonas. Sven Nilsson's mother Catharina Svensdotter died on October 17th, 1782.⁶⁷

Gransäng	Sven	1726	Sanfjo ^m	1759
	Hust. Anna	1734	Kaiffjo ³	
	Son Sven	1766		
	204 Majja	1771		
	Beata	1773		

Household Examination of Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter's family at Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish: 1782

Gransäng was surrounded by forests that were teeming with wildlife. Although there were several acres of meadow at Gransäng, most of the soil was poor and sandy. 34 different breeds of animals were raised at Gransäng. The Esperyd River ran through Gransäng, along which there was a flour mill. The inhabitants of Gransäng sometimes fished in this river.⁶⁸

⁶⁶ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1773-1809), page 79

⁶⁷ Björkö Deaths, Vol.C:2 (1750-1832), page 333

⁶⁸ Johan Fovelin's Description of Barkeryd and Nässjö Parishes - 1785

Pastoral Life at Gransäng - 1785 *

The pastoral village of Gransäng was teeming with life on a sunny, spring day in 1785 as villagers and animals alike went about their busy day. Just before sunrise, a soft chorus of joyful chirps arose from cuckoos, sparrows, and song-thrushes, heralding the start of a new day. As the early morning sun peaked out from the horizon, a crow from a rooster loudly pierced the sky, notifying the farm folk that it was time for them to get up and start their morning chores.

Within an hour, all of the inhabitants of both of Gransäng's farms, Kronogård and Skättegård, were wide awake and working in the fields. Gransäng's farmers, such as Sven Nilsson, Bengt Nilsson, and Otto Engdahl, spent the long day ploughing the sandy fields in preparation to plant crops for the season. The women of the village, such as Anna Månsdotter, Catrina Carlsdotter, and Kerstin Johansdotter, also went about their chores, such as milking cows and feeding all of the livestock. The young children of Gransäng spent most of their day assisting their parents with their work, but were sometimes allowed to play by the Esperyd River. Meanwhile, the spruce and birch filled forests that surrounded Gransäng were likewise frolicking with activity, as deer, foxes, and rabbits stirred throughout the woods.

* A work of creative fiction by Jeffrey High

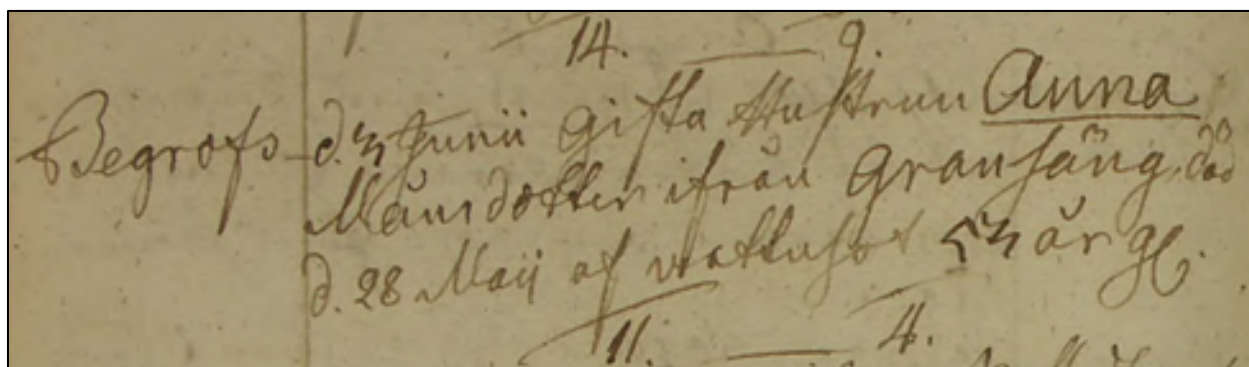


“Granskog med ett tillfruset träsk” (“Spruce with the frozen swamp”) by Johan Magnus Stäck

In the spring of 1787, Anna became ill with a disease called dropsy. Sven and their children would have watched with concern as parts of Anna's body became more and more swollen. On May 28, 1787, Anna died of the disease. She was buried on June 3rd in the cemetery of Barkeryd Church.⁶⁹ Anna's death was most likely not only grieved by her family, but by all of her friends and neighbors at Gransäng.

Dropsy

Today, dropsy is known as edema, a disease which is caused by an abnormal accumulation beneath the skin. Swelling is particularly common among the legs and feet. People with dropsy could also have swollen eyes when they woke up. If the fluid is not drained, it can build up and cause congestive heart failure or cripple other vital organs.



Death and burial record of Anna Månsdotter – June 3rd, 1787

Transcription:

Begravs d. 3 Junn, gifta hustrun Anna
Månsdotter ifrån Gransäng
d. 28 Maj af vattusot 53 år gl

Translation:

Buried the 3rd of June, married woman Anna
Månsdotter from Gransäng
Died May 28th. Cause of death was dropsy.
53 years old.

The Rural Community in Times of Death

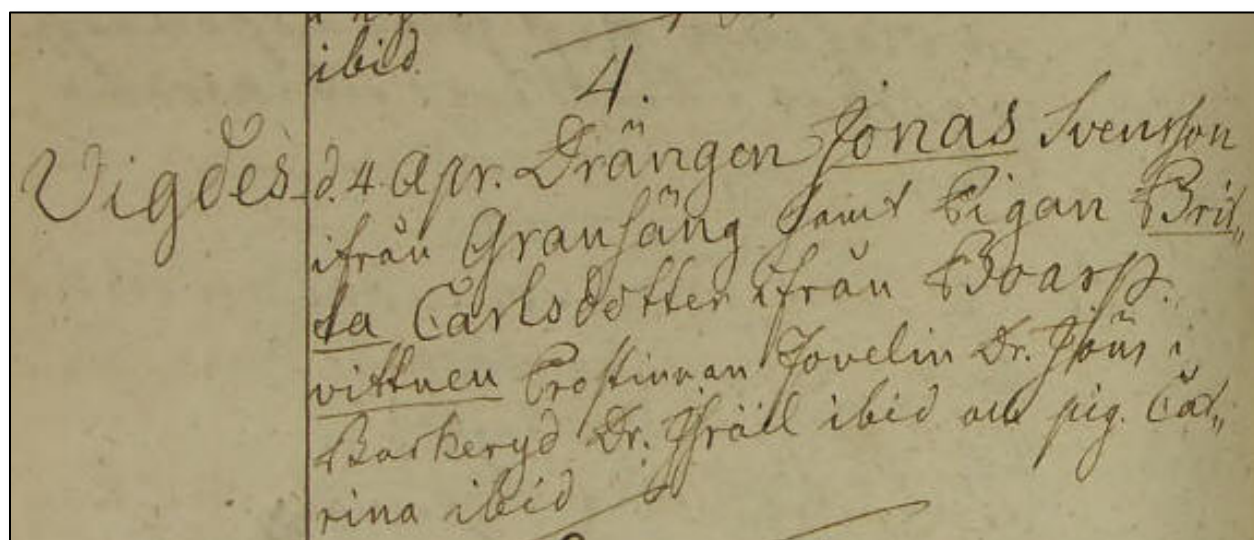
“The village community followed its members with a helping hand, literally from cradle to grave. When someone died, the coffin-bearers assumed their function. The road to the parish churchyard, though many miles long, might be impassable to horse and cart. In that event the coffin had to be carried there by the men of the village, two six-man teams taking over from one another at regular intervals. The byalag was always at work. Its care for individuals began at birth and only ended with death.”

Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People*, p. 36

⁶⁹ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1773-1809), page 132

The Fate of Jonas Svensson

In 1789, Sven's farm at Skattegård was taken over by his son Jonas.⁷⁰ Jonas would have been 29 years old when he took over the farm from his father. On April 4, 1789, Jonas married a woman named Brita Carlsdotter.⁷¹ Brita was born on March 28, 1761.⁷² The two remained in Gransäng for the rest of their lives.



Marriage Record of Jonas Svensson and Brita Carlsdotter – April 4th, 1789

Transcription:

*Vigdes d. 4 Apr. Drängen Jonas Svensson ifrån Gransäng och pigan Brita Carlsdotter ifrån Boarp.
vittnen: Prostinnan Fovelin, dr. Jöns i Barkeryd, dr Isräel ibid, pig. Catrina ibid.*

Translation:

*Married April 4th Farmhand Jonas Svensson from Gransäng and Brita Carlsdotter from Boarp.
Witnesses: Pastor Fovelin, farmhand Jöns in Barkeryd, farmhand Isräel, and maid Catrina - all from Barkeryd*

Children of Jonas Svensson and Britta Carlsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sven	January 27, 1794	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Anna	March 3, 1800	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Jonas	June 28, 1804	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown

⁷⁰ Barkeryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI:9 (1789-93), page 174

⁷¹ Barkeryd Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1773-1809), page 156

⁷² Barkeryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI:13 (1811-1818), page 31

Jonas Svensson	24 8	1760
h. Britta Carlbd.	28 3	1761
S. Sven	27 7	1794
d. Anna	7 3	1800
S. Jonas	28 6	1804

Household Examination of Jonas Svensson's family at Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish: 1811-1818

Jonas and Brita had three children: Sven (b. 1794), Anna (b. 1800), and Jonas (b. 1804).⁷³ In addition to being a crofter, Jonas served as a churchwarden at Barkeryd Church. In his later years, he became a lodger, and was very poor. Brita died in 1832. For the last 12 years of his life, Jonas was ill. He died at the age of 75 at Skattegård on December 26, 1835, and buried on January 3, 1836.⁷⁴

W ^o 25 Mankön Enkl. mel 75 och 80 år Dec.	Jonas Svensson i Gransäng Skattegård, Inhyses, enkoman och f.d. kyrkewård, född i nämnde gård d. 24 Augusti 1760 af föräldarne H.äg. Sven Nilsson och Hustrun Anna Löfberg; Gift med Britta Carlbd. från Boarp, hvilken afled 1832, överlefves af sonen Sven och dottern Anna; sjuk och usel af wärk 12 år; dog af ålderdomsskröplighet den 26 December 1835 och begravs d. 3 Januari 1836. 75 år 4 m. 2 dag. gl
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Death and burial record of Jonas Svensson – January 3rd, 1836

Transcription:

No:25 mankön	Jonas Svensson i Gransäng Skattegård, Inhyses, enkoman och f.d. kyrkewård, född i nämnde gård d. 24 augusti 1760 af föräldarne H.äg. Sven Nilsson och Hustrun Anna Löfberg; Gift med Britta Carlbd. från Boarp, hvilken afled 1832, överlefves av sonen Sven och dottern Anna; sjuk och usel af wärk 12 år; dog av ålderdomsskröplighet den 26 december 1835 och begravs d. 3 Januari 1836.
Enkl. mel 75 och 80 år Dec.	75 år 4 m 2 dag. gl

Translation:

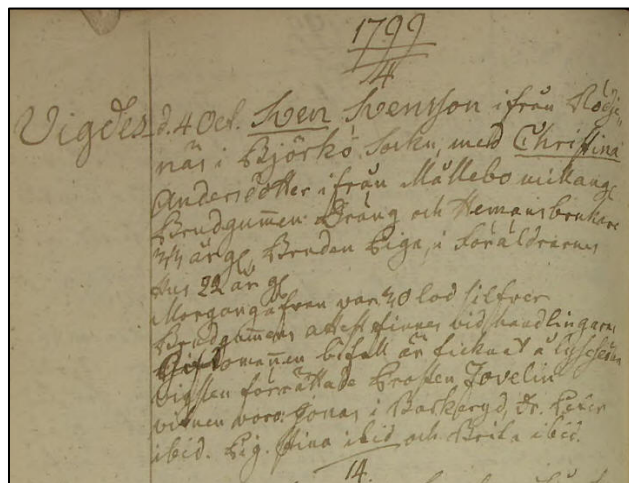
Entry 25 male	Jonas Svensson in Skattegård, Gransäng, lodger, widower, and former church warden, born in this farm on August 24 th 1760 by the parents the freeholder Sven Nilsson and his wife Anna Löfberg. Married to Brita
Widower 75-80 years December	Carlsdotter from Boarp, who died in 1832. Survived by his son Sven and daughter Anna. Was sick and suffered from ache for twelve years. Died of decrepitude on December 26, 1835, and was buried on January 3, 1836. 75 years, 4 months, and 2 days old.

⁷³ Barkeryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI:3 (1811-1818), page 31

⁷⁴ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1810-1843), page 599

The Fate of Sven Svensson

Sven's second eldest son, Sven Svensson, moved to Gissarp to be a farmhand in 1789. Gissarp was now owned by Olof Löving, Anna's Månsdotter's brother. Sven worked at his uncle's farm in Gissarp for three years. In 1792, he left Gissarp to work elsewhere. Sven Svensson married a woman named Anna Stina Andersdotter on October 5, 1799. Anna was born July 13th, 1777 in Banarp Parish. Sven's wedding record notes that he was a handyman. His brother Jonas served as a witness in his wedding.⁷⁵



Marriage record of Sven Svensson and Anna Stina (Christina) Andersdotter – October 4th, 1799

Transcription:

1799

Vigdes d. 4 Oct. Sven Svensson ifrån Rödjenäs i Björkö Sockn med Christina Andersdotter ifrån Mällebo Mellangård. Brudgummen Dräng och Hemmansbrukare 33 år gl. Bruden Piga i föräldrarnes hus, 22 år gl. Morgongåvan var 30 lod silfver. Brudgummens attest finnes vid handlingen. Giftomannen bifall är tecknat å lysesedlen. Vigslen förrättade Prosten Fovelin. Vittnen voro Jonas i Barkeryd, dr Peter ibid. Piga. Stina ibid, och Brita ibid.

Translation:

1799

Married October 4th Sven Svensson from Rödjenäs, Björkö Parish with Christina Andersdotter from, Mällebo Mellangård. Bridegroom: A handyman and farmer 33 years old. Bride: A maid from her parents' house 22 years old. Morning gift was 30 lod. silver. The Bridegroom's attestation is attached to the documents. The approval of the guardian is attached to the certificate concerning publication of the banns. The wedding priest was Pastor Fovelin. Witnesses: Jonas in Barkeryd, Peter,

Children of Sven Svensson and Anna Stina Andersdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sven	January 7, 1802	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Anders	December 30, 1804	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Jonas	January 30, 1808	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Anna	January 30, 1811	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Johannes	March 17, 1816	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown

⁷⁵ Barkeryd Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1773-1809), page 376

3.2. Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter

fm f and fm m

Sven Svensson	44	v 1766	99	
A. Anna Stina Broddarp	43	v 1777	79	
12. S. Sven		v 2/	1802	Udang 21 08
16. Anders		v 30/12/	1804	08
12. Anna S.		v 30/7/	1808	Jonas 24 24 08
9. d. Anna		30/7/	1811	12
4. S. Johannes		17/3/	1816	16

Sven and Anna Stina resided at the farm Broddarp in Barkeryd. They had five children: Sven (b. 1802), Anders (b. 1804), Jonas (b. 1808), Anna (b. 1811), and Johannes (b. 1816).⁷⁶

Household Examination of Sven Svensson and Anna Stina Andersdotter's household: 1819-1831

On December 1, 1845 Sven Svensson died in Broddarp at the age of 79. He was buried in the cemetery of Barkeryd Church on December 7th.⁷⁷ On Sven's death record, the minister of Barkeryd Parish wrote that Sven was an *undantagsmannen*, meaning that he was a person receiving support after giving his estate to another.



Old bridge at Broddarp

Änkem. och Undantagsmannen Sven Svensson från Broddarp		Alderdoms- svaghet		1	7	79	6	25
				12	12			

Death and burial record of Sven Svensson – December 7th, 1845

Transcription:

Änkemannan och undantagsmannen Sven Svensson från Broddarp,

Alderdoms-
svaghet 1/12, 7/12 79, 6, 25

Translation:

Widower and undantagsmannen Sven Svensson from Broddarp.

Died of old age, died [December] 1st and buried the 7th. 79 years old, 6 month and 25 days.

⁷⁶ Barkeryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI:14 (1819-1831), page 136

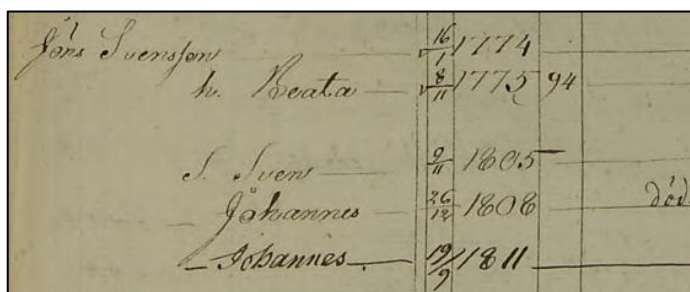
⁷⁷ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. F:1 (1844-1861), page 6

The Fate of Beata Svendsdotter

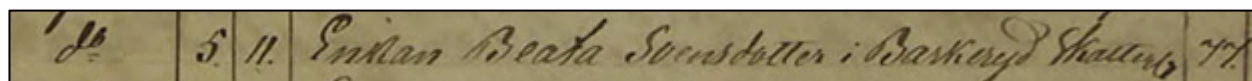
In 1792, Beata, Sven's youngest daughter, left Gransäng to work at the farm Skieryd in Nässjö Parish. After a year, she left to work at Almesåkra. Beata remained at Almesåkra for a year, before working at Malmbäck for a year. In 1794, she returned to live with her family in Gransäng. By 1800, Beata was married to Jöns Svensson.⁷⁸ Beata and Jöns two had five children: Sven (b. 1805), Johannes (b. 1808), Johannes (b. 1811), Anna (b. 1814), and a stillborn that was born on September 21, 1819. In 1816, the family moved to the farm Ryefall in Foresum Parish.⁷⁹ Jöns Svensson died on October 13th, 1831.⁸⁰ Beata returned to live at Skattegård in 1832. Here, she died at the age of 77 on September 5th, 1853.⁸¹

Children of Jöns Svensson and Beata Svendsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sven	November 9, 1805	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Johannes	December 26, 1808	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
Johannes	September 19, 1811	Barkeryd	March 10, 1824	Forsorum
Anna	October 17, 1814	Barkeryd	Unknown	Unknown
stillborn baby	September 21, 1819	Barkeryd	September 21, 1819	Forsorum



Household Examination of Jöns Svensson and Beata Svendsdotter's family,
Barkeryd Parish: 1811-1818.



Death and burial record of Beata Svendsdotter - September 11th, 1853

Transcription:

d. 5 11 Enkan Beata Svendsdotter i Barkeryd Skattegård 77.

Translation:

Died the 5th. Buried the 11th Widow Beata Svendsdotter in Barkeryd Skattegård 77 years

⁷⁸ Barkeryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI:11 (1801-1805), page 55

⁷⁹ Forsorum Household Examinations, Vol. AI:7 (1818-1830), page 13

⁸⁰ Forsorum Deaths, Vol. CI:3 (1808-1860), page 212

⁸¹ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. F:1 (1844-1861), page 23

The Final Days of Sven Nilsson (1787-1795)

Sven	1726	Landf	59
Husf. Anna	1744	v	
Son Sven	1766	v	
Dot. Maria	1771	v	
Beata	1779	v	
Son Johan	1760	v	

Household Examination of Sven Nilsson’s household, Barkeryd Parish: 1789

Sven survived his wife by eight years. As a widower, it would appear that the last years of Sven’s life were very sad and difficult ones. Sven was now in his early sixties, and too old to continue to wield the blacksmith tools or plough the fields. Without Anna around to help around the croft, Sven could thus no longer provide for himself or his family. By 1789, Sven’s youngest children, Sven, Maria, and Beata could no longer be supported by their father, and had to find work outside of Gransäng.

Namn	År	Dag	Edjer										Söfn				
			Söddelse	Är	Dot	Är	Dot	Är	Dot	Är	Dot	Är		Dot			
Sven	1726																59
Son Johan	1760																
Dot. Maria	1771																
Beata	1779																
Son Sven	1766																
Husf. Beata	1769																

Household Examination of Sven Nilsson’s household. Barkervd Parish: 1789-1793



Dynefall, Nässjö

Sven Nilsson’s second eldest son Sven left Gransäng to become a farmhand at Gissarp in 1789. Sven’s eldest daughter Maria⁸² left to become maid at Dynefall, a farm in Nässjö Parish the same year.⁸³ The following year, Sven’s youngest daughter Beata found employment at Dynefall at the young age of 14.⁸⁴ Her term of employment also lasted a year, and she returned to Gransäng to live with her family in 1791.

⁸² More information about the fate of Maria Svensdotter can be found in The High Family’s Swedish Ancestors – Volume Two: The Parents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 168

⁸³ Nässjö Household Examinations, Vol. AI: 10 (1789-1793), page 294

⁸⁴ Nässjö Household Examinations, Vol. AI: 10 (1789-1793), page 294

Sven spent the last six years of his life as a lodger.⁸⁵ A lodger, or cottager, was one who lived at the household of another free of payment. Jonas and his wife Brita helped provide for Sven in his final years as he lived with them. On January 27th, 1794, Sven became a grandfather when Jonas and Brita became parents to a baby boy named Sven⁸⁶ (who was likely named after his grandfather). Sven was the only grandchild Sven Nilsson lived to see.

Jonas	1760		
Husf. Brita	1767		
Son Sven	1794		
Sedr. Sven	1726	59	
sig. Beata	1775	94	Malmb Barkeryd

Household Examination showing Sven Nilsson at Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish: 1790

Sometime in the early 1790s, Sven Nilsson contracted tuberculosis. In 1795, his condition deteriorated. During this time, Sven was probably looked after by his daughter-in-law Britta, who was also busy caring for her newborn son. Sven died from the disease on July 14th, 1795 at the age of 68. His funeral was held at Barkeryd Church and presided over by Reverend Johan Fovelin. He was buried on July 19th.⁸⁷

Inhysesshjon - Lodgers

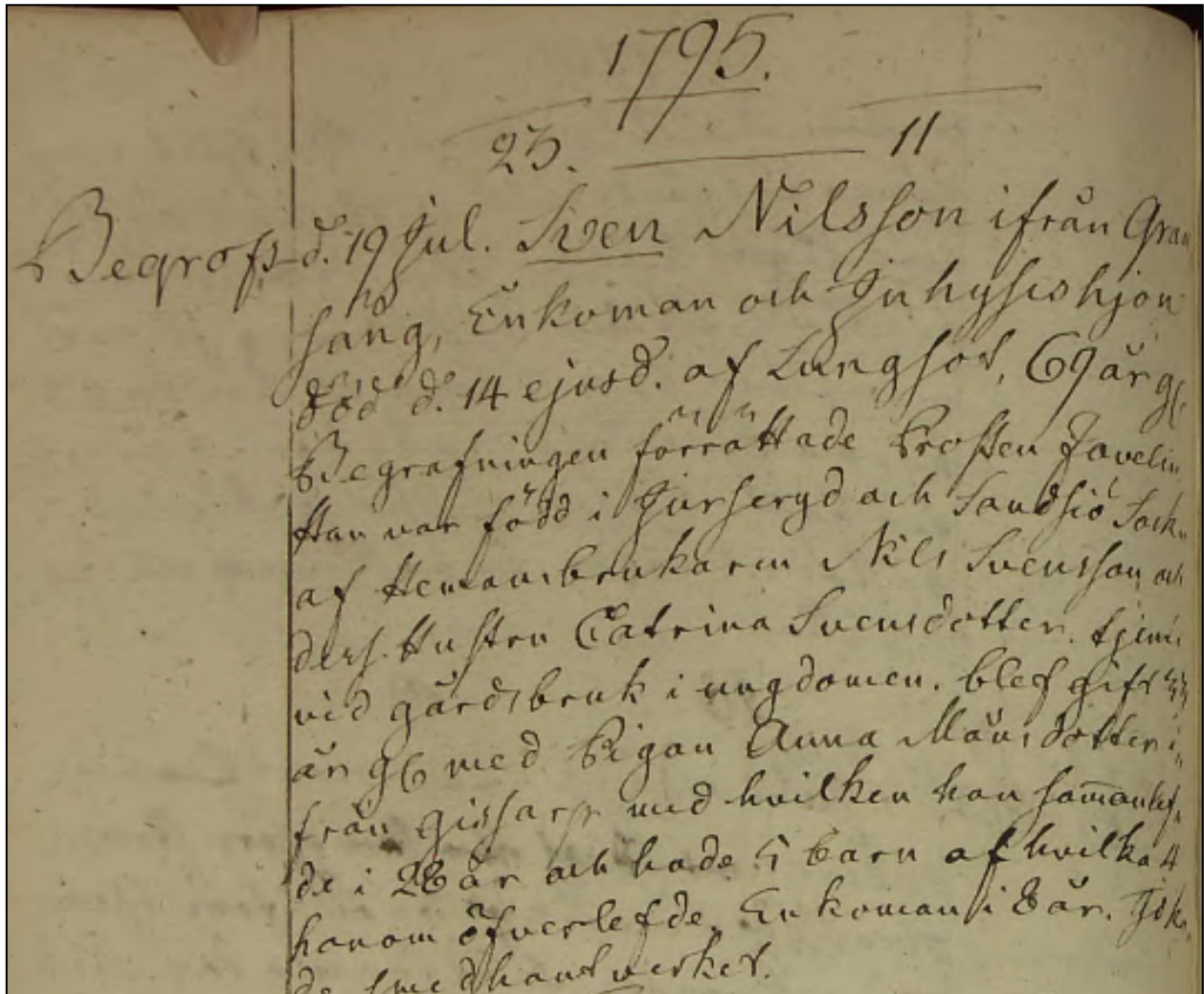
Inhysesshjon, lodgers, were very common in 18th and 19th century Sweden. When people got older, they could often no longer support themselves and had to reside with someone who could help provide for them. It was most common for lodgers to reside with their adult children and families. Lodgers could also be people who suffered from various diseases or injuries which prevented them from working.

As an *inhysesshjon*, Sven Nilsson was provided for by Jonas and Brita, his eldest son and daughter-in-law.

⁸⁵ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1773-1809), page 290

⁸⁶ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:3 (1773-1809), page 249

⁸⁷ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1773-1809), page 290

Death and burial record of Sven Nilsson – June 19th, 1795Transcription:1795

Begrafs d. 19 Jul. Sven Nilsson ifrån Gransäng. Enkoman och inhysesshjon död d. 14 ljusem af lungсот, 69 år gl. Begrafningen förrästade prosten Fovelin. Han var född i Jurseryd och Sandsjö Sock. af hemmanbrukaren Nils Svensson och ders hustru Catrina Svensdotter. Hjem vid gårdbruk i ungdomen. Blef gift 33 år gl med pigan Anna Månsdotter ifrån Gissarp med hvilken han sammanlefd i 28 år och hade 5 barn af hvilka 4 honom överlefde. Enkoman i 8 år. Job. de smedhandverket.

Translation:1795

Buried July 19th Sven Nilsson from Gransäng. Widower and cottager. Died the 14th of tuberculosis, 69 years old. The burial was performed by Pastor Fovelin. He was born in Jurseryd, Sandsjö Parish to farmer Nils Svensson and his wife Catrina Svensdotter. The farm was his childhood home. He got married at the age of 33 years with maid Anna Månsdotter from Gissarp with whom he lived with for 28 years and had 5 children of which 4 survive him. Widowed 8 years. Worked as a smith.



The cemetery of the Barkeryd Church – The final resting place of Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter

Sven Nilsson – A Skilled and Respected Laborer with Strong Values

Although it's impossible to know for certain what Sven Nilsson's personality was like, there is an ample amount of evidence within the records he is listed in to suggest that he was a highly skilled laborer that was well-respected throughout Barkeryd Parish. In Sven's time, most Swedish men practiced a single profession. Sven however, practiced three crafts throughout his life: farming, blacksmithing, and masonry. It must have taken several years of dedication and practice for Sven to obtain his certificate as a master-bricklayer. Since there probably wasn't enough work in Barkeryd Parish for Sven to make a living as a master-bricklayer alone, he also practiced being a smith and farmer, ensuring that he had variety of ways to support his family.

Sven Nilsson and his wife Anna Månsdotter were probably people of strong, Christian values. Jonas, their eldest son, would go on to serve as a churchwarden. Thus, it's highly likely that Sven and Anna's values had a great influence upon their children. Furthermore, all four of Sven and Anna's adult children had sons named Sven and daughters named Anna, revealing just how much their parents must have meant to them.

Trivia on Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter

1. What parish was Sven Nilsson born in?
 - a. Barkeryd
 - b. Björkö
 - c. Norra Sändsjö
 - d. Nässjö

2. What was the farm that Sven Nilsson spent most of his years growing up?
 - a. Djurseryd
 - b. Gissarp
 - c. Gransäng
 - d. Norra Sonarp

3. What farm did Anna Månsdotter grow up at?
 - a. Djurseryd
 - b. Gissarp
 - c. Gransäng
 - d. Norra Sonarp

4. Which of these occupations did Sven Nilsson practice?
 - a. Farmer
 - b. Master-bricklayer
 - c. Smith
 - d. All of these

5. What parish were Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter married at?

6. What was the name of the village where Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter raised a family?

7. What was the name of Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter's oldest child?

8. What was the name of Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter's child who died in infancy?

9. How did Sven Nilsson die?

10. How did Anna Månsdotter die?

Answers: 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. d 5. Björkö 6. Gransäng 7. Jonas 8. Nils 9. dropsy 10. tuberculosis

Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter

Name	Johan Svensson	Name	Annika Johansdotter
Born	January 5, 1736	Born	September 14, 1741
Place	Bälaryd	Place	Marbäck
Died	November 4, 1806	Died	September 16, 1808
Place	Marbäck	Place	Marbäck
Occupation	Farmhand/Farmer	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Lisken	May 9, 1764	Marbäck	August 5, 1764	Marbäck
Sven	April 10, 1766	Marbäck	January 19, 1790	Marbäck
Annica	February 1, 1768	Marbäck	March 11, 1849	Marbäck
Lisken	May 2, 1772	Marbäck	May 26, 1773	Marbäck
Stina	May 2, 1772	Marbäck	September 7, 1772	Marbäck
Johan	November 26, 1774	Marbäck	November 29, 1775	Marbäck
Johannes	January 19, 1777	Marbäck	November 13, 1857	Linderås
Lisa	August 16, 1782	Marbäck	February 9, 1871	Järnäs

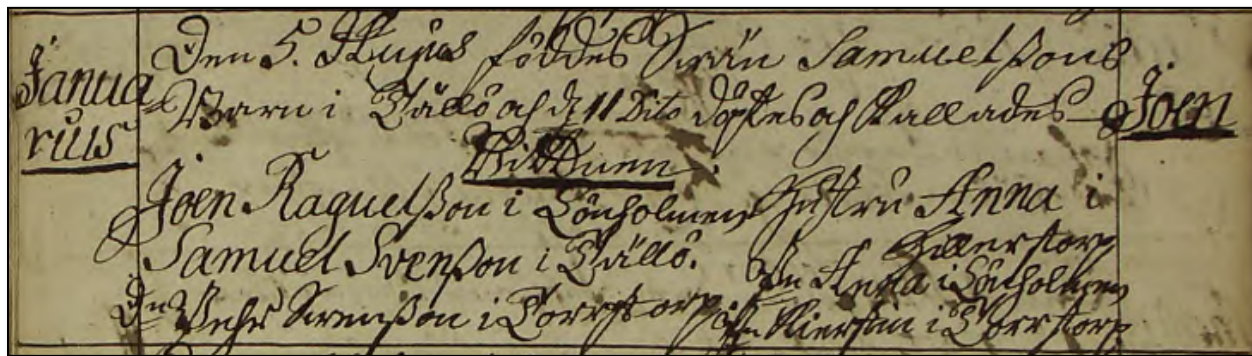
Early Years (1736-1763)

Johan Svensson, Anna Stina Johansdotter's paternal grandfather, was born on January 5, 1736 at Tällö, Bälaryd Parish. He is listed as "Joen" in his birth record. His father was Sven Samuelsson and his mother was Elisabeth Arvidsdotter. On January 11th, Johan was baptized at Bälaryd Church. The witnesses at the baptism were Joen Raquelsson in Lönholmen, housewife Anna in Hillerstorp, Samuel Svensson in Tällö, Anna in Lönsholmen, Pehr Svensson in Torstorp, and Kirstin in Torstorp.⁸⁸



Baptism font at Bälaryd Church
where Johan Svensson was
baptized in 1736

⁸⁸ Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 169



Birth and baptism record of Johan Svensson – January 11th, 1736

Transcription:

den 5. Hujus föddes Swän Samuelssons
 Janua- barn i Tällö och d. 11 dito döptes och kallades----- Joen
 rius Wittnen
 Joen Raquelsson i Lönholmen hustru Anna i
 Samuel Svensson i Tällö Hillerstorp
 Pehr Svensson i Torrstorp Anna i Lönholmen
 Kirstin in Torstorp.

Translation:

January the 5th (of) this (month) born Sven Samuelsson's
 child in Tällö and baptized the 11th (the same month) and called----Joen
Witnesses:
 Joen Raquelsson in Lönholmen housewife Anna in
 Samuel Svensson in Tällö Hillerstorp
 Pehr Svensson in Torstorp Anna in Lönholmen
 Kirstin in Torstorp



Tällö, Bälaryd – The farm Johan Svensson was born in 1736

When Johan was born, his family lived at the farm of Tällö. The farmland at Tällö was owned by the Crown. At this time, the primary resident at Tällö was Håkarp Somerson, an officer in the military.⁸⁹ Johan had at least one sister, Elin (b. 1734).⁹⁰

⁸⁹ Information provided by Elizabeth Leek, a historian of Marbäck Parish

⁹⁰ Bälaryd Births, Vol.C:2 (1711-1789), page 163

While they lived in Bälaryd, Johan Svensson's family attended Bälaryd Church. At this time, the church was very crowded during Sunday morning services, and the congregation had to stand.

It's unknown how long Johan Svensson's family lived at Tällö, since household records for Bälaryd Parish did not exist at that point in time.



Bälaryd Church

Johan probably started helping his father Sven work in the fields at a very young age. By the late 1750s, Johan was living in Frinnaryd Parish.⁹¹ He may have moved there with his family at a young age, or he could have moved there by himself when he was a young man. Johan likely worked as a farmhand at various farms in Frinnaryd. In 1760, Johan moved to Marbäck Parish. By 1763, he was a farmhand at Stora Högaskog.⁹²

Frinnaryd Parish



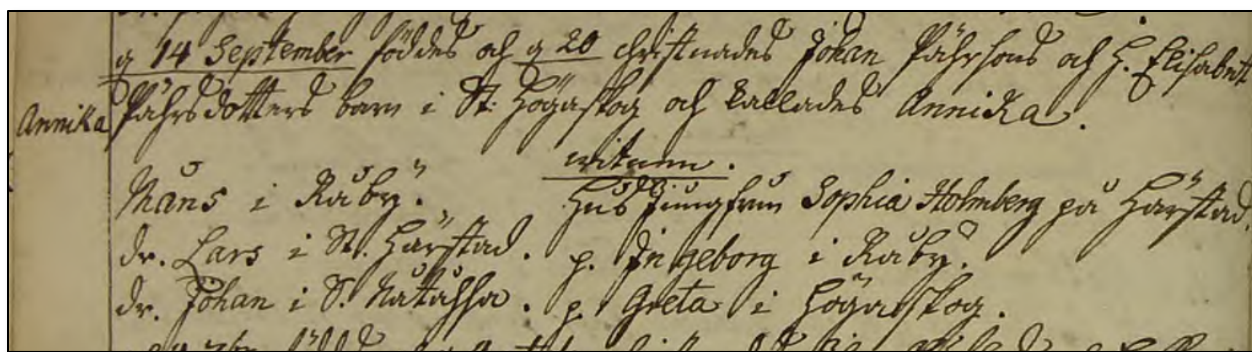
Frinnaryd Church

Frinnaryd (Frèe-nah-rude) Parish is just north of Bälaryd Parish and is 40.58 square kilometers in area. It includes the villages of Sundhultsbrunn and Frinnaryd, where the parish church is located. The name of Frinnaryd derives from the male name *Frinne* (or *Fridniut*) + *ryd* "clearing." Frinnaryd was first listed as "Frinnarydhum" in 1300. Like most parishes in Sweden, there are a few Bronze Age and Iron Age burial mounds scattered throughout the parish. Frinnaryd Church was built sometime in the late 12th century. The church was built from granite and was rebuilt after being destroyed by a fire in the 17th century. Today, Frinnaryd is part of Aneby Municipality.

⁹¹ Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. A1:1 (1789-1795), page 28

⁹² Marbäck Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1744-89), page 60

Annika Johansdotter, Anna Stina Johansdotter's paternal grandmother, was born on September 14, 1741 in Stora Högaskog, a farm in northwest Marbäck Parish. Her parents were Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrsson. On September 20th, she was baptized at Marbäck Church. The witnesses at Annika's baptism included Måns in Råby, farmhand Lars in Norra Härstad, farmhand Johan in Stora Nåtåsa, a young woman named Sophia Holmerg in Härstad, maiden Ingeborg in Råby, and maiden Greta in Högaskog.⁹³



Birth and baptism record of Annika Johansdotter – September 20th, 1741

Transcription:

d. 14 September föddes och d. 20 christnades Johan Pehrssons och Elisabeth Annika Pehrssdotters barn i St. Högaskog och kallades Annika.

Wittnen:

<i>Måns i Råby</i>	<i>hus jungfru Sophia Holmerg på Härstad</i>
<i>dr. Lars i N. Härstad</i>	<i>p. Ingeborg i Råby</i>
<i>dr. Johan i S. Nåtåssa</i>	<i>p. Greta i Högaskog</i>

Translation:

The 14th of September born and the 20th baptized Johan Pehrsson's and Annika Elisabeth Pehrsson's child in Stora Högaskog and is called Annika.

Witnesses:

<i>Måns in Råby</i>	<i>his wife Sophia Holmerg of Härstad</i>
<i>farmhand Lars in Norra Härstad</i>	<i>maid Ingeborg in Råby</i>
<i>farmhand Johan in Stora Nåtåssa</i>	<i>maid Greta in Högaskog</i>

In 1741...

- The King of Sweden was Fredrick I, the King of France was Louis XV, and the King of England was George II.
- Swedish physicist Anders Celsius devised a centigrade based temperature scale.
- Maria Theresa of Austria was crowned Queen Regent of Hungary.
- In the world of classical music, George Frideric Hendel composed *Messiah*.

⁹³ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 118

Annika grew up at Stora Högaskog. She was the eldest of twelve children. Four of her siblings, Karin, Elisabeth, and two brothers named Johan, died in infancy. Her other siblings were named Cajsa, Maria, Ingrid, Peter, Elisabeth, Elin, and Stina. In 1740, the year before Annika was born, Per Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter, her paternal grandparents who lived at Stora Högaskog died.⁹⁴



Stora Högaskog, Marbäck – The farm where Annika Johansdotter was born in 1741

The Name “Annica” (“Annika”)

The name “Annica” (or “Annika”) is derived from the Low German name “Anneke,” which is the equivalent of “little Anna.” The name Anna stems from the Begrew Hanna or channa, which means “grace” or “pardoned.” December 9th is the name day for Annica in Sweden.

Some of Annika’s earliest memories may have included...

- The birth of her twin sisters Cajsa and Maria in 1745. (Annika was 4 years old).
- The birth of her sister, Elisabeth, in 1748 (Annika was 6 years old).
- The birth of her sister, Ingrid in 1750 (Annika was 9 years old).
- The Reign of King Frederik I (1720-1751). Frederik I was the king of Annika’s youth. Annika was 10 years old when Frederik died.

From a young age, Annika helped her mother Elisabeth with the chores around Stora Högaskog, such as cleaning the cottage they lived in, feeding the animals, cooking, and sewing. Annika also helped her mother take care of her younger siblings.

During the first two years of Annika’s life, Sweden was at war with Russia in a war called Hats’ Russian War. When Annika was a teenager, Sweden was involved in the Pomeranian War from 1757 to 1762.

When she became a young woman, Annika started working as a maid at Högaskog.

⁹⁴ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 268



Marbäck Church– The church Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter’s family attended

Annika’s family attended Marbäck Church, which was located a couple of miles south of Stora Högaskog. For the first 42 years of Annika’s life, the pastor of the church was Samuel Peter Plander.

In 1760, Johan Svensson moved to Marbäck Parish.⁹⁵ It’s unknown if he first was a farmhand at Stora Högaskog or another farm.

The Mysterious Island of Rödholmen

Marbäck Church sat on a hill which overlooked Lake Ralången. Every few years, a mysterious island called Rödholmen appeared in the lake, before disappearing again a few weeks later. As Sweden was very superstitious during these times, the appearance of Rödholmen was often believed to herald evil events, such as war or famine. Although Rödholmen appeared in 1743 when Annika Johansdotter was two years old, the first time she would have remembered gazing upon the enigmatic island was in 1757, when she was 16 years old. Rödholmen’s appearance that year was said to have foreshadowed Sweden’s disastrous involvement within the Pomeranian War.



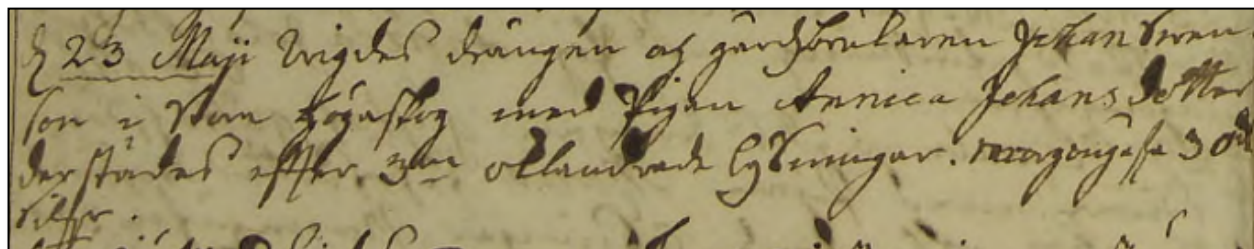
Sketch of Rödholmen

By 1763, Johan was a farmhand and leaseholder at Stora Högaskog.⁹⁶ At this time, Annika was a maid on the farm. It’s probable that Johan and Annika met sometime from 1760 to 1763 at Stora Högaskog. The two could have courted for several months before their engagement. At the time of their wedding, Johan was 27 and Annika was 21 years old.

⁹⁵ Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. A1:1 (1789-1795), page 28

⁹⁶ Marbäck Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1744-89), page 60

On May 23, 1763, Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter were married by Samuel Plander. They may have been married at Marbäck Church, the vicarage of Samuel Plander, or Stora Högaskog. The wedding of Johan and Annika was announced during three previous Sunday morning services at Marbäck Church, called banns. Johan Svensson delivered 30 lod (around 392 grams) of silver for the *morgongåfvan*, or morning gift.⁹⁷



Marriage record of Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter - May 23rd, 1763

Transcription:

23 Maji vigdes drängen och gårdsbrukaren Johan Svensson i Stora Högaskog med piga Annika Johansdotter därstädes efter 3ne oklandrade lysningar. Morgongåfva 30 lod silfver.

Translation:

23rd of May married farmhand and tenant farmer Johan Svenson in Stora Högaskog with maid Annika Johansdotter living in the same place after 3 unattested banns readings. Morning gift 30 lod silver.

Hustru – Married Women

Hustru means “wife” in Swedish. In Old Sweden, one could easily distinguish if a young woman was married or not by the way she wore her hair. While single women usually kept their hair down, married women always kept it up and covered by a bonnet while in public. There is an old Swedish tale which demonstrates this. A young married woman was outside early one morning with hair uncovered, only wearing a smock. When she unexpectedly ran into her neighbour, she covered her hair with her smock, choosing to reveal her naked body rather than her hair.



⁹⁷ Marbäck Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1744-89), page 60

Life at Stora Högaskog (1763-1793)



Ruins of an old croft at Stora Högaskog – It's possible that this was once the same croft that Johan and Annika's family lived at in the late 18th century.

After their wedding, Johan and Annika continued to live at Stora Högaskog. They probably lived in a cottage close to the cottage where Annika's family lived. Johan eventually inherited the tenancy of the farm from Annika's father Johan Pehrsson, although it's unknown when this occurred. Most likely, Johan was a tenant farmer who rented the land from someone else.

At some point, a couple named Nils Larsson and Stina Andersdotter moved to Stora Högaskog and became good friends with Johan and Annika.⁹⁸ Johan and Annika also had several friends who lived at the neighboring farms in the area, such as Lilla Högaskog, Öringe, Helgarp, and Råby.

Types of Land in Old Sweden

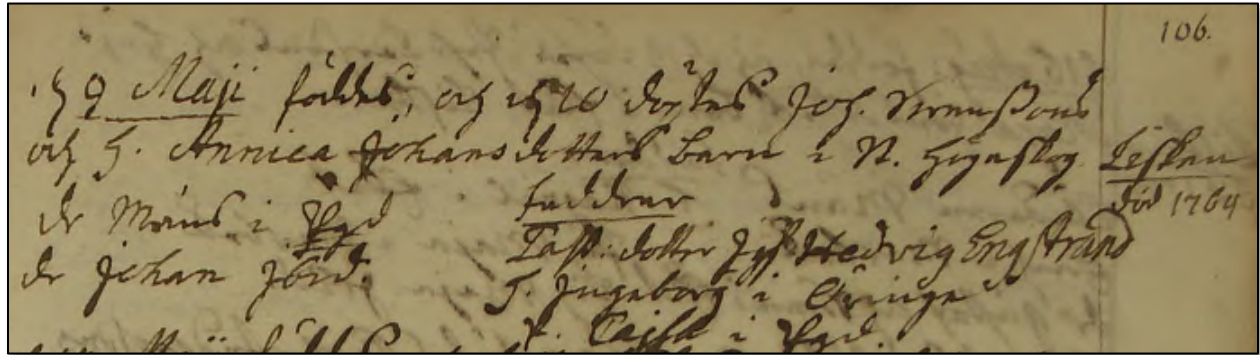
In old times, there were three types of land in Sweden: *frälsejord*, *kronojord*, and *skattejord*.

- **Frälsejord:** ("noble land") was land that was owned by nobility. Farmers that lived on frälsejord were called *frälsebönder* (farmers of the nobility) and paid taxes to the nobility that owned the land.
- **Kronojord:** ("Crown land") was land that was owned by the Crown. Farmers that lived on kronojord were called "kronobönder" (Crown farmers). Prior to the reign of King Gustav Vasa, much of Sweden's land belonged to the Church and was called kyrkojord (Church land).
- **Skattejord:** In 1527, the Church's land was confiscated by the Swedish Crown and became Skattejord (taxed land), land that was owned by farmers (called *skattebönder*) who paid taxes to the Crown and Church.

On May 9, 1764, Annika gave birth to her and Johan's first child Lisken. Lisken was baptized the following day. The witnesses at her baptism included farmhand Måns in Prästgård, pastor's daughter Miss Hedvig Engstrand, farmhand Johan in Prästgård, maid Ingeborg in Öringa, and maid Cajsa in Prästgård.⁹⁹

⁹⁸ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 137

⁹⁹ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 106



Birth and baptism record of Lisken Johansdotter – May 10th, 1764

Transcription:

d. 9 Maji föddes och d. 10 döptes Joh. Swanssons
och h. Annica Johansdotters barn i St. Högaskog.

Lisken
död 1764

dr Måns i Prästgård
dr Johan idbm

Faddar

Pastors dotter Fru Hedvig Engstrand
p. Ingeborg i Öringa
p. Cajsa i Prästgård

Translation:

The 9th of May born and the 10th baptized Johan Svensson
and wife Annica Johansdotter's child in Stora Högaskog.

Lisken
died in 1764

Witnesses

farmhand Måns in Prästgård
farmhand Johan of the same place

Pastor's daughter Miss Hedvig Engstrand
maid Ingeborg in Öringa
maid Cajsa in Prästgård

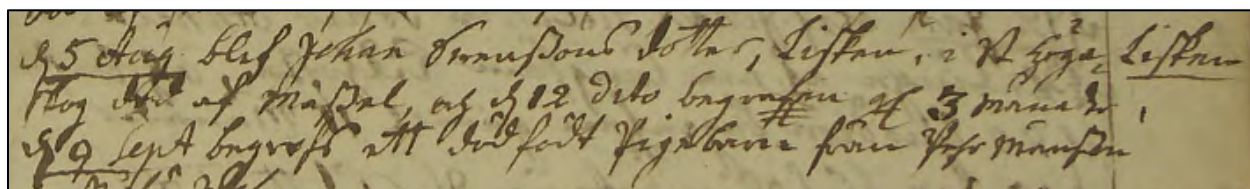
The Celebration of Birth in Old Sweden



Painting by Pehr Hilletröm, 1790s

Pregnant women and mothers of infants were of special attention and care within the rural farm communities. It was common for other women in the village to treat them with a tasty bowl of porridge.

Sadly, Lisken died from measles just three months after she was born. She died on August 5, 1764 and was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church a week later.¹⁰⁰



Death and burial record of Lisken Johansdotter – August 12th, 1764

Transcription:

d. 5 Aug blef Johan Swanssons dotter, i St. Högaskog död af mässal och d. 12 dito begrafvne gl 3 månad.

Lisken

Translation:

The 5th of August Johan Svensson's daughter Lisken in Stora Högaskog died of measles and buried the 12th. 3 months old.

Lisken

Iron and Wooden Items that Johan Svensson Owned

Johan Svensson owned the following tin and wooden items: *

Iron Items

- 1 cauldron
- 1 cauldron (not so good)
- 1 pot with a handle
- 1 frying pan
- 4 axes
- 2 hatchets and 1 cross-hatchet
- 3 sheath knives
- 4 table knives
- 1 pair of snuffers, 2 sheep shears
- 1 iron rod of 10 ?
- 1 slasher, 2 billhooks
- 3 old scythes, 2 sickles
- 1 cabbage hoe, 1 peat hoe
- 1 trivet
- 1 small trivet
- 1 rasp, 1 small file



Wooden Items

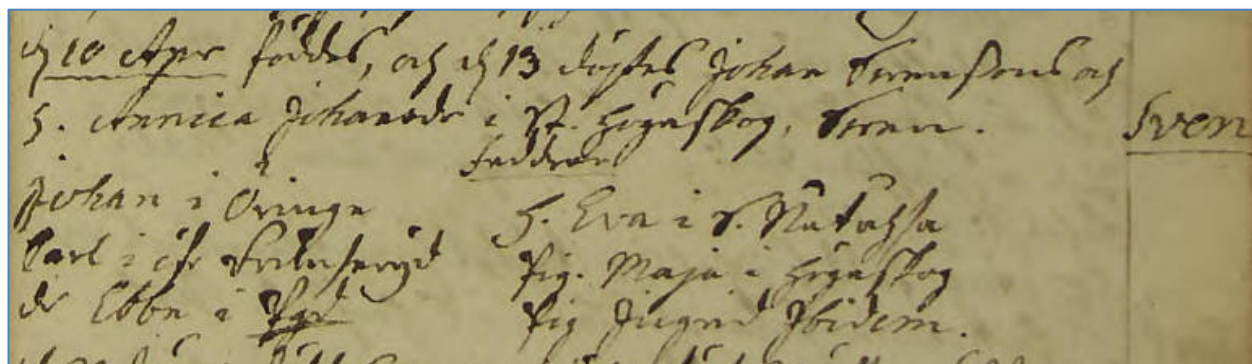
- lockable food cupboard
- 1 lockable sideboard
- 4 old chests, without locks
- 1 lockable food bin
- 2 tubs, with lids
- 4 barrels, with lids
- 2 casks, with lids
- 3 herring barrels, 3 water tubs
- 2 water buckets, 4 pails
- 4 casks
- 1 brewer's cup
- 1 uncrowned 1 ½ bucket shovel
- 5 milk cups
- 1 old table, 3 chairs
- 2 wheels, not cased
- 1 old loom, with warp
- 1 reel, 3 shovels
- 1 harrow, 2 scoops
- 1 old sofa



Norra Vedbo District Court, Vol. FII:33 (1806-1806), pages 405-409

¹⁰⁰ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 152

Annika gave birth to her and Johan's eldest son Sven on April 10, 1766.¹⁰¹ Sven was baptized on April 13th. The witnesses at the baptism were Johan in Öringa, housewife Eva in Stora Notåsa, Carl in Brunseryd, maid Maja in Högaskog (Annika's sister), farmhand Ebbe in Prästgården, and maiden Ingrid in Prästgården.



Birth and baptism record of Sven Johansson – April 13th, 1766

Transcription:

*d. 10 Apr. föddes och d. 13 döpte Johan Svenssons och
h(ustru) Annika Johansdotter i St. Högaskog, Sven. Sven*

*Faddrar
Johan i Öringa h. Eva i S. Nåtåssa
Carl i öfr. Brunseryd pig. Maja i Högaskog,
dr. Ebbe i Pgd pig Ingrid ibidem.*

Translation:

*the 10th of April born and the 13th baptized, Johan Svensson's and
wife Annika Johansdotter in Stora Högaskog, Sven. Sven*

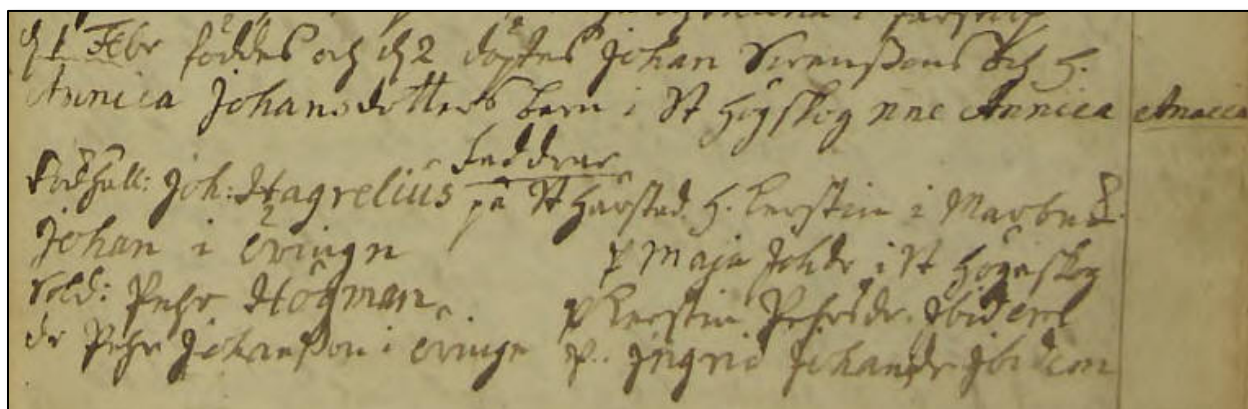
Witnesses:

*Johan in Öringa housewife Eva in Stora Notåsa
Carl in Carl i öfr. Brunseryd maid Maja in Högaskog
farmhand Ebbe in Prästgården maiden Ingrid of the same place.*

On February 1, 1768, Annika gave birth to a daughter named Annica. Annica was baptized the following day. The witnesses at her baptism were Johan Hagrelus in Stora Härstad, housewife Kerstin in Marback, Johan in Öringa, maid Maja Johansdotter in Stora Högaskog (Annika's sister), Soldier Pehr Högman, maid Kerstin Pehrdsdotter of Stora Högaskog (possibly Annika's aunt), farmhand Pehr Johansson in Öringa (Annika's brother), and maiden Ingrid Johansdotter of Öringa (Annika's sister).¹⁰²

¹⁰¹ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 109

¹⁰² Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 112

Birth and baptism record of Annica Johansdotter – February 2nd, 1768Transcription:

d. 1 Febr föddes och 2 döptes Johan Svenssons och h.

Annica Johansdotters barn in St. Högaskog, namn Annica

Annica

Faddrar

Johan Hagrelius på St. Härstad

h. Kerstin i Marback

Johan i Öringa

p. Maja Johdr i St. Högaskog

Sol. Pehr Högman

p. Kerstin Pehrsdr ibidem

dr. Pehr Johansson i Öringa,

p. Ingrid Johansdr ibidem

Translation:

The 1st of Feb., born and the 2nd baptized Johan Svensson's and wife

Annica Johansdotter's child in Stora Högaskog, name Annica

Annica

Witnesses

Johan Hagrelius in Stora Härstad

housewife Kerstin in Marback

Johan in Öringa

maid Maja Johansdotter in Stora Högaskog

Soldier Pehr Högman

maid Kerstin Pehrsdotte of the same place

farmhand Pehr Johansson in Öringa

maiden Ingrid Johansdotter of the same place

Various Items that Johan Svensson Owned*

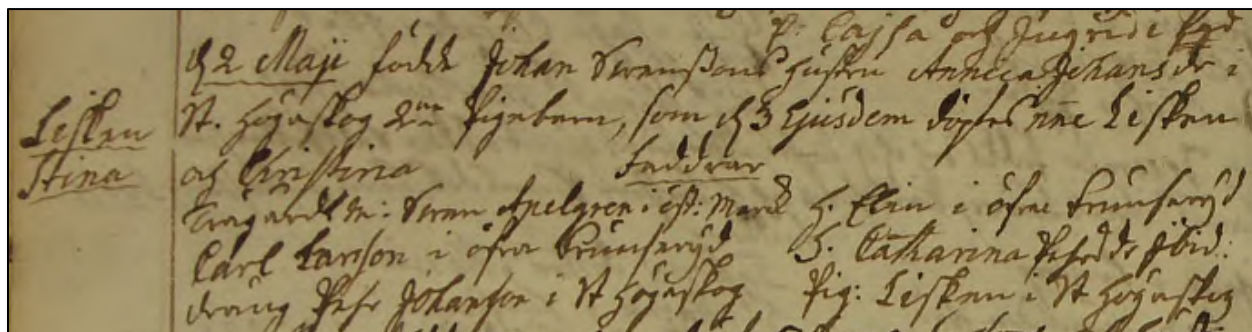
Johan Svensson owned the following various items: *

- 1 wall clock with wooden wheels
- 1 uncrowned steelyard
- 1 sieve (of calf leather),
- 1 sieve (for linseed), 1 riddle
- 1 flax comb, 1 heckle
- 1 hand-mill
- 1 cheese basket, 1 pair of carding combs
- 1 basket with handles
- 2 tinderboxes with steel
- 1 old hymn-book



* Norra Vedbo District Court, Vol. FII:33 (1806-1806), pages 405-409

Annika gave birth to twins, Lisken and Stina, on May 2, 1772. The two were baptized the following day. The witnesses at their baptism were Sven Apelgren in Östra Marbäck, housewife Elin in Östra Brunnaryd, Carl Larsson in Östra Brunnaryd, housewife Catharina in Östra Brunnaryd, farmhand Pehr Johansson in Stora Högaskog (Annika's brother), and maid Lisken in Stora Högaskog (Annika's sister).¹⁰³



Birth and baptism record of Lisken and Stina Johansdotter – May 3rd, 1772

Transcription:

Lisken d. 2 Maji föddes Johan Swanssons hustru Annica Johansdotter i
Stina St. Högaskog 2^{da} pigabarn 3 ejusdem döptes nne Lisken
 och Christina.

Faddrar

Swan Apelgren i Ös.(tra) Mar.(bäck)	h. Elin i Östra Brunnaryd
Carl Larsson i Östra Brunnaryd	h. Catharina idbm.
dräng Pehr Johansson i St. Högaskog	pig. Lisken i St. Högaskog

Translation:

Lisken The 2nd of May was born Johan Svensson's and wife Annica Johansdotter in
Stina Stora Högaskog 2 female children, baptized the 3rd. Named Lisken
 and Christina.

Witnesses:

Sven Apelgren in Östra Marbäck	housewife Elin in Östra Brunnaryd
Carl Larsson in Östra Brunnaryd	housewife Catharina of the same place
farmhand Pehr Johansson in Stora Högaskog	maid Lisken in St. Högaskog

Clothing that Johan Svensson Owned*

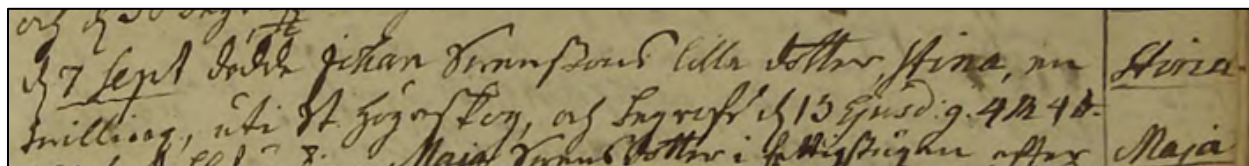
Johan Svensson owned the following clothes at the time of his death: *

1 gray coat	2 pairs of buckskin trousers	1 pair of blue stockings
1 gray coat, not so good	1 striped waistcoat	1 pair of leather mittens
1 gray sweater	2 old hats	1 pair of woolen mittens
1 skin waistcoat	1 pair of old shoes	
1 gray coat		

* Norra Vedbo District Court, Vol. FII:33 (1806-1806), pages 405-409

¹⁰³ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 120

Stina, one of the twins, died four months later on September 7, 1772. She was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on September 12th.¹⁰⁴



Death and burial record of Stina Johansdotter – September 12th, 1772

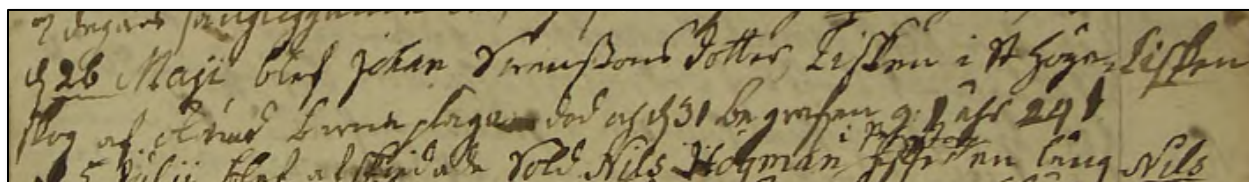
Transcription:

*d. 7 Sept dödde Johan Swanssons lilla dotter Stina en Stina
tvinging, uti St. Högaskog, och begrafd d. 13 ejusdem. G 4 m 4 d.*

Translation:

*The 7th of September died Johan Svensson's little daughter, Stina, a Stina
twin, from Stora Högaskog died and buried the 12th. Age: 4 months 4 days.*

1773 was a tough year for Annika. Her mother Elisabeth Persdotter died on January 17, 1773.¹⁰⁵ Lisken, the other twin daughter that was born the previous year, fell sick with an unknown illness a few months later. She died on May 26, 1773, just a few weeks after her first birthday. Lisken was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on May 31st, 1773.¹⁰⁶



Death and burial record of Lisken Johansdotter – May 31st, 1773

Transcription:

*d. 26 Maji blef Johan Swanssons dotter Lisken i St. Höga Lisken
-skog af okänd barnplage död och d. 31 begrafvne. g. 1 åhr 24*

Translation:

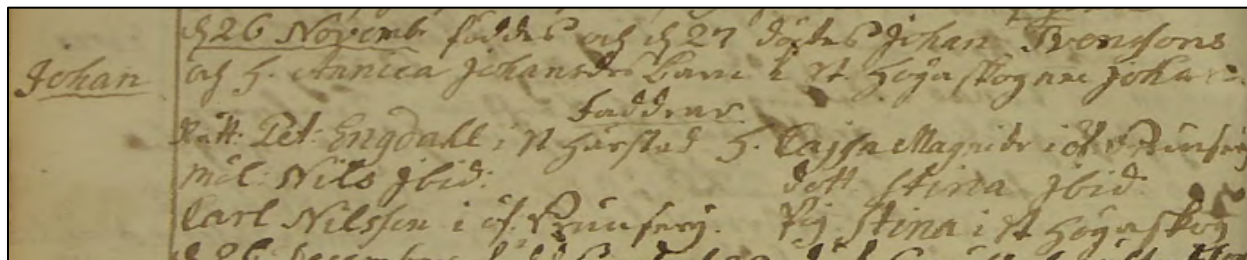
*The 26th of May Johan Svensson's daughter Lisken in Stora Lisken
Högaskog died of unknown childhood illness and buried the 31st. 1 year 24 days old*

¹⁰⁴ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 161

¹⁰⁵ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 162

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid*

On November 26, 1774, Annika gave birth to a son named Johan. Johan was baptized the following day. The witnesses at the baptism were foreman Peter Engdahl in Norra Härstad, housewife Cajsa Magnidotter in Östra Mark, painter Nils in Östra Mark, daughter Stina in Östra Mark, Carl Nilsson in Östra Mark, and Stina in Stora Högaskog (Annika's sister).¹⁰⁷



Birth and baptism record of Johan Johansson – November 27th, 1774

Transcription:

Johan d. 26 November föddes och d. 27 döptes Johan Svenssons
och h. Annica Johansdotters barn i St. Högaskog, nne Johan.

Faddrar

Rätt.(are). Peter Engdahl i N. Härstad
mål(ace) Nils idbm.

Carl Nilsson i Östra Mark

h. Cajsa Magnidotter i Östra Mark
dott. Stina idbm.

pig. Stina i St. Högaskog

Translation:

Johan The 26th of November born and the 27th baptized Johan Svenssons
and wife Annica Johansdotters child in Stora Högaskog, named Johan.

Witnesses

Foreman Peter Engdahl in Norra Härstad
painter Nils of the same place
Carl Nilsson in Östra Mark

housewife Cajsa Magnidotter in Östra Mark
daughter Stina of the same place
maid Stina in Stora Högaskog

Baptisms in which Johan and Annika were Witnesses

- **April 16th, 1769** - Baptism of Pehr Nilsson and Eva Johansdotter of Södra Nåtåsa's daughter Helena Pehrsdotter.¹
- **April 6th, 1777**, - Sven Apelgren and Kirstin Månsdotter in Östra Marbäck's daughter Christina Svensdotter.²
- **October 21st, 1781** - Baptism of Nils Larsson and Stina Andersdotter from Stora Högaskog's son Johan Nilsson.³
- **February 29th, 1784** - Baptism of Nils Larsson and Stina Andersdotter from Stora Högaskog's son Anders Nilsson.⁴

¹ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 114

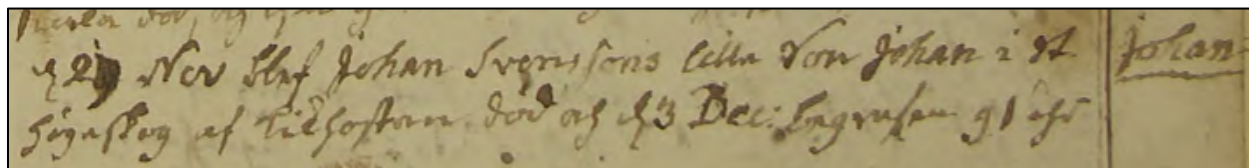
² Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 129

³ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 137

⁴ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 231

¹⁰⁷ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 124

Little Johan died just over a year later on November 29, 1775. He was buried on December 3rd at the cemetery of Marbäck Church.¹⁰⁸



Death and burial record of Johan Johansson – December 3rd, 1775

Transcription:

*d. 29 Nov. blef Johan Swanssons lilla son Johan i St.
Högaskog af kikhosta död, d. 3 Dec begrafvne. G. 1 år.*

Johan

Translation:

*The 29th of November Johan Svensson's little son Johan in Stora
Högaskog of died of whooping cough. The 3rd of December buried. Age. 1 year.*

Johan

Annika gave birth to Johannes (the father of Anna Stina Johansdotter) on January 19, 1777. The witnesses at Johannes's baptism a week later were Lars in Stora Högaskog, housewife Elin, maiden Maja in Högaskog (Annika's sister), soldier Peter Beck, maiden Brita in Högaskog, Måns Lamberg, and maiden Elin in Limna.¹⁰⁹

King Gustaf III's Visit through Marbäck Parish



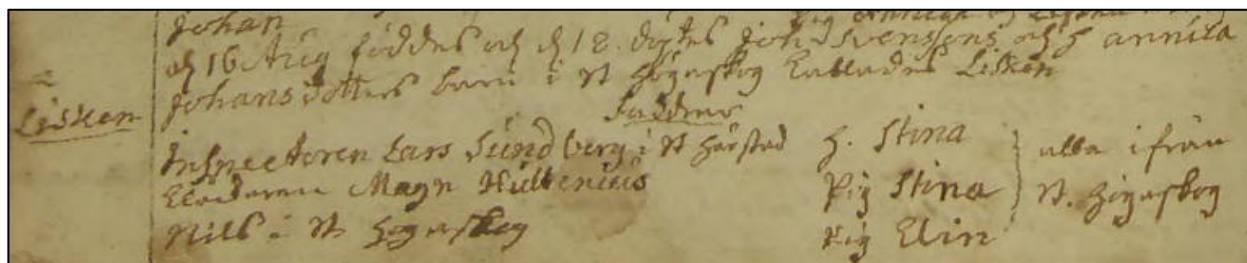
Plaque commemorating Gustaf III's visit to Rödholmen in 1766

On September 2, 1773, one of the biggest events in Johan and Annika's lives occurred when King Gustaf III rode through Marbäck Parish. Gustaf III had previously ridden through the area in 1766 when he was a prince on the way to meet his future wife, Queen Sophia Magdalena. During both visits, Rödholmen, the mysterious island in Lake Ralången, was visible for a couple of weeks and visited by the king and his party. While ploughing in the fields, one of Johan and Annika's neighbours, such as Johan in Öringa, may have stopped by their farm, announcing "Kungen! Kungen rider genom Marbäck och skådar Rödholmen!" – "The King! The King rides through Marbäck and beholds Rödholmen!"

¹⁰⁸ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 163

¹⁰⁹ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 129

Johan and Anna's youngest child Lisa (Lisken) was born on August 16, 1782. She was baptized two days later at Marbäck Church. The witnesses at her baptism were Inspector Lars Lundberg in Stora Härstad, bell-ringer Magnus Hultenius, Nils and his wife Stina, maid Stina (Annika's sister), and maid Elin (Annika's sister), all from Stora Högaskog.¹¹⁰ Johan Pehrsson, Annika's father, died just eleven days later on August 27th.¹¹¹



Birth and baptism record of Lisken Johansdotter – August 18th, 1782

Transcription:

*d. 16 Aug föddes och d. 18 döptes Johan Svenssons och h. Annika
Lisken Johansdotters barn i St. Högaskog kallades Lisken*

Faddrar

<i>Inspectoren Lars Lundberg i St. Härstad</i>	<i>h. Stina</i>	<i>alla ifrån</i>
<i>klockaren Magn. Hultenius</i>	<i>pig. Stina</i>	<i>St. Högaskog.</i>
<i>Nils i St. Högaskog</i>	<i>pig. Elin</i>	

Translation:

*the 16th Aug born and the 18th baptized Johan Svensson's and wife Annika
Lisken Johansdotter's child in Stora Högaskog called Lisken.*

Witnesses

<i>Inspector Lars Lundberg in Stora Härstad</i>	<i>housewife Stina</i>	
<i>Bell-ringer Magnus Hultenius</i>	<i>maid Stina</i>	<i>all from</i>
<i>Nils in Stora Högaskog</i>	<i>maid Elin</i>	<i>Stora Högaskog</i>

Gustaf III's Russian War

Gustaf III's War was a war that Sweden fought against Russia during 1788-1790. King Gustaf III instigated this war, believing that it would win over the support of his opposition. On June 21, 1788, the war began when a Swedish fleet encountered a Russian squadron off the island of Saaremaa. In August, Denmark-Norway declared war against Sweden in accordance with its treaty with Russian. The war between Sweden and Denmark-Norway was brief, however. The war between Sweden and Russian continued to wage through 1790, including a number of battles, such as the First Battle of Svensksund and the Second Battle of Svensksund. On August 14, 1790, the Treaty of Värälä was signed, ending Gustaf III's Russian War.

¹¹⁰ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 139

¹¹¹ Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 168

Johan Svensson and the others at Stora Högaskog worked countless hours in the fields to support themselves. Their workdays were the longest during the summer, when the sun didn't set until very late. Throughout the summers, they labored to cut down and gather all of the hay from a field.

Haymaking



“...of all summer work, haymaking was the most gruelling. The size of a meadow was calculated according to the number of haymakers needed to mow it in a day. To scythe a whole field was slow work. The ground was not only littered with stones but also thick with bushes and shrubs.”

Haymaking by Ingemar Åslin

Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People*, page 36

Höglarps

N:o	Född	Gift	Ankom			Läfer uti Bok.	Utan til				Anmärkingar.	Bortflyttadt.	
			År och Dag.	Ort.	År		År	Ifrån	Luthe-riCate-ches.	Hustafl. Svmbol. Spörfmål			Bot. Pfl. merie.
St. Högaskog	Joh. Svensson = 74	Annika Johansdotter = 60	1789	Stora Höglarps	1789	4.	v.	o	o	12.	v.		
	M. Annika = 45					12.	12.	o	o	12.	v.		
	Jansdotter = 46					12.	12.	o	o	12.	v.	1790	
	Lars Svane = 47					12.	12.	o	o	12.	v.		
	Carl Anrik = 48					12.	12.	o	o	12.	v.		
	Son Johanes = 47					12.	12.	o	o	12.	v.		
	Dot. Lillian = 33					12.	12.	o	o	12.	v.		

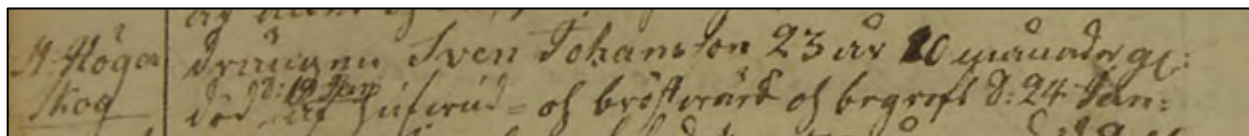
Household Examination of Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter's family at Stora Högaskog, Marbäck Parish: 1789-1795

Tragedy hit Johan and Annika's family in early 1790. During January, Johan and Annika's oldest child Sven suffered from head and chest pains. Annika probably spent a tremendous amount of time by her ailing son's bed, doing her best to nurse him to recovery. On January 19, 1790, Sven passed away at the young age of 23. Sven was buried on January 24th in the cemetery of Marbäck Church.¹¹² Sven's death was likely heart-breaking for Johan and Annika's family and grieved by the community of Stora Högaskog.

The Death of Sven Johansson *

Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter sat in a state of worry on a freezing cold January evening in their cottage at Stora Högaskog. While their eldest son Sven had gone outside a few hours earlier to fetch some more firewood, a ferocious blizzard fell across the land. Finally, there was a loud pounding on the door; Sven had found his way back home at last. Although Johan and Annika were relieved to see that their son had returned, they were troubled by his grave appearance. Sven's skin was icy cold and a purplish color, revealing that he was severely frostbitten. For the next few days, Sven lay close to the fireplace bundled under several blankets. He complained of head and chest and pains as his coughing grew more troubled and frequent. On January 24th, Sven's life departed from him, devastating his parents and three younger siblings, Annica, Johannes, and Lisen.

*A work of creative fiction by Jeffrey High



Death and burial record of Sven Johansson – January 24th, 1790

Transcription:

*St. Höga- Drängen Sven Johansson, 23 år, 10 månader gl:
skog död d. 19 Jan af hufvud och bröstvärk och begrafns d. 24 Jan.*

Translation:

*Stora Högaskog farmhand Sven Johansson, 23 years, 10 months old
died 19th of January of head and chest pain and buried the 24th of January*

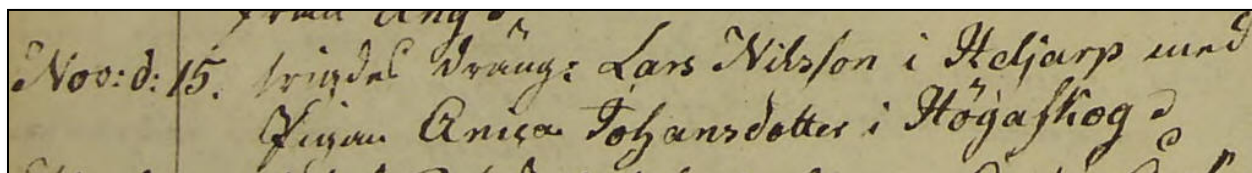
On November 15, 1790, Johan and Annika's daughter Annica was married to Lars Nilsson of Häljarp.¹¹³ Anna moved to Häljarp after they were married. In 1793, Johan and Annika's family left Högaskog to live at the farm Siggarp.

¹¹² Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. A1:1 (1789-1795), page 28

¹¹³ Marbäck Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 69

The Fate of Annica Johansdotter

Annica Johansdotter, Johan and Annika's eldest daughter, was married to Lars Nilsson on November 15, 1790.¹¹⁴ Lars was from the farm Häljarp and was born on November 30, 1769.¹¹⁵ After their wedding, the two lived at Häljarp for the rest of their lives. Lars and Annica had seven children: Johan (b. 1793), Carl (b. 1796), Christina (b. 1798), Anna (b. 1801), Magnus (b. 1803), Petter (b. 1807), and Maria Elizabeth (b. 1812).¹¹⁶ Magnus, Lars's and Annica's fifth eldest child, died on April 22, 1804 when he was just over a year old.¹¹⁷ Carl, their second eldest child, died on May 6, 1808 at the age of 12.¹¹⁸



Marriage record of Lars Nilsson and Annica Johansdotter – November 15th, 1790

Transcription:

*Nov. d. 15 wigdes dräng Lars Nilsson i Heljarp med
pigam An(n)ica Johansdotter i Högaskog*

Translation:

*Nov. the 15th married farmhand Lars Nilsson in Heljarp with
maiden Annica Johansdotter in Högaskog*

Children of Nils Larsson and Annica Johansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Johan	September 22, 1793	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Carl	January 17, 1796	Marbäck	May 6, 1808	Marbäck
Christina	June 17, 1798	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Anna	July 8, 1801	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Magnus	April 14, 1803	Marbäck	April 22, 1804	Marbäck
Petter	May 27, 1807	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Maria Elizabeth	October 12, 1812	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown

¹¹⁴ Marbäck Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 69

¹¹⁵ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 205

¹¹⁶ Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. AI:3 (1809-1816), page 67

¹¹⁷ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1789-1820), page 183

¹¹⁸ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1789-1820), page 192

Häljarp					
No 18. Lars Nilsson	1769 ³⁰ / ₁₁	14/17.	n.	1791	
Annika Johansdotter	1768 ¹² / ₁₂	14/17.	n.	1791.	
L. Johans	1793 ²² / ₂		n.		Apr. 1849
D. Wittén	1794 ¹⁷ / ₆		n.		Feb. 1849
D. Anna	1801 ³⁴ / ₄	14/17.	n.		Apr. 1849
L. Petter	1807 ²⁵ / ₂	14/17.	v.		Apr.
D. Maria Håfvelin	1812 ¹⁰ / ₁₂	14/17.	v.		

Household Examination of Lars Nilsson and Annica Johansdotter's family
Häljarp, Marbäck Parish: 1809-1816

Annica Johansdotter died of pneumonia at the age of 81 on March 11, 1849. She was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church a week later.¹¹⁹

		Mortu Månad		Åk. 2k.	
Anna Johansdotter från Häljarp	11 18	Hustru till inhysesmannen Lars Nilsson i Häljarp, född i denna församling år 1768 den 1 Februari	bröst-feber	81	Gift

Death and burial record of Annica Johansdotter – March 18th, 1849

Transcription:

Marti månad

Anna Johansdotter från Häljarp	11/18	Hustru till inhysesmannen Lars Nilsson i Häljarp, född i denna församling år 1768 den 1 Februari	bröst-feber	81	Gift
--------------------------------	-------	--	-------------	----	------

Translation:

Month of March

Anna Johansdotter från Häljarp.	(died) 11 th (buried) 18 th	Wife to the farm dweller Lars Nilsson in Häljarp born in this parish on February 1 st , 1768.	pneumonia	81 years old	Married
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¹¹⁹ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:6 (1847-1856), Image 32

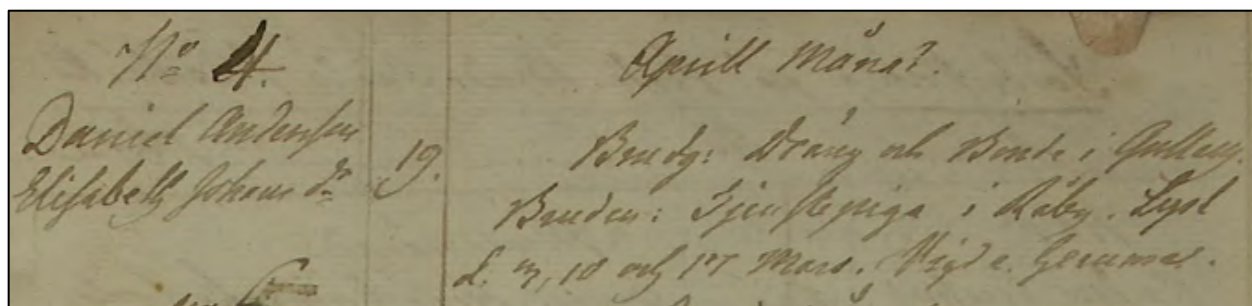
The Fate of Lisa Johansdotter

By 1807, Lisa Johansdotter, Johan and Annika's youngest daughter, was working as a maid at a farm in Marbäck called Alekulle. Here, she became pregnant out of wedlock. On March 11, 1807, Lisa gave birth to a daughter named Anna Sofia.¹²⁰

Oäkta – Illegitimate Children

Although it was fairly common for children to be born out of wedlock in Sweden, it was largely looked down at by both the church and community prior to the 19th century. An illegitimate child was often referred to as an *oäkta*. Illegitimate children could be significantly marginalized in society, having no right to their mother's inheritance until 1866, and no right to their father's inheritance until 1970. If his or her parents married, then he or she would no longer be considered as an *oäkta*.

After the birth of Anna Sofia, Lisa and her daughter lived with Johan and Annika for a brief time at Knäppet. On April 19, 1811, Lisa was married to Daniel Andersson, a farmhand from the farm Gullaryd. At this time, Lisa was living at the farm Råby.¹²¹



Marriage record of Daniel Andersson and Lisa (Elisabeth) Johansdotter - April 19th, 1811

Transcription:

No. 4		Aprill Månad,
Daniel Andersson	19.	Brudg. Dräng och bonde i Gullaryd
Elisabeth Johansdr.		Bruden: tjenste piga i Råby.
		L(ysd) 3, 10, och 17 Mars. Vigde hemma.

Translation:

No. 4		Month of April
Daniel Andersson	(married) 19 th	Bridgroom: Farmhand and farmer in Gullaryd.
Elisabeth Johansdotter		Bride: Maid serving in Råby.
		Banns read on March 3 th , 10 th , and 17 th . Married at home.

¹²⁰ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:4 (1789-1820), page 65

¹²¹ Marbäck Marriages, Vol. C:4 (1789-1820), page 149

Shortly after they were married, Lisa and Daniel moved to Stora Högaskog with Anna Lisa.¹²² In 1824, they moved to Järnäs Parish where they resided at a farm called Svenstorp Nedregård.¹²³ Here, Daniel was a farmer. Lisa and Daniel lived at Svenstorp Nedregård for the remainder of their lives. Daniel Andersson died on March 19, 1858.¹²⁴

4.	an Henrik Carlsson: Högstorp	10/8 1779	Marbäck	1824	Marbäck
	Hustru Lisa Johansdotter	16/8 1782	Marbäck	1824	Marbäck
	Patterson Anna Sofia Carlsson	11/7 1807	977	Hiersten	
	Hustru Anna Sophia Carlsson	11/7 1807		1836	

Household Examination of Daniel Andersson and Lisa Johansdotter at Svenstorp Nedregård, Järnäs Parish – 1826-1830

Lisa lived to be 88 years old. On February 9, 1871, she died from natural causes. Lisa was buried in the cemetery of Järnäs Church on February 19th.¹²⁵

1. Febr. 9. Febr. 19.	Undantagsenkan Lisa Johansdotter från Svenstorp Nedregård	88, 5, 23 Enka	Ålderdoms svaghet
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Death and burial record of Lisa Johansdotter - February 19th, 1871

Transcription:

1. Febr. 9/ Febr. 19. Undantagsenkan Lisa Johansdotter från Svenstorp Nedregård _____ 88, 5 23 Enka Ålderdoms svaghet.

Translation:

Died February 9th/ Buried February 19th Pensioner's widow Lisa Johansdotter from Svenstorp Nedregård. Aged 88 years, 5 months, 23 days.
Widow. Died from the weakness of old age.

¹²² Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. AI:3, (1809-1816), page 85

¹²³ Järnäs Household Examinations, Vol. AI:6 (1816-1825), page 320

¹²⁴ Järnäs Household Examinations, Vol. AI: 13 (1856-1864), page 102

¹²⁵ Järnäs Deaths, Vol. F:1 (1861-1894), Image 36

The Final Years of Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter (1793-1808)

Siggarp	Johan Svensson	1734	Bälarp	1760	Trinn.
	Annika Johansdotter	1745	Marb.		
	Johannes	1777	Marb.		
	P. Zita	1783	Marb.		

Household Examination of Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter's family at Siggarp, Marbäck Parish: 1789-1795

In 1793, Johan and Annika moved to the farm of Siggarp in the Marbäck. Siggarp was a short distance southeast of Stora Högaskog. By this time, the two were in their fifties, and it probably was becoming more difficult for them to work the land. A couple of farmhands named Nils Persson and Pehr Samuelsson also lived at Siggarp with Johan and Annika's family.



Siggarp, Marbäck - Where Johan and Annika's family lived in the 1790s

Johan and Annika became grandparents on July 22, 1793 when their eldest daughter Annika gave birth to Johan Larsson.¹²⁶ The two would have several more grandchildren born over the next couple of decades. In 1795, their son Johannes moved to Säby Parish where he was a farmhand.¹²⁷ Johannes was married to Maria Håkansdotter, a maid from Säby Parish, on October 26, 1800.¹²⁸

Johan and Annika lived at Siggarp for at least two years.¹²⁹ While there, they may have spent a good deal of time gathering fresh water from the brook which ran through a valley close to their home. By 1804, Johan and Annika had left Siggarp.

¹²⁶ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:4 (1789-1820), page 21

¹²⁷ More information about the fate of Johannes Johansson can be found in The High Family's Swedish Ancestors – Volume Two: The Parents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, page 207

¹²⁸ Säby Marriages, Vol. C:4 (1783-1803), page 40

¹²⁹ Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. A1:1 (1789-1795), page 105



Knäppet, Marbäck – Where Johan Svensson and Annicka Johansdotter spent their final days

By 1804, Johan and Annika had moved to Knäppet, a *backstuga*, or poor cottage, that was on the property of the farm Hattarp.¹³⁰ Hattarp was a short distance north of Siggarp. Johan and Annika were now in their sixties, and all of their children had moved out to find work at other farms. Ingrid Johansdotter, Annika's sister, also lived with Johan and Annika at Knäppet.

Vommeryds Rote

1781

fol. der kom ifr. Siggarp 1781 16. 5. 1808

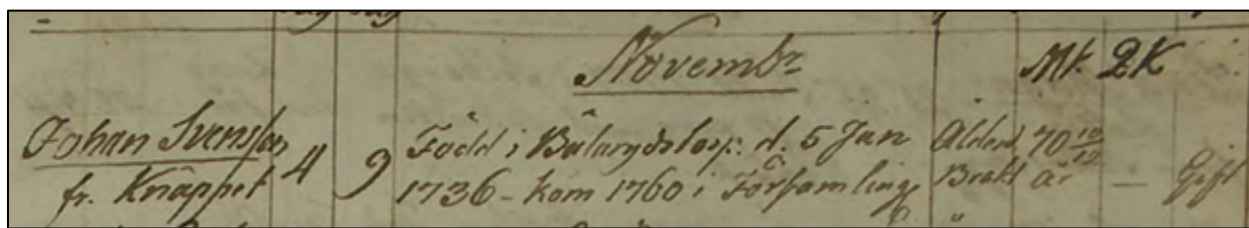
<i>Knäppet</i>						
<i>Johan Svensson</i>	<i>34 Ålder</i>	—	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>
<i>E. H. Anna Johansdotter</i>	<i>45 Ålder</i>	<i>död 08</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
<i>P. Ingrid Johansdotter</i>	<i>51 Ålder</i>	—	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
<i>P. Lisa Johansdotter</i>	<i>32 Ålder</i>	—	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
<i>P. Anna Sophia</i>	<i>07 Ålder</i>	—				

Household Examination of Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter's family at Knäppet, Marbäck Parish: 1803-1808

In addition to the grandchildren they had from their daughter Annica and her husband Lars, Johan and Annika also had a number of grandchildren who were born to their son Johannes and his wife, Maria, as well as their granddaughter Anna Sofia, the daughter of their daughter Lisa. While being grandparents was probably a joy for the two, they also went through the hardship of seeing several of their grandchildren die in infancy. By the time Johan died in 1806, he had witnessed the births of nine grandchildren. Annika lived to see 11 grandchildren when she died in 1808.

¹³⁰ Marbäck Household Examinations, 1803-1808, Vol. A1:2, page 274

In 1806, Johan's health began to fail. Johan passed away of natural causes on November 4, 1806 at the age of 70. He was buried on in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on November 9.¹³¹



Death and burial record of Johan Svensson – November 9th, 1806

Transcription:

Novemb^r

Mk 2K

Johan Svensson 4/9 Född i Bälarydstorp den 5 januari Ålderdoms 70 10/12
fr. Knäppet 1736. Kom 1760 i församling. Brakt. 1/12 år. Gift

Translation:

November

Johan Svensson (died)4th (buried)9th Born in Bälaryd parish the 5th of January
from Knäppet. 1736. Came to this parish in 1760.

Illness: weakness of old age.
Age: 70 years and 10 months. Married

After Johan's death, Annika continued to live at Knäppet. Her youngest daughter Lisa had a daughter named Anna Sofia who was born in 1807.¹³² After the birth of Anna Sofia, Lisa and Anna Sofia lived with Annika at Knäppet. Since Annika's eldest daughter Annica lived only a short distance away at the farm of Häljarp, Annika probably saw Annica's family quite often. Meanwhile, Annika's son Johannes lived about half a day's distance away in Säby Parish. It's likely that Annika saw Johannes's family's from time to time.

Annika survived her husband by almost two years. In 1808, she fell ill with dysentery, a disease that causes the inflammation of the intestines. Annika's daughter Lisa was probably busy caring for both her ailing mother and infant daughter Anna Sophia during this time.

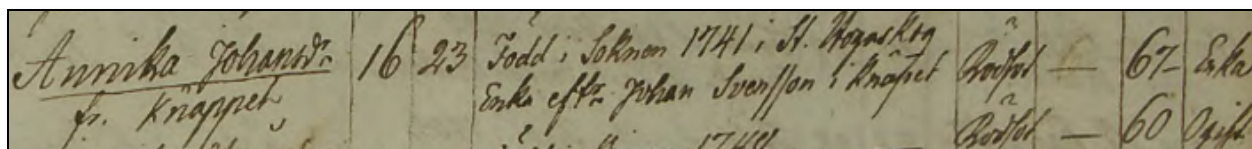
Dysentery

Dysentery is an inflammatory infection of the intestines and colon, which is usually contracted via various bacterial infections. The disease can lead to severe diarrhea, blood in bowel movements, high fever, vomiting, and abdominal pain. If left untreated, dysentery can be fatal. While the disease is easily treatable today, a lack of proper medicinal care caused Annika Johansdotter's death. Annika's death was part of an outbreak of dysentery in Sweden during 1808-1803, in which over 50,000 people died.

¹³¹ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1789-1820), page 189

¹³² Marbäck Births, Vol. C:4 (1789-1820), page 65

Annika succumbed to the disease on September 16, 1808 at the age of 67. She was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on September 23.¹³³



Death and burial record of Annika Johansdotter – September 23rd 1808

Transcription:

Annika Johansdotter 16/23 Född i socknen 1741 i St. Högskog
fr. Knäppet. Enka efter Johan Svensson i Knäppet Rodsöt 67 Enka

Translation:

Annika Johansdotter (died)16th (buried)23rd Born in this parish in 1741 in Stora Högskog.
from Knäppet. Widow of Johan Svensson in Knäppet.
(Illness) dysentery 67 years. Widow



The Cemetery of Marbäck Church
The final resting place of Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter

¹³³ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1789-1820), page 193

Trivia on Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter

1. What farm was Johan Svensson born in?
 - a. Knäppet
 - b. Siggarp
 - c. Stora Högaskog
 - d. Tällö

2. What parish was Annika Johansdotter born in?
 - a. Bälaryd
 - b. Linderås
 - c. Lommaryd
 - d. Marbäck

3. What year was Annika Johansdotter born in?
 - a. 1740
 - b. 1741
 - c. 1742
 - d. 1743

4. What parish did Johan Svensson live in before he moved to Marbäck?
 - a. Bälaryd
 - b. Frinnaryd
 - c. Linderås
 - d. Lommaryd

5. What was the occupation of Johan Svensson?

6. How many children did Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter have that survived infancy?

7. What was the name of the farm where all of Johan and Annika's children were born?

8. What was the name of Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter's oldest child that survived infancy?

9. What was the name of the cottage where both Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter died?

10. How did Annika Johansdotter die?

Answers: 1. d 2. d 3. b 4. b 5. farmer 6. four 7. Stora Högaskog 8. Sven 9. Knäppet 10. dysentery

Estate Records for Johan Svensson¹³⁴

6. Uppgif. vid ägare i Kullaröd den 6 Mars 1887.
 Den 10de November 1806
 Uppgif. om den omme ha Johans
 dotter och vnderbores och vnderbores
 mören Lögna Boupftening för ut
 ludy af Bunderbarnada, och den om me
 ladna man Jan Svensson som ju
 Grufvorn och alla andra baltiska
 och Hattarns utlyor, och hvil ludy
 med sig och utlyor den 4 de Bunder utlyor
 för utlyor mannad och utlyor sig ludy
 barn an ju och om utlyor sig ludy
 som Johans Johans son och utlyor
 omme ha Johans dotter myndig man
 dottern Lisa ommyndig, för hvilka
 juvas nyga om ludyor ludyor på ju för
 myndig och Boupfteningna ut ludy
 utlyor Anders Johanson i Hattarns utlyor
 sig ut and Boupfteningna juvas utlyor
 va utlyor till den ludyor för myndig
 ludyor till ju, juvas utlyor på ju
 om ju utlyor utlyor utlyor utlyor
 ludyor ju utlyor utlyor utlyor

I. SCH.
 Boupftening

Ja p Borden om Silvers guld juvas utlyor		1806 1807 1808 1809 1810
i Vita juvas förvingar	405	
utlyor juvas om juvas utlyor	11. 9. 4	
utlyor juvas om juvas utlyor	33. 6	
utlyor juvas om juvas utlyor	17. 10. 8	
utlyor juvas om juvas utlyor	66. 39	

¹³⁴ Norra Vedbo District Court, Vol. FII:33 (1806-1806), pages 405-409

3.3.1. Estate Records for Johan Svensson

Transport 66 59			
Uttaf Drangar Petter Persson			
af Lipparp efter förskrifning. 9. 159.			
Uttaf, bonden Jonas Svensson			
af Lipparp efter förskrifning. 10. 8.			
			118.262
<u>Lipparp</u>			
1/2 Egn till en 14 mager od			
1/2 mager		594	
3/2 Lippars skälla		40	
en liten ymnare vatten pättla		3	4.15
<u>Tekon</u>			
en liten linöparad		4	4
<u>Glas och järn</u>			
1/2 en gammal bätelij		3	
1/2 Guldfjopp bätelij		4	
en ymnare bätelij 3/2 forglub		4	
1/2 Lippars skälla		116	
Ditto flut på 2 mager			30
<u>Jern Sackon</u>			
1/2 Gyn till		24	
en jernsak ditto		16	
en liten ditto med jernsak		12	
en jernsak ymnare		4	
1/2 Guldfjopp bätelij		16	
1/2 jernsak Guldfjopp			
en tinnöparad		8	
		406	
Transport 1. 59			118.272

3.3.1. Estate Records for Johan Svensson

		Transport 2. 14.	191. 36. 8.
1/2	hög 20 Ropp	2.	
	en okronk gul fenn humpopp	1.	
2/2	hög 10 Ropp	1.	
1/2	36 bord 3m stolms	2.	
2/2	op. 2m gule	2.	
1/2	36 vishjöl on arrop	2.	
1/2	36 guld 3m hofvolar	1.	
1/2	36 guld 2m hofvolar	1.	
1/2	36 Lopp	2.	2. 29.
<u>Deivarsse Sakor</u>			
1/2	20kg 10 mad trid gule	19.	
1/2	okronk balt man	1.	
1/2	36 hufu 1 Rind 1 gump	2.	
1/2	lin rappa 1m lin gule	2.	
1/2	3m guld	6.	
1/2	op. 2m guld 2m hofvolar	2.	
1/2	3m guld	1.	
2/2	3m guld 2m hofvolar	1.	
1/2	36 gul m balt	2.	29.
<u>Lindhädes</u>			
2/2	3m guld 2m hofvolar	8.	
3/2	3m guld 2m hofvolar	8.	
2/2	3m guld 2m hofvolar	2.	19.
<u>Senastlednarganghädor</u>			
1/2	3m guld	24.	
1/2	3m guld	16.	
1/2	3m guld	16.	
1/2	3m guld	16.	
1/2	3m guld	1.	
		Transport 2. 24.	195. 16. 8.

Svenborg 2 24 - 1786 9	
Att prins regis skuldsumma	
att ständigt tillförläp	20
att för G. G. M. M.	6
att prins regis skuldsumma	2
att prins regis skuldsumma	6
att prins regis skuldsumma	9
att prins regis skuldsumma	1
att prins regis skuldsumma	1
	15 2 6
Insentans Summa - 1786 9 9	
Skuldsumma för af- vings skulder	
Litstad till Propen	2 24
för bruket	5
för makt	2
för hjält	1
	10 24
Säldeklippen Behållnings summa 1786 1 9	
Att uti ingenting undervittas om vilka genomgående tillstånd tillvarus för sig om sig själv för sig	
Anders Johans dotter	
409 Johans dotter	
Lars Mies son	
Så som förklarings man till sig	
Anders Johans son	
Carl Sörens son	
Så till utställning i den behåll med 8 3 15 Så till utställning i den behåll med 8 3 15 Så till utställning i den behåll med 8 3 15	

3.3.1. Estate Records for Johan Svensson

Transcription:

Ingif(wet) wid Tinget i Hallaryd den 6 Martii 1807.

År 1806 den 10^{de} November blef
uppå Enkians Aneka Johans-
Dotters med wederbörandes an-
modan Lagga Bouptekning forrat-
tad, af underteknade, eftter des af-
ledna man Jan Swensson Som In-
hafware alenast om en bakkestuga
på Hattarps ägor, och hwilken
med döden afled d(e)n 4de dennes näst-
förwekna månad och eftter sig lemnade
3^{ne} barn: en son och 2^{ne} Döttrar af hwilka
sonen Johannes Johansson och Dottern
Aneka Johansdotter myndiga men
dotteren Lissa omyndig, för hwilken
hwar ingen på faderne sidan så som för-
myndare wid Bouptekningen at til stages
Uttan Anders Johansson i Hattarp åtog
sig at wid Bouptekningen hennes rätt
bewakkne til des lagga förmyndare
blifwer til sat, Ennkian blifwer påmind
om des rediga Uppgift af egendomen och
befans som följer nämbligen:

<u>Fast Egendom, Silver och guld</u> <u>fins intet</u>	Banko			
<u>Utestande fordringar</u>				
Af Jan Larsson i Nor: Nåttafgn. eftter för skriwning				11.5.4.
Af Jonas Jonasson i Brunarp eftter för skriwning				33.16.-
Af bönderne Jonas Persson och Jonas Jonsson i Dagstorp etter förskriwningn				22.10.8
	Transport			66.32.--

	Transport	66.32.--				
Uttaf drängen Petter Persson i Lipparp efter förskrifwning		2.32.--				
Uttaf bonden Jonas Swensson i Jullarp efter förskrifning		22.10.8	113.	26.	8	
<u>Koppar</u>						
1 st Kjättel om 14 marker ¹³⁵ à						
12 sk(illinga)r marken		3.24.--				
3 st Koppar skålar		--.40.--				
en liten gamal rake putta		--.3.--	4.	15.		
<u>Tehen</u>						
en liten Liusstaka		--.4.--	--	4.		
<u>Glas och Stenkjel</u>						
1 st 2 Kanne butilj		--.3.--				
4 st Halfstop buteljer		--.4.--				
en qwarters butelj, 3 st fotglas		--.4.--				
4 st liuppa fatt		---.4.--				
1 dito flått, et Dussin talrekar		--.15.--		30.		
<u>Jarn Sakor</u>						
1 st grytta		--.24.--				
en samre dito		--.16.--				
en liten ditto med skaft		--.12.--				
en stecke panna		--.4.--				
4 st Hugyxor bettere och sämre		--.16.--				
2 st sämre Handyxor och						
en twäryxa		--.8.--				
	Transport	1.32.--	118.	27.	8.	

¹³⁵ 1 "mark" ≈ 350 g. A "mark" could also be a length measure.

3.3.1. Estate Records for Johan Svensson

	Transport	1.32.--	118.	27.	8.	
4 st ?nafware		--.6.--				
en g(amma)l täljyxa		--.4.--				
et slängbor, 4 st Hujejarn		--.3.--				
2 ^{ne} g(am)l(a) Hansåggor, en logesåg		--.4.--				
en bue, en liten mede		--.1.--				
1 st strakhyfwel		--.2.--				
ditto Andera		--.6.--				
3 st tälje knifwar		--.2.--				
4 ditto bords knifwar		--.6.--				
en liten ljussax, 2 ^{ne} ullsaxor		--.2.--				
1 st Järnstång om 10 marker		--.16.--				
1 st fälle hack, 2 ^{ne} löfhackar		--.2.--				
1 st branning		--.12.--				
en liten ditto		--.2.--				
1 st rapp, en liten fil		--.1.--	3.	9.		
<u>Trä Sackor</u>						
1 st matskåp med lås och järn		--.16.--				
1 Ditto skjänkeskåp med lås		--.24.--				
4 st g(am)l(a) kjestor uttan låssar		--.16.--				
et matsackaskrin med lås		--.4.--				
2 st låka kar		--.24.--				
4 st låka stånner		--.16.--				
2 st låka kjemmor		--.4.--				
3 st sillträd, 3 st wattu såar		--.3.--				
2 ^{ne} wattu ämbär, 4 låka byttor		--.2.--				
4 st stakabyttor		--.1.--				
	Transport	2.14.--	121.	36.	8.	

	Transport	2.14.--	121.	36.	8.	
1 st bryge kopp		--.2.--				
en okrönt hal span Kasse sjeppa		--.1.--				
5 st mjölka koppar		--.1.--				
1 st g(amma)lt bord, 3 ^{de} stolar		--.2.--				
2 st oskodda jull		--.2.--				
1 g(amma)l wäfstol och warppor		--.2.--				
1 st harfwel, 3ne skofwelar		--.1.--				
1 st harf, 2ne skopper		--.1.--				
1 st g(amma)l soffä		--.2.--	2.	29.		
<u>Deivarse sakor</u>						
1 st wägur med trä jul		--.12.--				
1 st okrönt betzman		--.1.--				
1 st skinsål, et knåpasål, et grynesål		--.2.--				
1 st linreppa, en linhäckla		--.2.--				
1 st hemqwarn		--.6.--				
1 st oste korg, ett par karder		--.2.--				
1 st grepa korg		--.1.--				
2 st Sjöer doser med stål		--.1.--				
1 g(amma)l salmbok		--.2.--		29.		
<u>Linkläder</u>						
2 st Drälsdukar gammela		--.8.--				
3 st blåna garns sjorter		--.8.--				
et par natkapper, ett par halfar?		--.2.--		18.		
<u>Den aflednas gångkläder</u>						
1 st grå råck		--.24.--				
1 st Ditto sämmer		--.16.--				
1 st Ditto grå tröja		--.16.--				
1 Ditto grå råck		1.--.--				
	Transport	2.24.--	125.	16.	8.	

3.3.1. Estate Records for Johan Svensson

	Transport	2.24.--	125.	16.	8.	
Ett par nya, et par sämere						
bagskins byxor		--.20.--				
et randigt lifstycke		--.6.--				
2 st g(am)l(a) hattar		--.2.--				
ett par gamla skor		--.--.6				
ett par blå strumppor		--.2.--				
et par halfhanskar		--.1.--				
et par mulahanskar		--.1.--	3.	8.	6.	
	Inventariesumma		128.	25.	2.	
	Skuld såsom Begravningsgustnad					
Likstad til Prosten		2.24.--				
för branwin		5.--.--				
för malt		2.--.--				
för kjøtt		1.--.--	10.	24.		
	Således Blifwer Behålningssumman		118.	.1	2.	

At wi ingenting med wett och wilja
hafwer undandöljet kan wi Ederligen
Bestyrka om så påfoderas

Aneka JohansDotter

J D

Johannes Jansson

J J S

Lars Nilsson

L N S

Såsom werderningsmen underskrifwer

Anders Johansson

Carl Swensson

i Hallarp

Fattig Procenten är idag betalt med 8 S.B^{co}.

Marbäck d. 1 Mars 1807 *A. Nordwall*

Translation:

Presented at the Court in Hallaryd on March 6th 1807.

On November 10, 1806 legal estate proceedings were held at the request of the widow *Annika Johansdotter*, after her deceased husband *Jan Svensson*, who only possessed a cabin on the estates of Hattarp, and who died on November 4th.

He left three children, one son and two daughters.

The son *Johannes Johansson* and the daughter *Annika Johansdotter* have reached lawful age, whilst the daughter *Lisa* is underage. There was no male representative on her paternal side to be her guardian at the proceedings, so Anders Johansson in Hattarp accepted to take care of her rights until a legal guardian is elected.

The widow is reminded to declare the estate properly.

<u>Real estate, Silver and Gold</u> are none	Value			
<u>Outstandings</u>				
Jan Larsson in Norra Nåtåsa. after for writing _____				
Jonas Jonasson in Brunarp after for writing _____				
The farmers Jonas Persson and Jonas Jonsson in Dagstorp after for writing _____				
Brought Forward				

3.3.1. Estate Records for Johan Svensson

	Brought Forward	66.32.--				
The farmhand Petter Persson in Lipparp after for writing		2.32.--				
The farmer Jonas Svensson in Jullarp after for writing		22.10.8	113.	26.	8	
<u>Copper objects</u>						
1 Kettle		3.24.--				
3 copper-bowls		--.40.--				
1 small, old shaving cup		--.3.--	4.	15.		
<u>Tin</u>						
1 small candlestick		--.4.--	--	4.		
<u>Glass and Stoneware</u>						
1 bottle (containing 2 kannor ≈ 5, 2 liters)		--.3.--				
4 half-stoup bottles		--.4.--				
1 quart bottle, 3 glasses		--.4.--				
4 basins		--.4.--				
1 dish, 1 dozen plates		--.15.--		30.		
<u>Iron objects</u>						
1 cauldron		--.24.--				
1 cauldron (not so good)		--.16.--				
1 pot with a handle		--.12.--				
1 frying pan		--.4.--				
4 axes		--.16.--				
2 hatchets and						
1 cross-hatchet		--.8.--				
	Brought Forward	1.32.--	118.	27.	8.	

	Brought forward	1.32.--	118.	27.	8.	
4 augers		--.6.--				
1 old hatchet		--.4.--				
1 breast drill, 4 chisels		--.3.--				
2 old saws, 1 saw		--.4.--				
1 bow, 1 small runner		--.1.--				
1 plane for wooden staves		--.2.--				
8 other planes		--.6.--				
3 sheath knives		--.2.--				
4 table knives		--.6.--				
1 pair of snuffers, 2 sheep shears		--.2.--				
1 iron rod of 10 ?		--.16.--				
1 slasher, 2 billhooks		--.2.--				
3 old scythes, 2 sickles		--.2.--				
1 cabbage hoe, 1 peat hoe		--.2.--				
1 trivet		--.12.--				
1 small trivet		--.2.--				
1 rasp, 1 small file		--.1.--	3.	9.		
<u>Wooden objects</u>						
1 lockable food cupboard		--.16.--				
1 lockable sideboard		--.24.--				
4 old chests, without locks		--.16.--				
1 lockable food bin		--.4.--				
2 tubs, with lids		--.24.--				
4 barrels, with lids		--.16.--				
2 casks, with lids		--.4.--				
3 herring barrels, 3 water tubs		--.3.--				
2 water buckets, 4 pails		--.2.--				
4 casks		--.1.--				
	Brought forward	2.14.--	121.	36.	8.	

3.3.1. Estate Records for Johan Svensson

	Brought forward	2.14.--	121.	36.	8.	
1 brewer's cup		--.2.--				
1 uncrowned ¹³⁶ ½bucket shovel		--.1.--				
5 milk cups		--.1.--				
1 old table, 3 chairs		--.2.--				
2 wheels, not cased		--.2.--				
1 old loom, with warp		--.2.--				
1 reel, 3 shovels		--.1.--				
1 harrow, 2 scoops		--.1.--				
1 old sofa		--.2.--	2.	29.		
<u>Various</u>						
1 wall clock with wooden wheels		--.12.--				
1 uncrowned steelyard		--.1.--				
1 sieve (of calf leather), 1 sieve (for linseed), 1 riddle		--.2.--				
1 flax comb, 1 heckle		--.2.--				
1 hand-mill		--.6.--				
1 cheese basket, 1 pair of carding combs		--.2.--				
1 basket with handles		--.1.--				
2 tinderboxes with steel		--.1.--				
1 old hymn-book		--.2.--		29.		
<u>Linens</u>						
2 old diaper cloths		--.8.--				
3 tow cloth shirts		--.8.--				
1 pair of night shirts, 1 pair of ?		--.2.--		18.		
<u>The deceased's everyday clothes</u>						
1 gray coat		--.24.--				
1 gray coat, not so good		--.16.--				
1 gray sweater		--.16.--				
1 skin waistcoat		--.16.--				
1 gray coat		1.--.--				
	Brought forward	2.24.--	125.	16.	8.	

¹³⁶ uncrowned = without inspection stamp

Transport	2.24.--	125.	16.	8.	
buckskin trousers, 1 pair new and 1 pair old _____	--.20.--				
1 striped waistcoat _____	--.6.--				
2 old hats _____	--.2.--				
1 pair of old shoes _____	--.--.6				
1 pair of blue stocking _____	--.2.--				
1 pair of leather mitt _____	--.1.--				
1 pair of woolen mitt _____	--.1.--	3.	8.	6.	
The Grand Total is:		128.	25.	2.	
<u>The estate's debts</u>					
The Dean's fee _____	2.24.--				
Spirits _____	5.--.--				
Beer _____	2.--.--				
Beef _____	1.--.--	10.	24.		
Residue:		118.	.1	2.	

If necessary, we can certify under oath
that nothing is omitted with intent,

Annika Johansdotter, A.J.D.

Johannes Jansson, J.J.S.

Nilsson, L.N.S.

Valued and booked by

Anders Johansson and Carl Svensson in Hallarp

The poor's percentage ("social insurance") was paid today with 8 Skilling Banco,
Marbäck, March 1, 1807

A. Nordvall

Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter

Name	Håkan Persson	Name	Maria Jonsdotter
Born	1728	Born	December 9, 1734
Place	Lommaryd	Place	Linderås
Died	December 6, 1791	Died	January 13, 1809
Place	Säby	Place	Säby
Occupation	Farmhand/Farmer	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Johannes	August 8, 1759	Linderås	November 22, 1770	Säby
Nils	March 16, 1763	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Stina	March 3, 1766	Linderås	February 8, 1830	Säby
Maria	October 26, 1769	Säby	November 26, 1819	Säby
Greta	March 16, 1772	Säby	April 5, 1840	Säby
Johannes	February 23, 1777	Säby	September 12, 1839	Säby

Early Years (1728-1758)

Håkan Persson, the maternal grandfather of Anna Stina Johansdotter, was born around 1728. His father was Pehr Bengtsson¹³⁷ and his mother was probably Kirstin Persdotter.¹³⁸ Although household examination records indicate that he was born in Lommaryd Parish¹³⁹, no record of him can be found in the births of Lommaryd for that year.¹⁴⁰ Håkan had at least one brother named Nils and at least two sisters named Annika and Maja.



How Lommaryd Church looked like when Håkan Persson was born in 1728

¹³⁷ Håkan is listed as Pehr's son in Jönköpings läns landskontor Vol. EIII:1 (1747), page 216. According to Jönköpings läns landskontor, Vol. EIIc:83 (1766), page 4297, Pehr was born around 1700. Since there is a death record for a Pehr Bengtsson at Sjötorp in Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 478 who was born around that time, he must have been the same Pehr.

¹³⁸ Since there is a death record for a woman named Kirstin Persdotter at Sjötorp who died in 1775 at the age of 77, Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 479, it's likely she was Håkan's mother, considering that not too many people lived at Sjötorp and she was around the same age as Pehr Bengtsson.

¹³⁹ Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1769-1788), page 163

¹⁴⁰ Lommaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1715-1735), pages 121-131

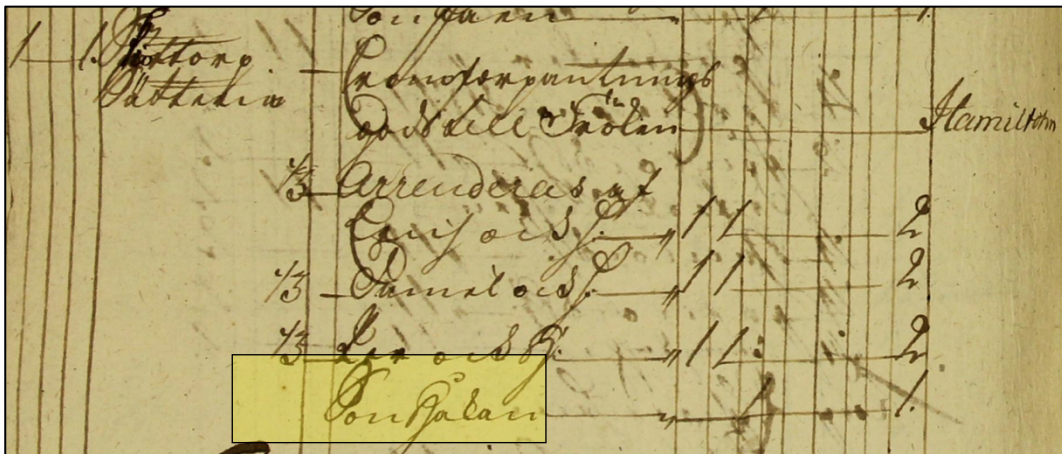
The Name “Håkan”

The name Håkan (Hèw-kan) is an Old Norse name which probably means “high-born”. The Norwegian variation of the name is “Håkon” and in earlier times, the name was written as “Hakon” or “Hakun.” The oldest known inscription of the name Håkan is from the 11th century. In Sweden, the Name Day for Håkan is June 14th.



Sjötorp, Linderås – Where Håkan Persson lived from 1743 to 1758

By 1743, Håkan was living and working as a farmhand at Sjötorp, a farm in west Linderås Parish that lay along the eastern banks of Lake Noen.¹⁴¹ During this time, Sjötorp was owned by Council Von Stockenström, the owner of Botorp Manor. Several farmhands and maids worked at Sjötorp during this time. The first record of Håkan is a Landskontor record which shows him living at Sjötorp with his family in 1747.¹⁴² He was probably 19 years old.



Landskontor record that shows Håkan Persson at Sjötorp, Linderås in 1747

Transcription:

<i>Siottorp</i>	<i>Crono förpantning</i>		
<i>Sätteri</i>	<i>Gods till socken</i>	_____	<i>Hamiltohn</i>
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Arrenderas af</i>		
	<i>Erich och h(ustru).</i>	<u> 1 1 </u>	<u> 2 </u>
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Daniel och h(ustru).</i>	<u> 1 1 1 </u>	<u> 2 </u>
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Pähr och h.</i>	<u> 1 1 </u>	<u> 2 </u>
	<i>Son Håkan</i>	<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u>

Translation:

<i>Sjötorp</i>	<i>Crown pledge estate</i>
<i>Manor</i>	<i>Estate of the parish</i> _____ <i>Hamilton</i>
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Leased by</i>
	<i>Erik and wife</i> <u> 1 1 </u> <u> 2 </u>
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Daniel and wife</i> <u> 1 1 1 </u> <u> 2 </u>
<i>1/3</i>	<i>Pähr and wife</i> <u> 1 1 </u> <u> 2 </u>
	<i>Son Håkan</i> <u> 1 </u> <u> 1 </u>

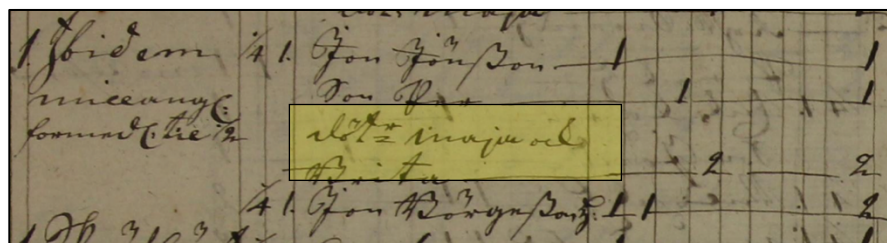
¹⁴¹ Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1736-1779), page 198

¹⁴² Jönköping County landskontor Vol. EIII:1 (1747), page 216

Maria Jonsdotter, the maternal grandmother of Anna Stina Johansdotter, was born around 1734 at Sännige Mellangård, a farm in western Linderås.¹⁴³ Her father was Jon Jönsson¹⁴⁴ and her mother was probably Maria Carlsdotter¹⁴⁵ but may have also been Annika Svensdotter¹⁴⁶. Stina had at least three brothers: Jonas, Per, and Jons, and at least four sisters: Karin, Brita, Stina, and a younger Stina. If Maria Carlsdotter was indeed her mother, then she died shortly after giving birth to Maria.



Sännige, Linderås – Where Maria Jonsdotter was born and grew up



Landskontor record that shows Maria Jonsdotter at Sännige, Linderås in 1757

Transcription:

Ibidem ¼ 1. Jon Jönsson _____ 1 _____ 1
 Milling(år)d son Par _____ 1 _____ 1
 formadh tre 1/2 dott(er). Maja och
 Brita _____ 2 _____ 2
 ½ 1. Jöns Borjesson och h(ustru) _____ 11 _____ 2

Translation:

Sänninge ½ 1. Jon Jönsson _____ 1 _____ 1
 Mellangård son Per _____ 1 _____ 1
 shape (size) three ½ daughters Maja and
 Brita _____ 2 _____ 2
 ½ 1. Jöns Borjesson and wife _____ 11 _____ 2

Maria grew up Sännige Mellangård. She reached adulthood in the 1750s. In 1755, Annika Svensdotter (her stepmother or mother) died in childbirth.¹⁴⁷ Sometime after this, her father Jon was married to a woman named Stina Persdotter.¹⁴⁸ The first record of Maria is a Landskontor record which shows her living at Sännige Mellangård with her family in 1757.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴³ Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:3B (1789-98), page 168 states that Maria was born in Linderås.

According to Maria's death record (Säby Deaths, Vol. C:6 (1804-1821), page 513), she was 75 years old at the time of her death in 1809, indicating she was born around 1734. Although there is a listing for a Maria Jonsdotter who was born on December 9, 1734 at Obergå, Linderås (Linderås Births, Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), page 146), her family is listed at Sännige during this time (Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIC:47 (1734) page: 1247), so that can't have been the same person.

¹⁴⁴ Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:9 (1755), page 180

¹⁴⁵ Maria is listed as Jons Jönsson's wife in Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1695-1737) page: 235

¹⁴⁶ Annika married Jons Jönsson on June 3, 1734 according to Linderås Vol. C:2 (1695-1737), 125 page 241.

¹⁴⁷ Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:9 (1755), page 180

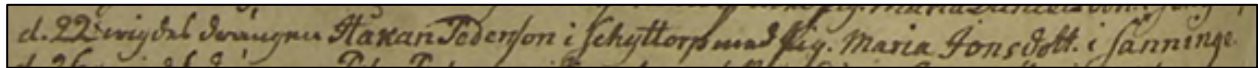
¹⁴⁸ Norra Vedbo häradsrätt, Vol. FII:11 (1777-1779), page 109

¹⁴⁹ Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. EIII:10 (1757), page 145

Håkan and Maria probably met sometime in the late 1750s. Since they lived at neighboring farms, they probably saw each other quite often when they courted. The two probably became engaged sometime in 1757 or 1758. On October 22, 1758, Håkan and Maria were married.¹⁵⁰ They were probably married at Linderås Church, the vicarage at Linderås, or at Maria's family's home at Sänninge. They either were married by Samuel Petri Wiridén, the vicar of Linderås Parish, or the chaplain of Linderås Parish, Benedictus Abrahamus Roswall.



Map showing Sänninge and Sjötorp



Marriage record of Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter - October 22nd, 1758

Transcription:

d. 22 wigdes drängen Håkan Pedersson i Schyttorp med pig. Maria Jonsdotter i Sänninge.

Translation:

October the 22nd married farmhand Håkan Pedersson in Sjötorp with maid Maria Jonsdotter in Sänninge.



What Linderås Church looked like in 1758

Kyrkoherdes and Komministers
Vicars and Chaplains

A *kyrkoherde*, or vicar, was the leader of a church district in Sweden. A church district was comprised of one or two parishes. The vicar typically performed all of the church services for the parishes he lived in, as well as various services for the other parish in his church district. A *komminister* was a chaplain who assisted the vicar with his duties.

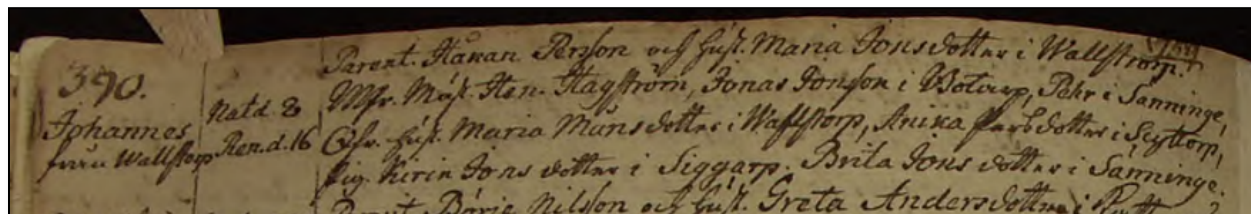
¹⁵⁰ Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1736-1779), page 198

Life at Vallstorp (1758-1769)

After they were married, Håkan and Maria moved to Vallstorp, a farm in central Linderås. Maria gave birth to a son named Johannes on August 8, 1759. Johannes was baptized on August 16th. The witnesses at the baptism were Master Henrik Hagström and his wife Maria Månsdotter in Vallstorp, Jonas Jonsson in Botorp, Pehr in Sänninge, Anika Persdotter in Sjötorp, maid Karin Jonsdotter in Siggarp, and Brita Jonsdotter in Sänninge.¹⁵¹ It's likely that Anika Persdotter was Håkan's sister and that Brita Jonsdotter and Karin Jonsdotter were Maria's sisters.



Vallstorp, Linderås – Where Håkan and Maria's family lived from 1758 to 1769



Birth and baptism record of Johannes Håkansson – August 16th, 1759

Transcription:

390.

Johannes Nat. d. 8
från Wallstorp Ren. d. 16

Parent. Håkan Persson och hustru Maria Jonsdotter i Wallstorp.
Mfv. Mäst. Hen. Hagström, Jonas Jonsson i Botorp, Pehr i Sänninge,
Qfv. hustru Maria Månsdotter i Wallstorp, Anika Persdotter i Scythorp,
pig. Kirin (sic) Jonsdotter i Siggarp, Brita Jonsdotter i Sänninge.

Translation:

390.

Johannes Born the 8th
from Wallstorp Baptized the 16th

Parents Håkan Persson and wife Maria Jonsdotter in Vallstorp.
Male witnesses, the Master Henrik Hagström, Jonas Jonsson in
Botorp, Pehr in Sänninge
Female witnesses, Maria Månsdotter in Vallstorp, Anika Persdotter
in Sjötorp, maid Karin Jonsdotter in Siggarp, Brita Jonsdotter in
Sänninge.

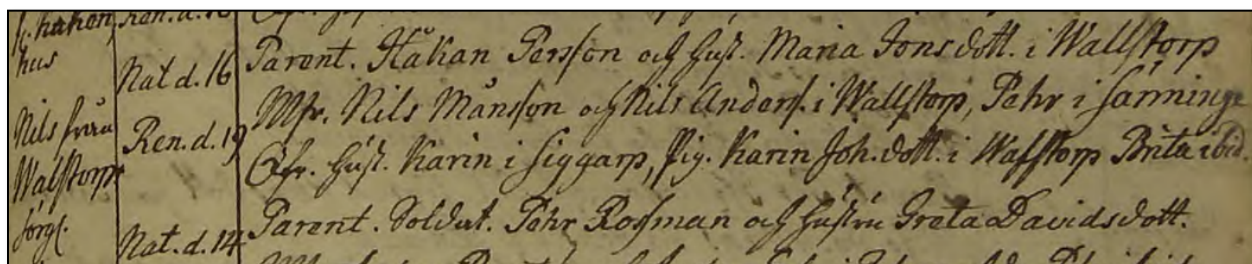
¹⁵¹ Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 390



Old sheds at Vallstorp

In the late 18th century, there were two farms at Vallstorp, Vallstorp Norrgård and Vallstorp Södergård. Vallstorp Södergård, the farm where Håkan and Maria's family resided, was also the residence of a sergeant from the Norra Vedbo Company. During this time, most of the inhabitants of Vallstorp lived at Vallstorp Norrgård. The families of Nils Månsson and Maria Månsdotter¹⁵² and Nils Andersson and Kirstin Svendsdotter¹⁵³ also lived at Vallstorp during the 1760s.

On March 16, 1763, Maria gave birth to a second son named Nils. Nils was baptized three days later. The witnesses at his baptism included Nils Månsson in Vallstorp, Nils Andersson in Vallstorp, Pehr in Sänninge, housewife Karin in Siggarp, Karin Johansdotter in Wasstorp, and Brita in Wasstorp.¹⁵⁴

Birth and baptism record of Nils Håkansson – March 19th, 1763Transcription:

Nils från Wallstorp Sörgd.	Nat. d. 16 Ren. d. 19	Parent. Håkan Persson och hust. Maria Jönsdott. i Wallstorp Mfv. Nils Månsson och Nils Anderss. i Wallstorp, Pehr i Sänninge Qfv. hust. Karin i Siggarp, pig. Karin Joh.dott i Wasstorp, Brita ibid.
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Translation:

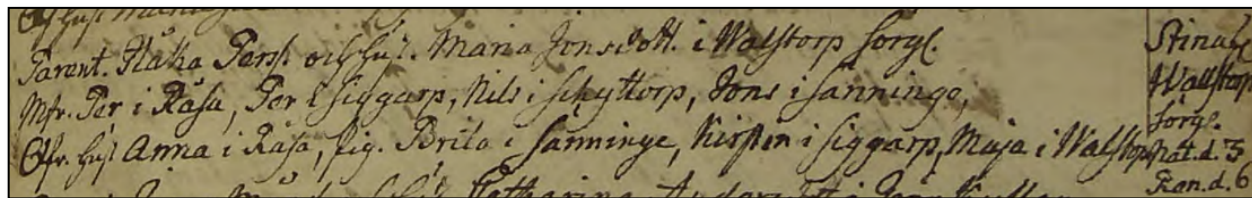
Nils from Wallstorp Sörgd.	Born the 16 th Baptized the 19 th	Parents. Håkan Persson and wife Maria Jönsdotter in Vallstorp. Male witnesses: Nils Månsson and Nils Andersson in Vallstorp, Pehr in Sänninge. Female witnesses housewife Karin in Siggarp, maid Karin Johansdotter in Wasstorp, Brita, of the same place
----------------------------------	--	---

¹⁵² Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 396

¹⁵³ Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 420

¹⁵⁴ Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 401

Håkan and Maria's eldest daughter Stina was born on March 3, 1766. Three days, later, Stina was baptized. The witnesses at the baptism included Per in Råsa, Per in Siggarp, Nils in Sjötorp, Jons in Sänninge, Anna in Råsa, maid Brita in Sänninge, Kirsten in Siggarp, and Maja in Vallstorp.¹⁵⁵



Birth and baptism record of Stina Håkansdotter – March 6th, 1766

Transcription:

<i>Parent. Håka(n) Perss. och hust. Maria Jonsdott. i Walstorp Sörgd.</i>	<i>Stina från</i>
<i>Mfv Per i Råsa, Per i Siggarp, Nils i Schyttorpe, Jons i Sänninge.</i>	<i>Wallstorp</i>
<i>Qfv. hust. Anna i Råsa, pig. Brita i Sänninge, Kirsten i Siggarp, Maja i Walstorp. Sörgd.</i>	<i>Nat. d. 3</i>
	<i>Ren. d. 6</i>

Translation:

<i>Parents Håkan Perss. and wife Maria Jonsdotter in Vallstorp Sördergård..</i>	<i>Stina from</i>
<i>Male witnesses: Per in Råsa, Per in Siggarp, Nils in Sjötorp, Jons in Sänninge.</i>	<i>Wallstorp</i>
<i>Female witnesses: Anna in Råsa, maid Brita in Sänninge, Kirsten in Siggarp,</i>	<i>Sörgdergård</i>
<i>Maja in Vallstorp.</i>	<i>born the 3rd</i>
	<i>baptized the 6th</i>

While they lived at Vallstorp, Håkan and Maria's family attended Linderås Church.

Life in Linderås Parish during 1750-1770

From 1757 to 1775, Samuel Petri Wiridén served as the vicar of Linderås Church. In 1750, Linderås Church was engaged in a legal dispute with the Bogeman family, the wealthiest family in the parish, over the displacement of several banners that hung upon the walls of the church in memory of several of the Bogeman family ancestors. At the end of the trial, it was ordered that the banners be placed back upon the walls. The same year, a ban was placed on brewing liquor in Linderås. This ban was abolished merely a decade later, however. In 1759, Bishop Rhyzelius visited Linderås Church and proposed that the parish build a new church. In 1760, a parochial school was established in Linderås under the direction of Pastor Rosvall. Rosvall was rather unpopular among the parish, as he was considered to be too strict.

Source: Lonnerhölml

¹⁵⁵ Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 417

Life at Älmås (1769-1789)

In 1769, Håkan and Maria's family moved to the farm Älmås in eastern Säby Parish.¹⁵⁶ Håkan worked here as a farmer. There were six households at Älmås when Håkan and Maria lived there, comprised by two farmhouses, three crofts, and one soldier's cottage. Håkan probably owned half of the land at Älmås and lived in a farmhouse with his family. Another farmer named Jöns Persson owned the other half of Älmås and lived there with his wife Cherstin Persdotter and son Jacob.



Älmås, Säby – Where Håkan and Maria lived from 1760 to 1789

Skattebönder – Taxed Farmers

A *skattebönde* (free holder) was a farmer who owned his own land and paid taxes on it. The land owned by a *skattebönde* was called *skatteland*. Although a *skattebönde* owned his farmland, he could lose his ownership of it if he didn't uphold certain responsibilities, such as paying taxes. If the land was ever stripped from a *skattebönde*, it became *kronojord*, or land owned by the Crown.

Skattebönder couldn't have tenants farm their land until the beginning of the 18th century. They also couldn't sell their land to just anyone, but had to first offer their land to a family member. The wealth and social status of a *skattebönde* were usually determined by the size of his lands. Skattebönder were of much higher social status than crofters, but not as prominent as nobility.

There were two crofts that were on Håkan Persson's portion of Älmås, Stugan and Fiskarhemmet. Stugan was resided at by a crofter named Anders Månsson, his wife Britta Larsdotter, and two children, Johannes and Lena. A crofter named Sven Månsson lived at Fiskarhemmet with his wife Annika Johansdotter and daughter Stina. There was also a soldier's cottage at Älmås called Kilenes. By the late 1770s, a poor widow named Lisa Tomasdotter was living at Kilenes with her son Johannes Jonsson. Several farmhands and maids also lived at Älmås.¹⁵⁷

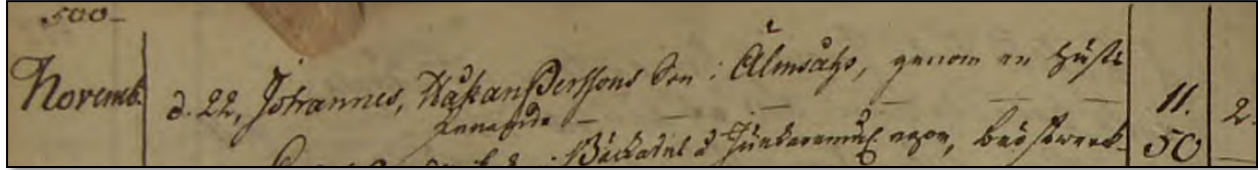
On October 26, 1769, Maria gave birth to Maria, the mother of Anna Stina Johansdotter. Three days later, little Maria was baptized at the home of Magister Gylling. The witnesses were master gardener Lars Måhlberg in Granbo, farmhand Oluf in Granbo, housewife Maja in Kåremålen, and maiden Brita in Älmås.¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁶ Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1769-88), page 163

¹⁵⁷ Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1769-1788), pages 162-163

¹⁵⁸ Säby Births, Vol. C:4 (1760-1763), page 382

Tragedy struck Håkan and Maria's family on November 22, 1770, when their eldest son Johannes was killed by a runaway horse. Johannes was just 11 years old at the time of his death.¹⁵⁹ Johannes was buried in the cemetery of Säby Church.



Death record of Johannes Håkansson – November 22nd, 1770

Transcription:

*Novemb. d. 22, Johannes, Håkan Perssons son i Älmsåhs, genom en häste
skenade 11 2*

Translation:

*November the 22nd, Johannes, Håkan Persson's son in Älmås, (was killed) through a runaway
horse. Age: 11 years and 2 months*

The Death of Johannes Håkansson *

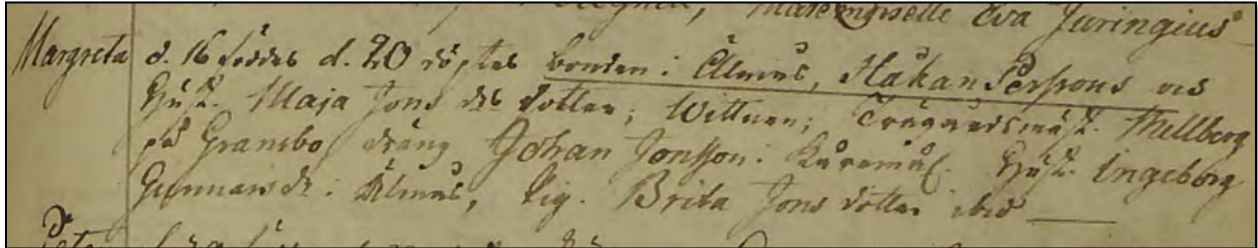
It was an unusually warm November day on Håkan Persson's farm at Älmås. His wife Maria was hanging laundry outside while her young daughters Stina and Maria sat close by, enjoying the sunshine. Meanwhile, their sons Johannes and Nils were playing in the barn. Although the boys knew they were not allowed to open the horses' stall without permission, Johannes knew Father was out in the field working and Mother was busy with her chores and the girls. They would never know, and they would only go in for a minute. Besides, it was an opportunity to show his little brother that he - the much more grown brother - knew how to handle the horses like Father could.

Johannes opened the stall, both boys giddy with excitement over their slyness. He then grabbed a rope from the corner and encircled the big brown horse's neck, pretending to lasso him. The horse became startled from the force of the rope being thrown and reared up, only to come down on young Johannes, crumpling his small body. Nils screamed, frozen and cowering in the corner just feet away from his big brother. Maria heard Nils and ran in frantically, just in time to see her eldest child take his last breath.

* A work of creative fiction by Rhonda Sefarini

¹⁵⁹ Säby Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1760-1783), page 500

On March 16, 1772, a third daughter named Greta was born to Håkan and Maria. Greta was baptized four days later on March 20th. The witnesses at her baptism included Master Gardener Millberg in Gransbo, farmhand Johan Jonsson in Kåremåla, housewife Ingeborg Gunnarsdotter in Älmås, and maid Brita Jonsdotter in Älmås.¹⁶⁰



Birth and baptism record of Greta Håkansdotter – March 20th, 1772

Transcription:

Margareta d. 16 föddes d. 20 döptes bonden i Älmås, Håkan Perssons och hustru Maja Jonsdrs dotter; wittnen Trä(d)gårdsmäst. Millberg i Gransbo, dräng Johan Jonsson i Kåremål(a). Hust. Ingeborg Gunnarsdr i Älmås, pig. Brita Jonsdotter ibid.

Translation:

Margareta the 16th born the 20th baptized, the farmer in Älmås, Håkan Persson's and wife Maja Jonsdotter's daughter; witnesses: Master Gardener Millberg in Gransbo, farmhand Johan Jonsson in Kåremåla. Housewife Ingeborg Gunnarsdotter in Älmås, maid Brita Jonsdotter of the same place

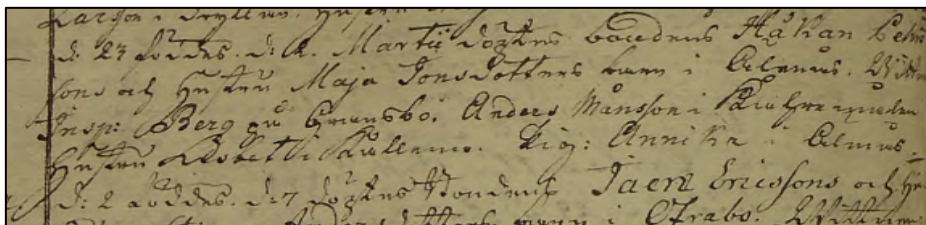
During 1773, Sweden was plagued with a serious famine, leading to the starvation of tens of thousands. Håkan and Maria's family must have struggled to produce enough crops at Älmås to support themselves during this time. By this time, their oldest son Nils was probably helping his father in the fields. It must have been extremely stressful for Håkan and Maria to provide for their four children during this time.

The Famine of 1773

In 1773, Sweden endured one of its last major famines. A series of bad crops in 1772 and 1773 led to serious repercussions for the country's inhabitants. Eastern Norway was also affected, and around 100,000 people died during this famine. Numerous farms throughout Sweden struggled just to produce enough crops to feed their own residents. During this time, it was common for poor children to wander throughout the countryside, requesting food and water from farmers.

¹⁶⁰ Säby Births, Vol. C:4 (1760-1783), page 401

Håkan's mother Kirstin died on January 15, 1775.¹⁶¹ A year later, his father Pehr died on February 22, 1776.¹⁶² The youngest child of Håkan and Maria, another son named Johannes, was born on February 23, 1777 and baptized on March 2nd at Linderås Church. The witnesses at the baptism were Inspector Berg in Gransbo, Anders Månsson in Brunnsmålen, housewife Lisbeth in Källemo, and maid Annika in Älmås.¹⁶³



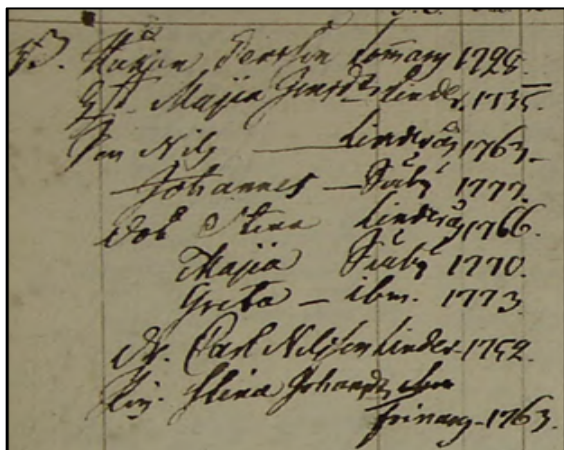
Birth and baptism record of Johannes Håkansson – March 2nd, 1777

Transcription:

*Johannes- d. 23 föddes d. 2 Martii döptes bondens Håkan Pehrs-
sons och hustru Maja Jonsdotters barn i Älmås. Wittnen:
Insp. Berg på Gransbo, Anders Månsson i Brunnsmålen.
hustru Lisbeth i Källemo, pig Annika i Älmås*

Translation:

*Johannes- the 23rd born, the 2nd March baptized, farmer Håkan Persson's
and wife Maja Jonsdotter's child in Älmås. Wittnesses:
Inspector Berg of Gransbo, Anders Månsson in Brunnsmålen.
housewife Lisbeth in Källemo, and maid Annika in Älmås*



Household Examination of Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter's family at Älmås, Säby Parish - 1788

By 1777, Jöns Persson's family, Håkan and Maria's neighbors, left Älmås and another farmer named Per Jönsson took over his lands. Per lived at Älmås with his wife Ingebor and five children: Jöns, Håkan, Johannes, Stina, and Maja. A farmhand and maid usually lived with Håkan and Maria's family at Älmås. On November 25, 1779, Maria's father Jons Jönsson died.¹⁶⁴ In the 1780s, a farmhand named Carl Nilsson and maid named Stina Johansdotter lived with them.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶¹ Linderås Births, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 479

¹⁶² Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1736-1778), page 478

¹⁶³ Säby Births, Vol. C:4 (1760-1783), page 446

¹⁶⁴ Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 702

¹⁶⁵ Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1769-1788), pages 162-163

Iron and Wooden Items that Håkan Persson Owned

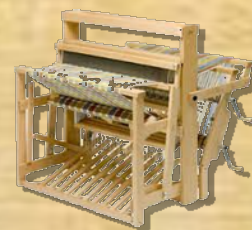
Iron Items

3 cauldrons
 1 frying pan
 3 small old pans
 6 regular axes
 1 cross axe
 1 small axe
 3 hewing axes
 2 slashers
 2 knives
 3 billhooks
 1 trivet
 1 iron bar lever
 1 hammer
 2 pinchers
 2 spades
 1 weed hook
 1 hoe
 1 runner
 1 flayer's osier
 2 plough shares
 8 scythes
 7 sickles
 1 tailor's scissors
 1 pair of shears
 1 cutting knife
 1 hoop knife
 5 augers
 1 brace and 5 bits
 3 saws
 8 old wheel tires



Wooden Items

1 hall-clock
 1 floor loom
 1 cupboard
 1 bed with a cupboard
 1 sofa
 1 table with a bench
 A skottsäng (a larger bed and a smaller bed that fits in it)
 4 chairs
 14 vats
 2 grain boxes
 12 vats with lids
 1 vat with a water staff
 2 tubs
 1 sowing bushel
 6 firkins
 2 pails
 4 troughs
 4 bowls
 1 old half bucket
 3 old beverage barrels
 1 riddle
 1 grain shovel
 1 thresh shovel
 2 grain sieves



Source: Norra Vedbo häradsrätt, Vol. FII:19 (1791-1791), pages 463-469

Clothing that Håkan Persson Owned

3 gray coats	2 pairs of woolen stockings	1 pair of pantalets
1 leather shirt	1 night shirt	1 pair of shoes
2 leather bodices	1 pair of loose sleeves	1 gray old long coat
4 pairs of leather trousers	1 white scarf	1 pair of gloves
1 hat	1 pair of mittens	1 pair of mittens
1 leather cap	1 linen shirt	3 shirts

Source: Norra Vedbo häradsrätt, Vol. FII:19 (1791-1791), pages 463-469

Most of Håkan and Maria's children grew up at Älmås in the 1780s. Their three daughters, Stina, Maja, and Greta, helped Maria with her chores at Älmås and assisted her with raising their younger brother Johannes.

The crofters who lived at Älmås helped Håkan with work in the fields. They probably worked six days a week for him. In return, Håkan was responsible for ensuring that they were adequately paid, fed, and provided for.

	Född		Gift		Ankom
	År och Dag.	Ort.	År	År	Ifrån
Älmås					
B. Håkan Persson	1728	Älmås	1753	1784	hinder äi
H. Maria Jonsd.	1749	hinder äi	1753	1784	ib.
O. Nils	1763	ib.		1784	ib.
O. Johannes	1777	Älmås		1784	ib.
M. Stina	1759	Älmås		1784	ib.
D. Greta	1772	Älmås		1784	ib.

Household Examination of Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter's family at Älmås, Säby Parish 1789

Legostadgor – Contracts between Farmers and Employees

Legostador was the legal relationship between a farmer and his employees. Any time a crofter, farmhand, or maid was hired by a farmer to work for him and live on his farm, a contract was written, regulating the employee's wages and working hours. Farm labor was compensated through food, lodging, clothing, and a small amount of cash.

A contract included conditions such as the following:*

1. Four riksdaler coins payable annually on October 24th.
2. The crofter shall work six days a week year round, for a consideration of 48 skillingar a day. In addition, from April 24th to October 24th, the crofter is approved to keep a maid to help his household with their tasks, who is to be compensated 16 skillingar a day by the crofter.
3. The crofter shall receive sufficient food for his oxen.
4. The crofter shall annually receive two barrels of rye for the fixed price of 15 daler per riksgälds.
5. Six quarts of cranberries are to be annually delivered by the crofter to his employer.
6. The crofter is allowed four free days during the summer.

* Source: Lonnerholm, page76

The different families at Älmås mutually relied upon once another in several aspects of their lives. Whenever a cottage needed to be repaired, a fence needed to be setup, or a new barn needed to be built, the men of Älmås worked together to accomplish those tasks. Likewise, the women of Älmås helped raise each other's children and took care of one another during times of illness.

Communal Life in Old Swedish Villages

“The village was the peasant’s castle. Its raison d’être was mutual assistance. In illness, want, or danger they came to each others’ assistance. Always there was someone in the village who knew how to drive out evil with fire and steel. If a cow fell sick, it was handy to have a neighbor who knew how to cure it. Birth and marriage, death and funerals, all were the common concern of the village council.”

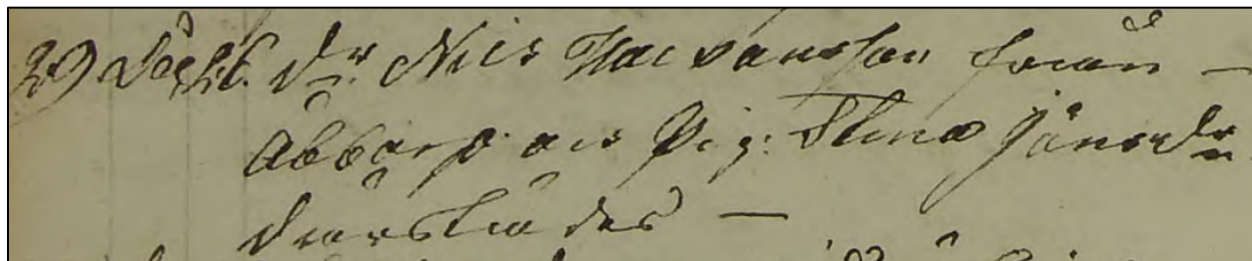
Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People*, page 39



“Inside with Vingåkers people” by Pehr Hilleström

The Fate of Nils Håkansson

By 1792, Nils Håkansson, Håkan and Maja's oldest child to survive into adulthood, was living at the farm Äbbarp. Nils was married to Stina Jönsdotter (b. 1761) on December 26, 1792.¹⁶⁶ In 1793, Nils and Stina moved to Färsbo, another farm in Säby Parish.¹⁶⁷ Here, Nils was a farmhand.



Marriage record of Nils Håkansson and Stina Jönsdotter – December 26th, 1792

Transcription:

29. Dec. 26. dr(äng) Nils Håkansson från
Äbbarp och pig. Stina Jönsd(otte)r
därstädes

Translation:

Entry 29. December 26th Farmand Nils Håkansson from
Äbbarp and Stina Jönsdotter from the same place (were married)

Nils and Stina had three children together: Maja (b. 1793), Stina (b. 1795), and Johannes (b. 1798). Maria Håkansdotter, Nils's sister (and the mother of Anna Stina Johansdotter) was a godmother to Nils's children Stina¹⁶⁸ and Johannes.¹⁶⁹

Children of Nils Håkansson and Stina Jönsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Maja	November 9, 1793	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Stina	November 19, 1795	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Johannes	April 4, 1798	Säby	Unknown	Unknown

Sometime in the 1790s, Nils's family moved to Linderås Parish. In 1800, his family moved to the farm Lafvstad in Adelöv Parish, where they resided at a cottage called Nybygget.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁶ Säby Marriages, Vol. C:5 (1784-1803), page 23

¹⁶⁷ Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:3a (1789-1798), page 186

¹⁶⁸ Säby Births, Vol. C:5 (1784-1803), page 327

¹⁶⁹ Säby Births, Vol. C:5 (1784-1803), page 362

¹⁷⁰ Adelöv Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1806-1809), page 160

Stina Jönsdotter, Nils’s wife, died at Nybygget on September 25, 1810. She was buried in the cemetery of Adelöv Church on September 30th.¹⁷¹

Hemmanets Namn.	Född uti	Hittom ifrån	K.N.	por.	Skl.	märkningar.	1810
Nybygget?	Lind.	Lind.					
Nils Håkansson	57	1800	n	92	Ensoj.	27	6 ab 6 c
Stina Jönsdotter	Säby 3	it.	n	it.			ab ab ab c
Maja	it. 93	Säby	2	n			bc b bc
Stina	95 19	Säby 11	2	n		27	bc ab c
Johannes	98 4	it.	2	n		27	ab

Household Examination of Nils Håkansson’s family at Nybygget, Lavstad, Adelöv Parish - 1810

In 1811, Nils’s family moved to Ulfsbo, another farm in Adelöv Parish.¹⁷² Nils only lived at Ulfsbo for a year. In 1812, he moved to Linderås Parish.¹⁷³ However, no records can be found for Nils in Linderås, and it’s unknown when he died.

Nils Håkansson	Linderås	Lind.	5	2	14		
Johannes	Säby		98	4			
Stina	Säby 19		95	11			

Household Examination of Nils Håkansson’s family at Ulfsbo, Adelöv Parish

Inflyttning/Utflyttning - Moving In/Out Records

Whenever a parishioner moved to a new parish, their arrival was record in the parish church’s *Inflyttning* (Moving In Records), which listed the date they moved to the parish, what parish they moved from, and what farm they moved to. When a parishioner left for another parish, their departure was record in the parish church’s *Utflyttning* (Moving Out Records).

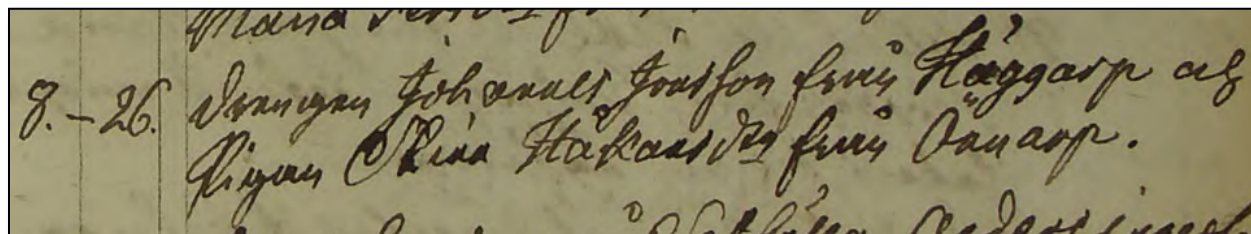
¹⁷¹ Adelöv Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1789-1826), page 653

¹⁷² Adelöv Household Examinations, Vol. AI:5 (1810-1814), page 293

¹⁷³ Adelöv Household Examinations, Vol. AI:5 (1810-1814), page 581

The Fate of Stina Håkansdotter

Stina, Håkan and Maria's eldest daughter, was married to Johannes Jönsson, a farmhand from the farm Häggarp, on August 26, 1791.¹⁷⁴ After Stina and Johannes were married, they moved to Gummelycke, a farm in central Säby Parish.



Marriage record of Johannes Jönsson and Stina Håkansdotter – August 26th, 1791

Transcription:

8-26. Drängen Johannes Jönsson från Häggarp och pigan Stina Håkansdotter från Önnarp.

Translation:

August 26th. (Married) farmhand Johannes Jönsson from Häggarp and maid Stina Håkansdotter from Önnarp.

Children of Johannes Jönsson and Stina Håkansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Johannes (Jonas)	September 14, 1791	Säby	Before 1798	Säby
Håkan	February 2, 1792	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Eva	May 7, 1796	Säby	July 20, 1797	Säby
Johannes	April 23, 1798	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Gustaf	September 1, 1800	Säby	January 16, 1804	Unknown
Maja Stina	October 22, 1802	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Petter	December 28, 1804	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Gustaf	May 2, 1807	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Jonas	October 6, 1811	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown	Unknown	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown	Unknown	Säby	Unknown	Unknown

¹⁷⁴ Säby Marriages, Vol. C:5 (1784-1803), page 16

Gummelycke		
Johannes Jönsson	Linderås	1766
Stina Håkansdotter	do	1766
J. Håkansson		1777
J. Håkansson		1777
J. Maja Stina		1807
J. Petter		1807
J. Gustaf		1807
J. Jonas		1807

Household Examination of Johannes Jönsson and Stina Håkansdotter's family at Gummelycke, Säby Parish -1820

Stina Håkansdotter lived at Gummelycke for the rest of her life. Here, she gave birth to 11 children: Johannes (Jonas), Håkan, Eva, Johannes, Gustaf Maja Stina, Petter, Gustaf, Jonas, and two unknown children. Six of these children died during Stina's lifetime. Johannes Jönsson, Stina's husband, died at Gummelycke on February 18, 1818.¹⁷⁵

In 1824, Stina moved to the farm Siggarp, where she lived for two years.¹⁷⁶ Stina moved to Galtås, a farm in southern Säby, in 1826. In the winter of 1830, Stina fell ill with pneumonia. She succumbed to the disease on February 8, 1830. Nearly two weeks later, Stina was buried in the cemetery of Säby Church on February 21st.¹⁷⁷ Stina was 63 years old at the time of her death.

Stina Håkansdotter	8. 21	Inh. Enka i Galtås. Född i Linderås		
		1766 1/6. Haft 11 barn af hvilka 4 sonar		
		och 1 dotter lefva	Brösthfeber	63 Enka

Death and burial record of Stina Håkansdotter – February 21st, 1830

Transcription:

Stina Håkansdotter. 8/21 Inh. Enka i Galtås. Född i Linderås
 1766 ^{1/6}. Haft 11 barn af hvilka 4 sonens
 och 1 dotter lefva-----Brösthfeber 63 Enka

Translation:

Stina Håkansdotter. (died) 8th (buried) 21st, Poor widow in Galtås. Born in Linderås
 on June 1, 1766. Had 11 children, of which 4 sons
 and 1 daughter survive.-----Pneumonia Age (63 1/3) years Widow

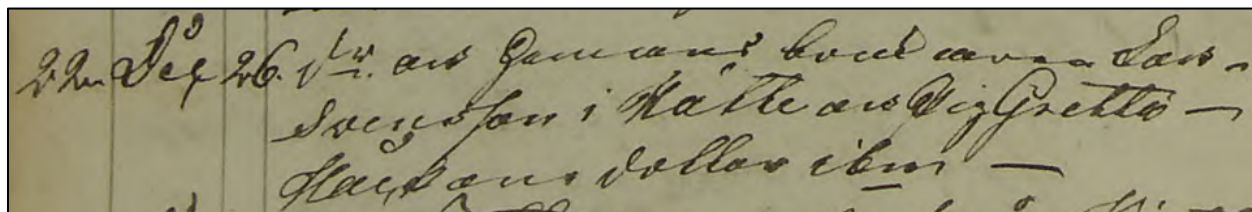
¹⁷⁵ Säby Deaths, Vol. C:6 (1804-1820), page 375

¹⁷⁶ Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:8a (1820-1826), page 69

¹⁷⁷ Säby Deaths, Vol. C:7 (1821-1849), page 659

The Fate of Greta Håkansdotter

Greta, Håkan and Maria's youngest daughter, lived and worked as a maid at Olstorp, a farm in Trehörna Parish, in the early 1790s. On December 26, 1792, Greta was married to Lars Svensson, a tenant farmer from the farm Hätte.¹⁷⁸



Marriage record of Lars Svensson and Greta Håkansdotter – December 26th, 1792

Transcription:

22. Dec. 26. d^r. och hemansbrukaren Lars
Svensson i Hätte och pig. Greta
Håkansdotter ibm

Translation:

Entry 22. Dec. 26, farmhand and tenant farmer Lars
Svensson in Hätte and maid Greta
Håkansdotter of the same place.

Trehörna Parish



Trehörna Church

Trehörna Parish lies in Östergötland, the county to the northeast of Jönköping. The parish's total area is 97.10 square kilometers, of which 92.48 are countryside. The terrain of Trehörna consists of elevated woodlands and there are 30 lakes throughout the parish. In 2000, there were 370 inhabitants living in Trehörna.

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

¹⁷⁸ Säby Marriages, Vol. C:5 (1784-1803), page 25

After Greta married Lars Svensson, she moved into a cottage with him, where the two raised a family.

Children of Lars Svensson and Greta Håkansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Sven	October 3, 1795	Säby	Unknown	Säby
Johannes	November 17, 1797	Säby	Unknown	Säby
Jacob	March 15, 1801	Säby	Unknown	Säby
Anna Greta	January 21, 1804	Säby	Unknown	Säby
Maja Stina	August 7, 1806	Säby	Unknown	Säby
Eva	December 8, 1809	Säby	Unknown	Säby
Gustaf	September 10, 1813	Säby	September 21, 1814	Säby
Gustaf Adolf	April 21, 1817	Säby	Unknown	Säby
Unknown	Unknown	Säby	Unknown	Säby
Unknown	Unknown	Säby	Unknown	Säby

Name	Birth Date
Hätte	
Lars Svensson	17 ²³ / ₁₀ 59
Greta Håkansdotter	17 ⁶ / ₁₁ 79
Sven	17 ³ / ₁₀ 95
Johannes	17 ¹⁴ / ₁₁ 97
Jacob	18 ¹⁵ / ₃ 01
Anna Greta	18 ⁹ / ₁ 04
Maja Stina	18 ¹² / ₈ 06
Eva	18 ⁸ / ₁₂ 09
Gustaf	18 ¹⁰ / ₉ 13

Household Examination of Lars Svensson and Greta Håkansdotter's family at Hätte, Säby Parish (1812-1815)

Greta and Lars had ten children together: Sven, Johannes, Jacob, Anna Greta, Maja Stina, Eva, Gustaf, Gustaf Adolf, and two unknown children. Greta's siblings, Johannes Håkansson and Maria Håkansdotter were the godparents for Johannes, Greta's second oldest child,¹⁷⁹ while her sister Stina Håkansdotter and Stina's husband Johan were the godparents of Anna Greta, Greta's oldest daughter.¹⁸⁰

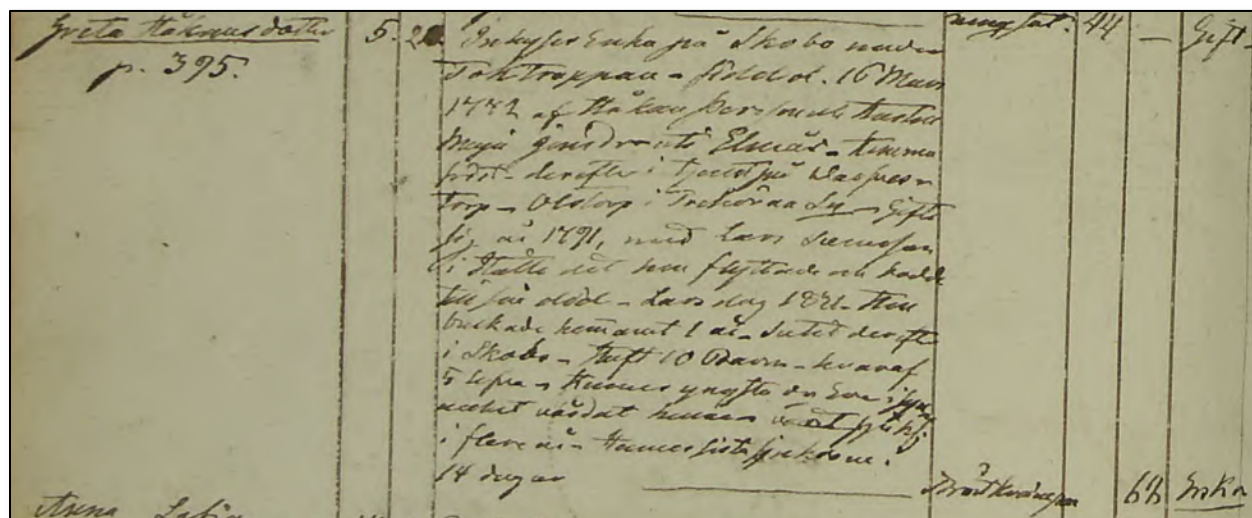
Lars, Greta's husband, died on April 1, 1831.¹⁸¹ After Lars's death, Greta moved to the farm Skobo in Säby. Greta was ill for the last few years of her life. Her youngest son Gustaf Adolf helped take care of her during her latter days. Greta died of chest pains on April 5, 1840. She was buried in the cemetery of Säby Church on April 20th.¹⁸²

¹⁷⁹ Säby Births, Vol. C:5 (1784-1803), page 354

¹⁸⁰ Säby Births, Vol. C:6 (1804-1820), page 5

¹⁸¹ Säby Deaths, Vol. C:7 (1821-1849), page 667

¹⁸² Säby Deaths, Vol. C:7 (1821-1849), page 730

Death and burial record of Greta Håkansdotter – April 20th, 1840Transcription:

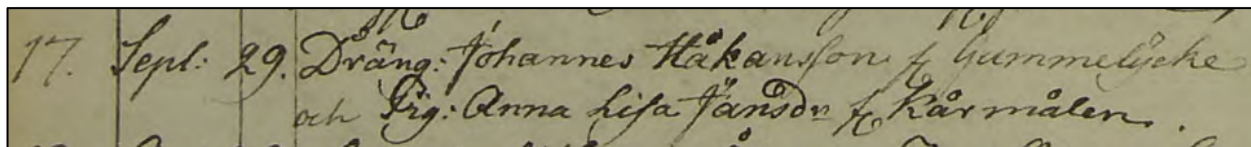
Greta Håkansdotter 5/20 Inhyses Enka på Skobo under
 p. 395 Toketrappan- född d. 16 Mars
 1772 af Håkan Persson och hustru
 Maja Jonsdotter uti Elmås. Timmen
 livet derefter i tjenst på Varves-
 torp, Olstorp i Trehörna Sn. Gifte
 sig år 1791 med Lars Svensson
 i Hätte dit honflyttade och bodde
 till sin döde- Lars dog 1831. Hon
 brukade hemmanet 1 år Sutet derefter
 i Skobo. Haft 10 barn hvaraf
 5 lefva. Hennes yngsta son har i syn nerhet
 vårdat henne varit sjuk
 i flere år. Hennes sista sjukdom
 14 dagar-----Bröstkramper 68 Enka

Translation:

Greta Håkansdotter (died) 5th (buried) 20th Poor widow from Skobo of
 p. 395 Toketrappan- born the 16th of March
 1772 to Håkan Persson and wife
 Maja Jonsdotter of Elmås. For a time thereafter she
 lived in servitude in Varvastorp,
 Olstorp in Trehörna Parish. She was married
 in 1791 to Lars Svensson
 in Hätte, there she lived
 until he died. Lars died in 1831. She
 lived on the farm 1 year. Thereafter she has lived
 in Skobo. She had 10 children of which
 5 survive. She has been ill for many years and
 her youngest son has taken care of her. Her final illness was
 14 days-----Chest pains 68 years old

The Fate of Johannes Håkansson

Johannes, Håkan and Maria's youngest child, married Anna Lisa Jönsdotter, a maid from the farm Kårmålen, on September 29, 1801.¹⁸³



Marriage record of Johannes Håkansson and Anna Lisa Jönsdotter – September 29th, 1801

Transcription:

17. Sept. 29. Dräng. Johannes Håkansson fr(ån) Gummelycke
och Pij. Anna Lisa Jänsdotter fr(ån) Kårmålen

Translation:

17. (married) September 29th Farmhand Johannes Håkansson from Gummelycke
and Maid Anna Lisa Jänsdotter from Kårmålen

After Johannes and Anna Lisa were married, they moved to the farm Smörstorp, located just northeast of Älmås, where Johannes was born. Here, they were crofters and lived in a cottage called Aspan.¹⁸⁴ Johannes and Anna Lisa had 11 children together: Johannes, Anna, Stina Greta, Gustaf, Jacob, Anna Sofia, Eva Lena, Eva, Anders Johan, an unknown son, and an unknown daughter.

Children of Johannes Håkansson and Anna Lisa Jänsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Johannes	August 6, 1803	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Anna	May 27, 1807	Säby	October 7, 1818	Säby
Stina Greta	January 29, 1810	Säby	September 21, 1819	Säby
Gustaf	April 19, 1813	Säby	May 22, 1814	Säby
Jacob	April 19, 1813	Säby	June 16, 1814	Säby
Anna Sophia	July 16, 1815	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Eva Lena	August 7, 1817	Säby	October 19, 1817	Säby
Eva	April 4, 1820	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Anders Johan	June 1, 1823	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown son	Unknown	Säby	Before 1839	Säby
Unknown daughter	Unknown	Säby	Before 1839	Säby

¹⁸³ Säby Marriages, Vol. C:5 (1784-1803), page 41

¹⁸⁴ Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:7b (1816-1820), page 190

3.4. Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter

mm f and mm m

Seven of Johannes's children preceded him in death. In 1814, Johannes's twin sons, Gustaf and Jacob, died within a month of each other shortly after their first birthday. One of his daughters, Eva Lena, died when she was just two months old in 1817. In 1818, Johannes's oldest daughter Anna died at the age of 11. The following year, Stina Greta, his next eldest daughter, died in September at the age of 9. Johannes also had another son and daughter (whose names are unknown) that died in infancy. Johannes Håkansson died from pneumonia on September 12, 1839. He was buried in the cemetery of Säby Church on September 20th.¹⁸⁵

Aspan	
J. Johannes Håkansson	1777 ²⁶
H. Ann Lisa Jonsdotter	1777 ²⁶
J. Johann	1807 ¹⁶
J. Anna	1807 ²¹
J. Anna Greta	1810 ²⁹
J. Gustaf	1814 ¹³
J. Jacob	1814 ¹³
J. Anna Sophia	1815 ⁶

Household Examination of
Johannes Håkansson and
Anna Lisa Jönsdotter's family at
Aspan, Säby Parish (1812-1815)

Johannes Håkansson p. 513	12. 22	Torpare fr. Aspan under Smörstorp. Född d. 26 Febr. 1777 i Älmåsa. Gift 1801 med efterl. Anna Lisa Jonsdotter - haft 11 barn 5 söner 6 dottrar, varaf 2 söner & 2 dottrar lefa	Mättylke 62	Gift.
------------------------------	--------	---	-------------	-------

Death and burial record of Johannes Håkansson – September 22nd, 1839

Transcription:

Johannes Håkansson
p. 513 12/22 Torpare fr. Aspan under Smörstorp. Född d. 26 Feb 1777 i Älmåsa. Gift 1801 med efterl. Anna Lisa Jonsdotter. Haft 11 barn, 5 söner 6 dottrar hvaraf 2 söner och 2 dottrar lefva _____ Bröstfeber. 62 __ Gift.

Translation:

Johannes Håkansson
p. 513 (died) 12th (buried) 22nd Crofter from Aspan under Smörstorp Borden the 26th of February, 1777 in Älmåsa. Married in 1801 to Anna Lisa Jonsdotter. Had 11 children, 5 sons 6 daughters, of which 2 sons and 2 daughters survive _____ Died of pneumonia. 62 years old. Married.

¹⁸⁵ Säby Deaths, Vol. C:7 (1821-1849), page 723

The Final Years of Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter (1789-1809)



Önnarp, Säby – Where Håkan Persson spent his final days

Around 1789, Håkan and Maria's family moved to Önnarp, a farm in northwest Säby Parish.¹⁸⁶ Here, Håkan lived the final days of his life. During this time, there were two cottages at Önnarp, Dagstorp and Hagarp. While Håkan family's lived at Önnarp, a crofter named Jonas Svensson lived at Dagstorp with his wife Catharina Månsdotter, son, Sven, and a widow named Annika Persdotter. A crofter named Anders Andersson lived at Hagarp with his wife Catharina Larsdotter, two children, and a widow named Gunilla Larsdotter.

Crossed Out Names in Household Examinations

It's common within household examinations to find names that are crossed out. This indicates that the person whose name is crossed out was no longer living at the household. There were two reasons for this: either the person died or they moved to another household. To the right of the crossed-out person's name are usually some notes which list the reason why that person was no longer at that household. If an entire family left a household together to move to another farm, then there is usually a big X over that family in the household examinations.

Håkan Persson	1788	Sönnarp	1758
Maria Jonsdotter	1781	Sönnarp	1758
Nils Jon	1762	ib.	—
Grda	1773	almås	—
maia	1771	ib.	—
Johannes	1778	ib.	—

Household Examination of Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter's family at Önnarp, Säby Parish
1789-1798

¹⁸⁶ Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:3B (1789-1798), page 44



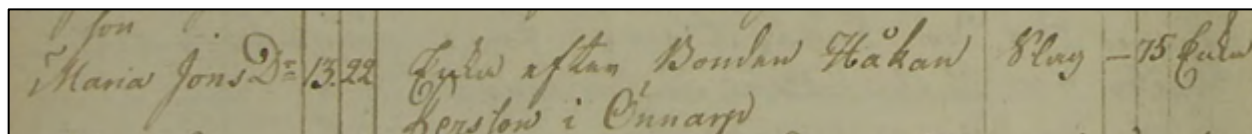
Håkan Persson's family owned several animals at Önnarp, including: a brown mare, a grey stallion, a young foal, a pair of oxen, five cows, a heifer, two bullocks, five rams, seven sheep, and a sow.¹⁸⁷

Håkan had numerous outstanding debts at the time of his death. He owed 18 riksdaler and 2 skilling to Nils Persson in Brickarp, Linderås Parish, 2 riksdaler, 19 skilling, and 8 öre to Master Sergeant Tillander, and 5 riksdaler to Johannes Jonsson of Skafhult.¹⁸⁸

¹⁸⁷ Norra Vedbo häradsrätt, Vol. FII:19 (1791-1791), pages 463-469

¹⁸⁸ *Ibid*

On January 13, 1809, Maria suffered a stroke and died. She was buried in the cemetery of Säby Church on January 22.¹⁹³ She was 75 years old at the time of her death.



Death and burial record of Maria Jonsdotter – January 22nd, 1809

Transcription:

Maria Jonsdr. 13/22 Enka efter Bonden Håkan Persson i Önnarp--- Slag --- 75 enka

Translation:

Maria Jonsdotter (died) 13th (buried) 22nd, widow of Håkan Persson in Önnarp. --- Stroke --- 75 years old, widow



The cemetery of Säby Church – The final resting place of Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter

¹⁹³Säby Deaths, Vol. C:6 (1804-1821), page 513

Trivia on Håkan Persson and Maja Jönsdotter

1. What year was Håkan Persson born?
 - a. 1726
 - b. 1727
 - c. 1728
 - d. 1729

2. What parish was Maria Jonsdotter born in?
 - a. Linderås
 - b. Lommaryd
 - c. Säby
 - d. Trehörna

3. What was the name of the farm that Håkan Persson was a farmhand at when he married Maria Jonsdotter in 1758?
 - a. Sjötorp
 - b. Vallstorp
 - c. Älmås
 - d. Önnarp

4. What was the name of the farm that Maria Jonsdotter was a maid at when she married Håkan Persson in 1758?

5. What was the name of the farm that Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter lived at after they were married?
 - a. Sännige
 - b. Vallstorp
 - c. Älmås
 - d. Önnarp

6. How many children did Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter have together?

7. How did Johannes, the eldest child of Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter die?

8. Which farm did Håkan Persson and Maria Jonsdotter's family live at the longest?

9. What was the name of the farm that Håkan Persson died at?

10. What was the name of the farm that Maria Jonsdotter died at?

Answers: 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. Sännige 5. b. 6. Six 7. He was killed by a runaway horse 8. Älmås 9. Önnarp 10. Gummelycke

Gransport 18. 5.		Gransport 18. 5.	
3 ^{re} gånge 17000	2	1. Ögöforn	1
2 ^{re} gånge 17000	2	1. flätt. eis. l. kväll göforn	1
2 ^{re} Lulla, Luffen	6	1. göforn	2
3 ^{re} Lof gånge	2	Mans kläder	
1. Lof job	8	1. gån kväll	32
1. gån flätt	12	1. Dile - Dile	16
1. gån munn	1	1. D. - D. spänner	8
1. gån lara	1	1. skinn lara	16
2 ^{re} gån d. gån	3	1. skinn Lof flätt	16
1. Lof jinn	1	1. Dile - Dile spänner	8
1. Lof flätt	1	1. gån skinn lara	24
1. Lof	6	1. gån Dile flätt	8
1. Lof munn	1	1. gån D. spänner	8
2 ^{re} gån lilla	4	1. gån D. spänner	1
3 ^{re} gån lilla	8	1. gån	8
4 ^{re} gån lilla	5	1. skinn lara	1
1. skinn lara	1	1. lara skinn	10
1. skinn lara	1	3 ^{re} gån lilla	24
1. skinn lara	1	skinn lara	4
2 ^{re} gån lara	2	1. gån lara eis l. gån	6
3 ^{re} gån lara	3	gån lara flätt	3
1. flätt lara eis 5.	1	1. gån lara flätt	6
flätt lara	1	1. gån lara flätt	1
2 ^{re} gån lara	1	1. gån lara flätt	2
2 ^{re} gån lara flätt	3	1. gån lara	3
1. flätt lara	1	1. gån lara	24
3 ^{re} gån lara flätt	6	Gransport 22. 29. 6	
1. lara	1		
Smittan Ruskas			
1. flätt	2		
Gransport 18. 5.			

3.4.1. Estate Records for Håkan Persson

Grandport 26. 16. 6.		Grandport 26. 16. 6.	
Stenstäder		Diverse Sertar	
1. Lång dyqua omb. m. s. a. 3. p.	30.	1. quant. skinn löv, vis	
1. Dilo ein k. m. s. a. 3. p.	12.	1. Dilo smycka	3.
1. D. 2. omb. m. s. a. 2. p.	14.	3 ^{1/2} quant. gås, 1. Läckan	1.
1. D. 2. omb. m. s. a. 2. p.	10.	3 ^{1/2} quant. skinn	3.
1. Ein dyqua omb. m. s. a. 4. p.	29.	12. 1/2; Ein skattboken	16.
1. Skott dyqua	3.	1. Inn Läckan	1.
1. 1/2 qu. smyck till smyck	16.	12. 1/2; Ein skattboken	1.
1. 1/2 qu. Läckan	4.	1. 1/2 qu. Läckan	3.
1. Dilo - Dilo	4.	2 ^{1/2} qu. Dilo. smyck	4.
1. D. 2. - D. 2.	3.	1. Ein ring	1.
1. D. 2. - D. 2.	3.	1. Guld ring	2.
1. D. 2. - D. 2.	3.	2 ^{1/2} qu. smyck smyck	4.
1. D. 2. - D. 2.	3.	3 ^{1/2} qu. smyck	2.
2 ^{1/2} qu. smyck Läckan	2.	1. Guld ring	3.
2 ^{1/2} qu. Dilo. Dilo	1.	2 ^{1/2} qu. smyck smyck	4.
2 ^{1/2} qu. smyck Läckan	12.	2 ^{1/2} qu. smyck smyck	4.
2 ^{1/2} qu. smyck Läckan	6.	1. smyck smyck	9.
Sinnstäder		1. smyck smyck	1.
1. smyck smyck	10.	1. smyck smyck	4.
1. Dilo - Dilo	10.	Seltar och Sertar	
1. Dilo smyck	6.	1. quant. smyck Läckan	
3 ^{1/2} qu. smyck smyck	6.	1. smyck	4.
1. Dilo smyck	1.	1. quant. smyck smyck	2.
1. 1/2 qu. smyck	2.	1. smyck smyck	
4. 1/2; smyck vis smyck		1. smyck smyck	5.
1. smyck smyck	12.	1. Dilo smyck smyck	3.
		1. smyck smyck	6.
Grandport 26. 16. 6.		Grandport 27. 16. 6.	

Transport 27. 46. 6.		Transport 30. 22.	
Pril Sertor		1. Namme No. 5	
1. smyg sig	16	1. Dilo No. 6	1
1. smyg stoff	8	1. De. No. 7	1
1. smyg	16	1. De. No. 8	1
1. smyg stoff med smyg	8	1. De. No. 9	1
1. koffa	4	1. smyg stoff med smyg	1
1. smyg med for päl	8	1. smyg stoff	1
1. smyg stoff	2	1. Dilo	6
4. smyg stoff	4	1. Namme	1
1. smyg No. 1	8	2. smyg stoff	1
1. Dilo. No. 2	6	1. smyg stoff	2
1. De. No. 3	2	2. smyg stoff	1
1. smyg med smyg No. 4	2	1. smyg stoff	1
1. smyg No. 5	4	2. smyg stoff	16
1. Dilo. No. 6	4	3. smyg stoff	1
1. De. No. 7	2	4. smyg stoff	9
1. De. No. 8	5	2. smyg stoff	1
1. De. No. 9	1	4. smyg stoff	6
1. De. No. 10	2	2. smyg stoff	3
1. De. No. 11	2	2. smyg stoff	6
1. De. No. 12	1	1. smyg stoff	1
1. De. No. 13	1	1. smyg stoff	2
1. De. No. 14	4	1. smyg stoff	4
1. smyg stoff	4	2. smyg stoff	4
1. Dilo	1	3. smyg stoff	4
1. Namme No. 1	1	1. smyg stoff	6
1. Dilo. No. 2	1	1. smyg stoff	3
1. De. No. 3	1	1. smyg stoff	3
1. De. No. 4	1	2. smyg stoff	1
Transport 30. 22.		Transport 31. 10. 2.	

3.4.1. Estate Records for Håkan Persson

Transfer 31. 10. 8		Transfer 31. 10. 8	
Och Håkan Perssons		Summa 38 16 9	
1. Låda smyge	2.	2 ^{da} Håkan	2.
1. gammal kanna	14.	1. vass kull	32
2 ^{da} Dito Hornungvatn	2	5 ^{te} Långgås av 6. p.	1. 32
1. Gylla smyge	4	17 ^{de} Långgås av 6. p.	2. 16
1. Gylla smyge i den fäst.	4.	1. Långgås	32
2 ^{da} Håkan vass kull	16.	Summa 38 16 9	
1. vass järn kull i den fäst.	16	Gälden och Skulden	
2 ^{da} Dito	2	1 ^{ma} Skulden för skifvning	
1. Gylla och	2	på den 4. Novemder	
4. Långgås smyge	4	1791. för den fästade Håkan	
3 ^{da} Långgås	3.	Persson i Håkan Skulden	
4. Skodon kull	2. 6	Persson i Håkan Skulden	
3 ^{da} Långgås kull i den fäst	16	2 ^{da} Skulden för skifvning	
2 ^{da} Dito i den fäst	1	på den 4. Novemder	
2 ^{da} Långgås kull i den fäst	16	1791. för den fästade Håkan	
3 ^{da} Skodon Dito	9	Persson i Håkan Skulden	
Kvittera		3 ^{da} Skulden för skifvning	
1. Håkan Skulden	5 8	på den 4. Novemder	
1. Långgås	8.	1791. för den fästade Håkan	
1. vass kull	2. 16	Persson i Håkan Skulden	
1. vass kull	14 8	2 ^{da} Skulden för skifvning	
1. Dito	3. 16	på den 4. Novemder	
1. Dito	3 8	1791. för den fästade Håkan	
1. Dito	2. 32	Persson i Håkan Skulden	
1. Dito	2. 16	3 ^{da} Skulden för skifvning	
1. Dito	3.	på den 4. Novemder	
1. Långgås	2.	1791. för den fästade Håkan	
Transfer 31. 10. 8		Summa 38 16 9	

Svenskört 37. 31. 3.

5^o. Kart Nils son i Nöby och Lemmarps Teikar
 för vilken wagen wäntas och fodra. ————— 40.

6^o. No rögelnings wägnar och fodra ————— 16

7^o. Ser till Lilla Lilla wägnar Nilsen Persson ————— 32

8^o. Ser till Lilla wägnar som wäntas och fodra ————— 54

Summan skall betalas ————— 142

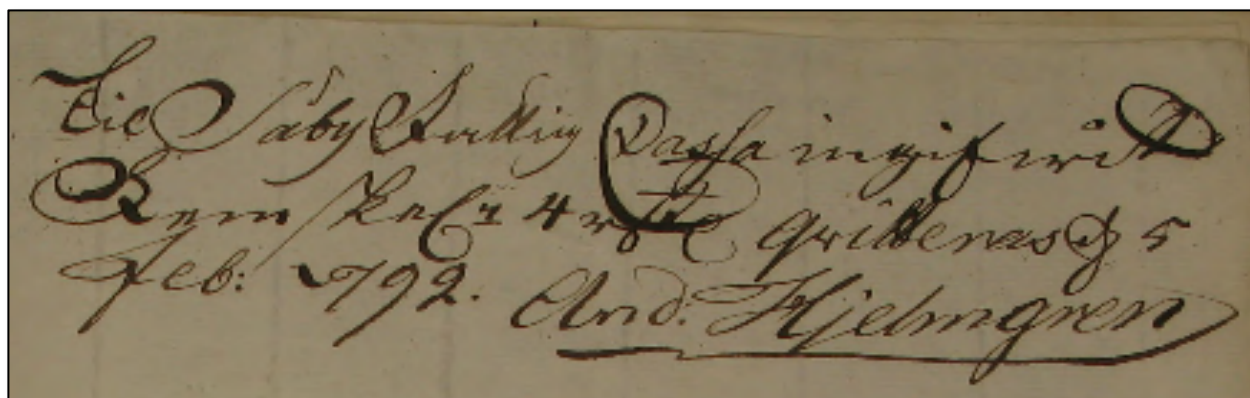
Summa 133. 9.

Det för ännu ej förtärligt förklarad och utbetald
 Lilla wägnar och fodra till Emma Nilsdotter
 Nilsdotter och hennes wägnar och fodra
 betaldt i wägnar och fodra som wäntas och fodra
 förklarad och utbetald den 2. Decembri
 1791. Maja Pers dotter Nils Hallansson
 N. i. D. N. H. S.
 i Lager i Lilla wägnar och fodra. i Lilla wägnar och fodra.

Den till Lilla wägnar och fodra som wäntas och fodra
 wägnar och fodra till Emma Nilsdotter
 ännu ej förtärligt förklarad och utbetald
 förklarad och utbetald den 2. Decembri
 1791. Maja Pers dotter Anders Andersson
 N. i. D. N. A. S.
 i Lager i Lilla wägnar och fodra. i Lager i Lilla wägnar och fodra.

Den wägnar och fodra för den Oringudiga Wagnen Godman
 Johannes och dottern Maja och Grete. Josefina
 Lilla wägnar och fodra som wäntas och fodra
 Nils Persson
 N. P. S.
 från Wagnen i Lilla wägnar och fodra.

3.4.1. Estate Records for Håkan Persson



Transcription:

Ingifwen wid Norra Wedbo Härad
Winterting i Bona den 7 Febr: 1792.

År 1791, den 12 December, Är på sammtel-
lige Arfwingarnes Öfwerens kommo, Laga
Bouppteckning Hållen, På afledne Bonden
Håkan Pehrssons uti Önnarp efterlemnade
Egendom. Hwarwid efter lefwande
Änkan Maja Jonsdotter och des son
drängen Nils Håkansson Egendomen
uppgåfwo. Förrättningen företogs
som föliende:

	Spec.				Spec.		
	RDr	sk	R		RDr	sk	r
Fastigheter och Guld finnes icke.				Transport	14	4	
<u>Silfwer</u>				<u>Teen</u>			
1 Begare om 7¼ lod, a 12 sk	1.	39		gaml(a) flata fat _____	--	8	
1 Dito om 6 lod, a 12 sk	1.	24		<u>Jern Sorter</u>			
1 Dito om 4½ lod, a 12 sk.	1.	6		1 koke Gryta _____	--	32	
<u>Koppar</u>				1 Dito mindre _____	--	32	
Kittel om 18 m(ar)k(e)r, a 6 sk.	2.	12		1 D ^o mindre _____	--	4	
1 Dito om 17 mkr, a 6 sk.	2.	6		1 liten gam(ma)l panna ____	--	1	
1 D ^o om 18 mkr, a 5 sk.4r.	2.			1 brå panna _____	--	3	
1 D ^o om 7 mkr, a 4 sk.	--	28		1 Dito sämmre _____	--	1	
1 D ^o om 5 mkr, a 4 sk.	--	20		1 Gryte lack _____	--	1	
1 gam(ma)l Brännwinspanna om 16 mkr, a 4 sk.	1.	16		1 Tälgyxa _____	--	8	
Brännwinsipor	--	24		1 Dito sämmre _____	--	6	
1 liten Skål _____	--	8		1 D ^o sammre _____	--	3	
2 ^{ne} små gaml(a) kokepannor	--	8		1 Twäryxa _____	--	4	
<u>Mässing</u>				1 handyx _____	--	3	
gam(ma)l Liusstake	--	5		1 huggyx _____	--	4	
				2 ^{ne} Dito a 3 sk. _____	--	6	
				1 D ^o sammre _____	--	2	
Transport	14.	4		Transport	16.	18.	

Transport	16.	18.		Transport	18.	5.	
3 ^{ne} gaml(a) yxor	--	2		1 höfwel	--	1	
2 ^{ne} fällehackar	--	--	6	1 höfwelbänk	--	2	
3 ^{ne} löfhackar	--	2		<u>Mans Kläder</u>			
1 trefot	--	8		1 grå Räck	--	32	
1 hotstång	--	1		1 Dito Dito	--	16	
1 hammar	--	1		1 D ^o D ^o sämre	--	8	
1 hoftång	--	1		1 par skinnbyxor	--	24	
2 ^{ne} spadar	--	3		1 par Dito sämre	--	8	
1 torfjern	--	1		1 par D ^o sämre	--	3	
1 torfhacka	--	--	3	1 par D ^o sämre	--	1	
1 mee	--	1		1 hatt	--	8	
1 Skinnare wega	--	1		1 skinnmyssa	--	1	
2 ^{ne} plogbillar	--	4		1 lärfts skiorta	--	10	
8 st(ycken) liar	--	8		3 ^{ne} st(ycken) blaggarns			
7 st(ycken) handskiäror	--	5		skiortor a 8 sk(illing)	--	24	
1 skraddaresax	--	1		2 ^{ne} par ullstrumpor	--	4	
1 ullsax	--	1		1 nattkappa och 1 par			
1 skiäreknif	--	8		half armor samt			
1 bandknif	--	2		1 wit halsduk	--	3	
2 ^{ne} wre nafwrar	--	2		1 par ullgarnsvantar			6
3 ^{ne} mulnafwrar	--	3		1 par fingerhanskar	--	1	
1 slängnafwer och 5				1 par Snöhålkär	--	2	
små bor	--	1		1 par skor	--	3	
2 ^{ne} huggjern	--	1		1 grå gammal			
2 ^{ne} sågor större och mindre	--	3		kappräck	--	24	
1 sticksåg	--	--	3				
8 st(ycken) gaml(a) julskienor	--	6					
1 mejern	--	1					
<u>Snickare Reskap</u>							
1 Stråke	--	2					
Transport	18.	5	-	Transport	22.	29.	6

3.4.1. Estate Records for Håkan Persson

Transport	22.	29.	6	Transport	26.	32.	6
<u>Sängkläder</u>				<u>Diverse Sorrtter</u>			
1 lång dyna om 10 m(ar)k(e)r a 3 sk	--	30.		1 gamm(a)l skinn frax och			
1 Dito om 4 mkr a 3 sk	--	12.		1 Dito väska	--	3.	
1 Dito om 6 mkr a 2 sk	--	12.		2 ^{ne} gaml(a) hästetäcken	--	1.	
1 Dito om 10 mkr a 1 sk	--	10.		3 ^{ne} stenfat	--	3.	
1 dundyna om 6 mkr a 4 sk	--	24.		12 st(ycken) Trätallrickor	--	1.	6
1 stohl dyna	--	3.		1 stenkruka	--	1.	
1 Rya med ullnäck	--	16.		12 st(ycken) Träskieder	--	1.	
1 klute täcke	--	4.		1 par kardor	--	3.	
1 Dito Dito	--	4.		2 ^{ne} par Dito sämre	--	3.	
1 D ^o D ^o	--	3.		1 linrepa	--	1.	
1 D ^o D ^o	--	4.		1 häckla	--	2.	
1 D ^o D ^o	--	3.		2 ^{ne} lärftswäfskieder	--	4.	
1 D ^o D ^o	--	3.		3 ^{ne} gaml(a) wäfskieder	--	4.	3
2 ^{ne} gaml(a) täcken	--	2.		1 handQwarn	--	3.	
2 ^{ne} st(ycken) Dito Dito	--	1.		2 ^{ne} swinhårsrep	--	4.	
2 ^{ne} Blaggarns täcken	--	12.		1 drickeskanna	--	--	9
2 ^{ne} gaml(a) lakan	--	6.		1 Budelje	--	1.	
<u>Linn Kläder</u>				1 Slipesten	--	4.	
1 Blaggarns duk	--	10		<u>Salar och Selar</u>			
1 Dito Dito	--	10		1 gam(ma)l mans läder-			
1 Dito mindre	--	6.		sadel	--	4.	
1 Dito sämre	--	1.		1 wärcksele med			
1 Sparr lakan		2.		tömm och huwudlaf	--	.5	
4 st(ycken) sämre och bätt-				1 Dito utan tömm	--	3.	
re sädes säckar	--	12.		1 betsel med Tränns	--	--	6
Transport	26.	33.	6	Transport	27.	46.	6

	Transport	27.	16.	6		Transport	30.	22.	--
<u>Trä Sorter</u>					1 ståna N ^o 5		--	1.	
1 vägguhr		--	16.		1 Dito N ^o 6		--	--	3
1 wäfstohl		--	8.		1 D ^o N ^o 7		--	1.	
1 skåp		--	16.		1 D ^o N ^o 8				3
1 sängställe med skåp		--	8.		1 D ^o N ^o 9		--	1.	
1soffa		--	4.		1 wattenså med stång		--	1.	3
1 Bord med försäte		--	8.	6	1 bytteså		--	1.	
1 skottsäng		--	2.		1 Dito		--	--	6
4 styrstolar		--	4.		1 ståna		--	1.	
1 kar N ^o 1		--	8.		2 ^{ne} st(ycken) balljor		--	1.	
1 Dito N ^o 2		--	6.		1 såskiäppa		--	2.	
1 Dito N ^o 3		--	2.		2 ^{ne} små fierdingar		--	1.	
1 brännwinskar N ^o 4		--	2.		1 gräddekiärna		--	1.	
1 kar N ^o 5		--	4.		2 ^{ne} brynebyttor		--	1.	6
1 Dito N ^o 6		--	4.		3 ^{ne} byttor med lack		--	1.	
1 Dito N ^o 7		--	2.		3 ^{ne} stafbyttor		--	--	9
1 Dito N ^o 8		--	5.		2 ^{ne} ämbar		--	1.	
1 Dito N ^o 9		--	1.		4 st(ycken) tråg		--	--	6
1 Dito N ^o 10		--	2.		2 ^{ne} Träskålar		--	--	3
1 Dito N ^o 11		--	2.		2 ^{ne} miölkbunkar		--	--	6
1 Dito N ^o 12		--	1.		1 okront gamm(a)l halfspan		--	1.	
1 Dito N ^o 13		--	1.		1 besman		--	2.	
1 Dito N ^o 14		--	4.		1 matskrin		--	4.	
1 sädeslår		--	4.		3 ^{ne} st(ycken) gami(a) drickes-				
1 – Dito		--	1.		tunnor		--	4.	
1 ståna N ^o 1		--	1.		1 redsel		--	6.	
1 ståna N ^o 2		--	1.		1 dråseskofwel		--	--	3
1 ståna N ^o 3		--	1.		1 kastskofwel		--	--	3
1 ståna N ^o 4		--	1.		2 ^{ne} Grynsåll		--	1.	
	Transport	30.	22.			Transport	31.	10.	3

3.4.1. Estate Records for Håkan Persson

Transport	31.	10.	3	Transport	81.	--.	9
<u>Åke och Kiöre Reskap</u>				1 2 ^{ne} Stutar	2.	--	
1 fälewagn	2	--		1 års kalf	--	32.	
1 gam(ma)l kärria	--	4.		5 st(ycken) baggar a 16 sk	1.	32.	
2 ^{ne} Dito Höwagnar	--	2.		7 st(ycken) Får a 16 sk	2.	16.	
1 Götslewagn	--	4.		1 sugga	--	32.	
1 Höwagn utan Jul	--	4.		Summa	88.	16.	9
2 ^{ne} slädar med skacklor	--	16.		<u>Gäld och Skuld</u>			
1 par jernskodde kiällkar	--	16.		1 ^{mo} . Enligt förskrifning			
2 ^{ne} Oxok	--	2.		af den 4. Nowember			
1 Hästok	--	2.		1791 är afledne Hakan			
4 st(ycken) wedrögar	--	4.		Pehrsson skyldig Nils			
3 ^{ne} harfwar	--	3.		Pehrsson i Brickarp	18.	2.	--
4 Oskodda kiällkar	--	2.	3	2 ^o . Efter nu giord Li-			
3 ^{ne} Arge krokar med				qwid har Fältwä-			
billar	--	16.		bel Tilliander at			
2 ^{ne} Dito utan billar	--	1.		fodra i Contant	2.	19.	8
2 ^{ne} Jernskodde Greppar	--	1.	6	3 ^o . På ehrkiännande			
3 ^{ne} Oskodde Dito	--	--	9	af sammterlig Arf-			
<u>Krettur</u>				wingarne har Johannes			
1 Brunt sto	5.	8.		Jonsson i Skafhult			
1 grå Hingst	8.			at fodra, som beräk-			
1 års fölunge	2.	16.		nas ränta före från			
1 par Oxar	14.	8.		nästl(idne) Olofsmässa	5.	--	--
1 ko	3.	16.		4 ^o . Äfwen erkiänna			
1 Dito	3.	8.		Arfwingarne det			
1 Dito	2.	32.		Afledne Håkan Pers-			
1 Dito	2	16.		son blifwit skyldig			
1 Dito	3.			bonden Swen i			
1 Qwiga	2.			Måltorpet Contant	6.	--	--
Transport	81.	--	9	Transport	31.	21.	8.

	Transport	37.	81.	8
5°. Carl Nilsson i Noby och Lommaryds Socken har utan någon ränta at fodra		--	40.	
6°. Bouppteckningsmannens arfwode		--	16.	
7°. För likkista till afledne Håkan Persson		--	32.	
8°. De fattigas andel som enligt lag af Summan skall betalas		--	5.	4
	Summa	33.	19.	

Det föregående lösöres Persedlar är af oss under-
tecknade redeligen till denna Bouppteckning
uppgifne och oss wetterligen intet wara undan-
dölgdt, wele wi med Ed besanna om så på-
fodras. Betygas af Önnarp den 12. December
1791.

Maja Jonsdotter

Nils Håkansson

M.I.D.

N.H.S.

en högst bedröfwad änka

uti Önnarp

Som tillkallade och närwarande Boupptecknings
män hafwer undertecknade sig instäldt wid före-
gående Bouppteckning

Jonas Andersson

Anders Andersson

I.A.S.

A.A.S.

i Ebbarp, Riiksdagsman

i Hagarp uti Säby Socken

Som närwarande för de Omyndige Barnen Gossen
Johannes och döttrarne Maja och Greta hafwa under-
tecknad warit närwarande,

Nils Persson

N.P.S.

från Brickarp uti Linderås Socken

Til Säby Fattig Cassa ingifwit

Fem Skel(linga)r 4 r(und)st(ycken). Qvitteras d(en) 5

Feb(ruari) 1792, *Anders Hjelmgren*

3.4.1. Estate Records for Håkan Persson

Translation:

Presented to the Norra Vedbo District Court,
at its winter session on February 7th 1792.

On behalf of all heirs-at-law estate
inventory proceedings were held on
December 12, 1791, at
Håkan Persson's home in Önnarp.
The estate was presented by the
surviving widow Maja Jonsdotter and their son,
the farmhand Nils Håkansson.
The proceedings were held
as follows:

	Value				Value		
	RDr	sk	R		RDr	sk	r
Real estate and gold				Brought Forward	14	4	
Are none.				<u>Tin</u>			
<u>Silver</u>				2 old plates _____	--	8	
1 cup, 7¼ lod at 12 sk	1.	39		<u>Iron objects</u>			
1 Ditto, 6 lod at 12 sk	1.	24		1 cauldron _____	--	32	
1 Ditto, 4½ lod at 12 sk	1.	6		1 cauldron, smaller _____	--	32	
<u>Copper</u>				1 cauldron, smaller _____	--	4	
1 stew pan, 18 marker at 6 sk.	2.	12		1 small old pan _____	--	1	
1 Ditto, 17 marker at 6 sk	2.	6		1 frying pan _____	--	3	
1 Ditto, 18 marker at 5 sk 4 r	2.			1 Ditto, not that good _____	--	1	
1 Ditto, 7 marker at 4 sk	--	28		1 small old Pan _____	--	1	
1 Ditto, 5 marker at 4 sk	--	20		1 axe _____	--	8	
1 old liquor pan, 16 marker at 4 sk.	1.	16		1 axe, not that good _____	--	6	
2 liquor pipes _____	--	24		1 axe, not that good _____	--	3	
1 small bowl _____	--	8		1 cross axe _____	--	4	
2 small old pans _____	--	8		1 axe, small _____	--	3	
<u>Brass</u>				1 hewing axe _____	--	4	
1 old candlestick _____	--	5		2 hewing axe at 3 sk _____	--	6	
				1 hewing axe, not that good _____	--	2	
Brought forward:	14.	4		Brought forward:	16.	18.	

Brought forward:	16.	18.		Brought forward:	18.	5.	
3 old axes _____	--	2		1 plane _____	--	1	
2 slashers _____	--	2		2 smaller planes _____	--	1	
2 knives _____	--	--	6	1 carpenter's bench _____	--	2	
3 billhooks _____	--	2		<u>Men's clothes</u>			
1 trivet _____	--	8		1 gray coat _____	--	32	
1 iron-bar lever _____	--	1		1 gray coat _____	--	16	
1 hammer _____	--	1		1 gray coat, not so good _____	--	8	
1 pincers _____	--	1		1 leather shirt _____	--	16	
2 spades _____	--	3		1 leather bodice _____	--	16	
1 weed hook _____	--	1		1 leather bodice, not so good _____	--	8	
1 hoe _____	--	--	3	1 pair of leather trousers _____	--	24	
1 runner _____	--	1		1 pair of the same, not so good _____	--	3	
1 flayer's osier _____	--	1		1 pair of the same, not so good _____	--	1	
2 ploughshares _____	--	4		1 hat _____	--	8	
8 scythes _____	--	8		1 leather cap _____	--	1	
7 sickles _____	--	5		1 linen shirt _____	--	10	
1 tailor's scissors _____	--	1		3 tow shirts _____			
1 pair of Shears _____	--	1		at 8 skilling _____			
1 cutting knife _____	--	8		2 pairs of woolen stockings _____	--	4	
1 hoop shave _____	--	2		1 night shirt, 1 pair _____			
2 augers _____	--	2		of loose sleeves, _____			
3 augers _____	--	3		and white scarf _____	--	3	
1 brace and 5 bits _____	--	1		1 pair of mittens _____			6
2 chisels _____	--	1		1 pair of gloves _____	--	1	
2 saws (large and small) _____	--	3		1 pair of pantalets _____	--	2	
1 saw _____	--	--	3	1 pair of shoes _____	--	3	
8 old wheel tires _____	--	6		1 gray old long coat _____	--	24	
1 runner _____	--	1					
<u>Carpenter's tools</u>							
1 plane _____	--	2					
Brought forward:	18.	5	-	Brought forward:	22.	29.	6

3.4.1. Estate Records for Håkan Persson

Brought Forward:	22.	29.	6	Brought Forward:	26	32.	6
<u>Bedding</u>				<u>Various</u>			
1 long Cushion,10 marker at 3 sk	--	30.		1 old leather sack and			
1 cushion, 4 marker at 3 sk	--	12.		1 leather bag	--	3.	
1 cushion, 6 marker at 2 sk	--	12.		2 old horse cloths	--	1.	
1 cushion, 10 marker at 1 sk	--	10.		3 stone wear plates	--	3.	
1 down cushion, 6 marker at 4 sk	--	24.		12 wooden plates	--	1.	6
1 chair-cushion	--	3.		1 stone wear bowl	--	1.	
1 rya, with wool	--	16.		12 wooden spoons	--	1.	
1 patchwork quilt	--	4.		1 pair of carding-combs	--	3.	
1 patchwork quilt	--	4.		2 of the same, not so good	--	3.	
1 patchwork quilt	--	3.		1 iron comb mounted on a bench ¹⁹⁵	--	1.	
1 patchwork quilt	--	4.		1 heckle	--	2.	
1 patchwork quilt	--	3.		2 weaver's reed for linen fabric	--	4.	
1 patchwork quilt	--	3.		3 old weaver's reed	--	4.	3
2 old quilts	--	2.		1 hand-carved mill	--	3.	
2 old quilts	--	1.		2 ropes made of pig's bristle	--	4.	
2 line quilts	--	12.		1 pot	--	--	9
2 old sheets	--	6.		1 bottle	--	1.	
<u>Linen clothes</u>				1 grindstone	--	4.	
1 linen cloth	--	10		<u>Saddles and Harness</u>			
1 linen cloth	--	10		1 old man leather			
1 linen cloth, smaller	--	6.		saddle	--	4.	
3 towels	--	6.		1 old pack saddle ¹⁹⁶	--	4.	
1 towel, not so good	--	1.		1 working harness			
1 linen cloth, smaller				with rein and halter			
1 curtain		2.		1 harness without rein	--	3.	
4 good and not so good seed				1 bridle with snaffle	--	--	6
sacks	--	12.					
Brought Forward:	26.	33.	6	Brought Forward:	27	46.	6

¹⁹⁵ This was used to separate linseed from stems.

¹⁹⁶ This was used to bring grain to the mill and flour on the way back.

Brought Forward:	27.	16.	6	Brought Forward:	30.	22.	--
<u>Wooden Objects</u>							
1 hall-clock _____	--	16.		1 vat with lid N ^o 5 _____	--	1.	
1 floor loom _____	--	8.		1 vat with lid N ^o 6 _____	--	--	3
1 cupboard _____	--	16.		1 vat with lid N ^o 7 _____	--	1.	
1 one bed with a cupboard _____	--	8.		1 vat with lid N ^o 8 _____			3
1 sofa _____	--	4.		1 vat with lid N ^o 9 _____	--	1.	
1 table with a bench _____	--	8.	6	1 vat for water with a staff _____	--	1.	3
1 "skottsäng" ¹⁹⁸ _____	--	2.		1 vat with a lid ¹⁹⁷ _____	--	1.	
4 chairs _____	--	4.		1 vat with a lid _____	--	--	6
1 vat N ^o 1 _____	--	8.		1 vat with a lid _____	--	1.	
1 vat N ^o 2 _____	--	6.		2 tubs for porridge _____	--	1.	
1 vat N ^o 3 _____	--	2.		1 sowing bushel _____	--	2.	
1 vat N ^o 4 for liquor production _____	--	2.		2 firkins _____	--	1.	
1 vat N ^o 5 _____	--	4.		1 churn _____	--	1.	
1 vat N ^o 6 _____	--	4.		2 firkins ¹⁹⁹ _____	--	1.	6
1 vat N ^o 7 _____	--	2.		3 firkins with lids _____	--	1.	
1 vat N ^o 8 _____	--	5.		3 firkins used when milking _____	--	--	9
1 vat N ^o 9 _____	--	1.		2 pails _____	--	1.	
1 vat N ^o 10 _____	--	2.		4 troughs _____	--	--	6
1 vat N ^o 11 _____	--	2.		2 wooden bowls _____	--	--	3
1 vat N ^o 12 _____	--	1.		2 bowls for storing milk _____	--	--	6
1 vat N ^o 13 _____	--	1.		1 old half bucket _____	--	1.	
1 vat N ^o 14 _____	--	4.		1 steelyard _____	--	2.	
1 grain box _____	--	4.		1 food box _____	--	4.	
1 grain box _____	--	1.		3 old beverage _____			
1 vat with lid N ^o 1 _____	--	1.		barrels _____	--	4.	
1 vat with lid N ^o 2 _____	--	1.		1 riddle _____	--	6.	
1 vat with lid N ^o 3 _____	--	1.		1 grain shovel _____	--	--	3
1 vat with lid N ^o 4 _____	--	1.		1 thresh shovel _____	--	--	3
				2 grain sieves _____	--	1.	
Brought Forward:	30.	22.		Brought Forward:	31.	10.	3

¹⁹⁷ Used for keeping milk and butter.

¹⁹⁸ One larger bed and one smaller bed; the smaller bed can be stored beneath larger one

¹⁹⁹ Used for water when using the wetstone.

3.4.1. Estate Records for Håkan Persson

Brought Forward:	31.	10.	3	Brought Forward:	81.	--.	9
<u>Riding and Driving Tools</u>				2 bullocks _____	2.	--	
1 wagon ²⁰⁰ _____	2	--		1 calf, born earlier this year	--	32.	
1 old wagon _____	--	4.		5 rams at 16 sk	1.	32.	
2 old hey wagons _____	--	2.		7 sheep at 16 sk _____	2.	16.	
1 manure Wagon _____	--	4.		1 sow _____	--	32.	
1 hay wagons without wheels _____	--	4.		Brought Forward:	81.	16.	9
2 sledges with shafts _____	--	16.		<u>The estate's debts</u>			
1 pair of iron – mounted sledge	--	16.		1. Due to a receipt on			
2 yokes for oxen _____	--	2.		November 4 th , 1791			
1 yoke for horse _____	--	2.		the deceased Håkan			
4 heavy sleds for firewood _____	--	4.		Pehrsson owed Nils			
3 harrows _____	--	3.		.Pehrsson in Brickarp _____	18.	2.	--
4 heavy sleds for firewood _____	--	2.	3	2. Owed Master			
3 wooden ploughs with				Sergent Tillander			
shares _____	--	16.		for a bill _____	2.	19.	8
2 ditto without shares _____	--	1.		3. All inheritors			
2 iron mounted pitchforks _____	--	1.	6	accepted that			
3 pitchforks _____	--	--	9	Johannes Jonsson			
<u>Livestock</u>				in Skafhult			
1 brown mare _____	5.	8.		is to receive			
1 grey stallion _____	8.			interest from the			
1 foal, born earlier these year _____	2.	16.		last Olofsmäss ²⁰¹ _____	5.	--	--
1 pair of oxen _____	14.	8.		4. All inheritors			
1 cow _____	3.	16.		accepted that			
1 cow _____	3.	8.		the deceased Håkan			
1 cow _____	2.	32.		Pehrsson owed the			
1 cow _____	2	16.		farmer Swen in			
1 cow _____	3.			Måltorpet in cash _____	6.	--	--
1 heifer _____	2.						
Brought Forward:	81.	--	9	Brought Forward:	31.	21.	8.

²⁰⁰ Used for the transportation of agricultural products.

²⁰¹ July 29th

	Brought Forward:	37.	81.	8
5. Carl Nilsson in Noby and in Lommaryd Parish has a demand on 40 sk without interest _____		--	40.	
6. The executor's fee _____		--	16.	
7. The coffin of Håkan Persson _____		--	32.	
8. The poor's share according to law _____		--	5.	4
	The Grand Total :	33.	19.	

The previous belongings are of us signed, the
estate to the inventory.
Declared and to our knowledge nothing is hidden away
Testified in Önnarp December 12.

Maja Jonsdotter

M.I.D.

A most distressed widow

Nils Håkansson

N.H.S.

in Önnarp

Valued and booked by Jonas Andersson and
Anders Andersson (present executors)

Jonas Andersson

I.A.S.

In Ebbarp, member of the Congress

Anders Andersson

A.A.S.

in Hagarp in Säby Parish

On behalf of the underedged children (the boy
Johannes and daughters Maja and Greta), the
undersigned was present,

Nils Persson

N.P.S.

in Brickarp in Linderås Parish

To Säby Parish's poor's percentage ("social insurance")
was paid today five skilling 4 r(und)st(ycken).
Receipted February 5th, 1792. *Anders Hjelmgren*