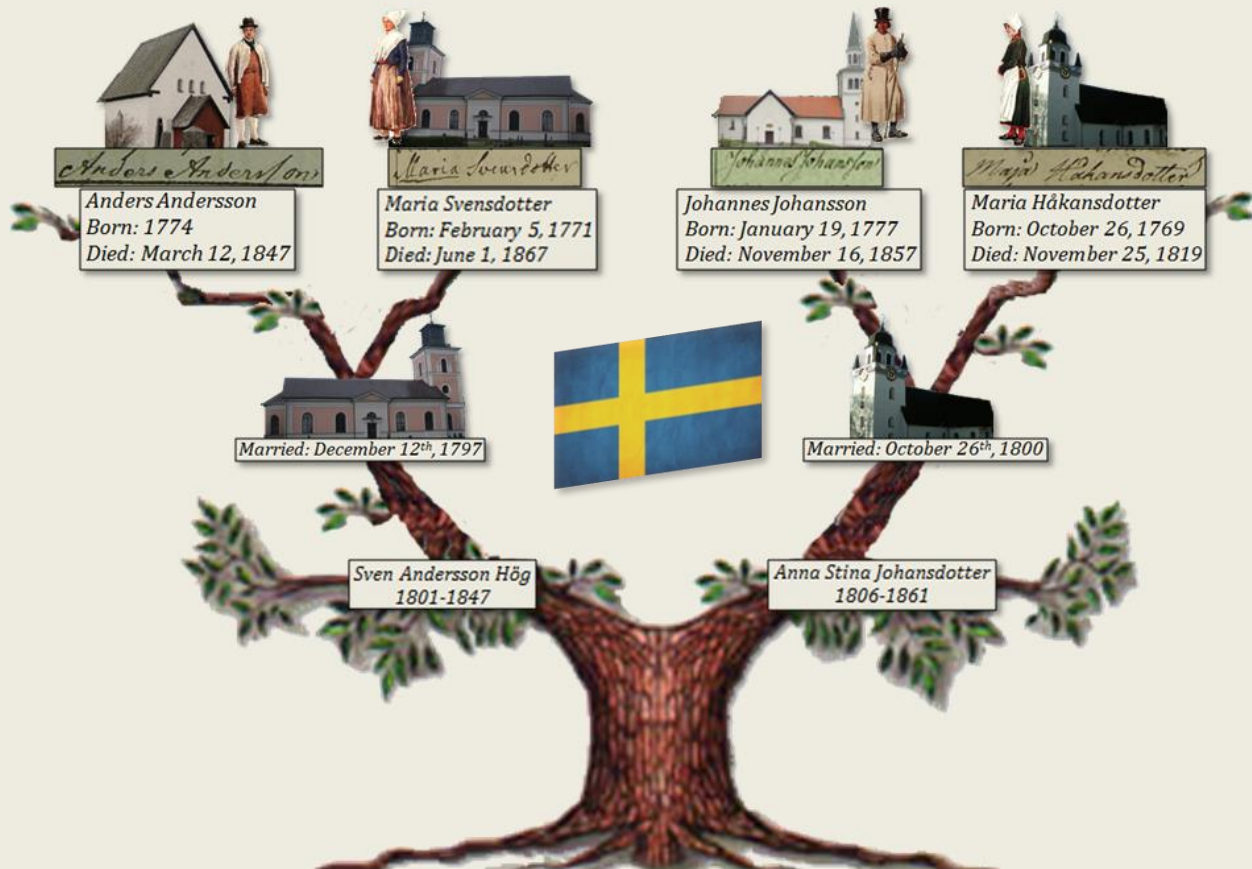


Chapter Two

The Parents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter



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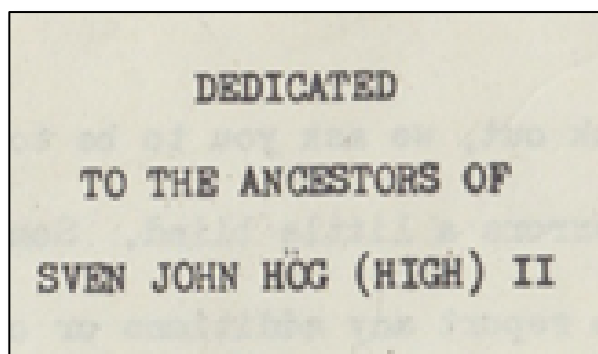


Discovering the Parents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

By Jeffrey High – April 3rd, 2015

The Ancestors of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

For generations, the identities of the ancestors of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter were shrouded in mystery. Although the four children of Sven and Anna Stina may have told their children stories about their grandparents, none of these stories survived. As with the lives of Sven and Anna Stina, the mystery surrounding the identities of their ancestors fueled the curiosity of numerous High family members. In fact, Anna Zuber High, the author of the 1972 High Family book, dedicated the book to the ancestors of Sven Hög.



The 1972 High Family book was dedicated to the ancestors of Sven Hög

Just as it's important for the High family to know about the lives of its patriarch and matriarch, it's also valuable to know about their ancestors. After all, if it weren't for these ancestors, Sven and Anna Stina would have never been born, nor would have any of their High family descendants. A tremendous amount of the components that shaped Sven and Anna Stina's identities stemmed from their ancestors, including the genes they inherited, the perceptions they had of the world, their practical knowledge of farm life, and their deepest values. For example, Sven may have inherited his father's nose, while Anna Stina may have inherited her mother's eyes. Likewise, Sven and Anna Stina probably learned a great deal from their parents, such as how to plow in the fields and how to sew. The strong Christian values of Sven and Anna Stina also probably stemmed from their parents' upbringing.

The genetic makeup, culture, and values that Sven and Anna Stina inherited from their ancestors had been passed down from generation to generation for centuries. Just as Sven and Anna Stina's lives were largely influenced by their parents, their parents' lives were profoundly shaped by their own parents, who were likewise influenced by their own parents, and so on. By learning about the ancestors of Sven and Anna Stina, we can see the threads that form the rich tapestry of the High family's Swedish heritage.

Discovering Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter

On October 6, 2006, the mystery of the identities of Sven Hög's and Anna Stina Johansdotter's parents was finally solved when Christer Cronquist, the research I had hired, sent me a packet which included information about Sven and Anna Stina, their parents, and grandparents. After reading through the file on Sven and Anna Stina, I looked at the packet on Sven's parents, Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter. I was surprised that Sven's father's name was Anders Andersson. At this time, I didn't know about the Swedish patronymic custom in which people's surnames derived from the first name of their fathers. Because the 1972 High Family book claimed that Sven's full name was Sven John Hög II, I assumed that his father's name was Sven as well. I soon discovered that because of the Swedish patronymic custom, the surname of each generation varied, depending on what the first name of their fathers were.

I learned several things from the file Christer sent me on Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter, including:

- Anders was born in in 1774 and Maria was born in 1771.
- Anders and Maria had five children: Anna, Sven, Johannes, Anders Jr., and Maja Lena.
- Anders and Maria's family were very poor. They lived as crofters, a type of sharecropper that worked for a farmer.

Chapter One: The Old Country (1726-1861)

**Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter
(Sven Hög's Parents)**

Name	Anders Andersson	Name	Maria (Maja) Svensdotter
Born	January 6, 1774	Born	February 3, 1771
Place	Norra Solberga	Place	Barkeryd
Died	May 23, 1844	Died	August 3, 1849
Place	Norra Solberga	Place	Norra Solberga
Occupation	Teascholder		

Children

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Anna	July 9, 1799	Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	January 26, 1801	Solberga	January 5, 1847	Lindesås
Johannes	February 6, 1802	Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Anders	January 21, 1809	Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Maja Lena	July 7, 1818	Solberga	Unknown	Unknown

Anders Andersson, Sven Hög's father, was born on January 6, 1774 in Bmhult, Nilstorp. He was the illegitimate son of Maja Jonasdatter. While the identity of his biological father is unknown, it is likely that it was Anders Joensson. He was baptized on January 28 in the Solberga parish. At Anders's baptism, Maja admitted Anders Joensson to be Anders's father. Very little is known of Anders's childhood, including how many siblings he had. It is good possibility, however, that he would have had a few half-brothers and sisters. Most likely, his parents moved out of the Solberga parish when he was very young.

Record of Anders Andersson's birth - December 6th, 1774

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I would later discover that some of the information I received on Anders and Maria was incorrect, including:

- Anders Andersson was the illegitimate son of Anders Jaensson and Maja Jonasdatter.
- Anders died on May 23, 1844 in Norra Solberga Parish.
- Maria Svensdotter died in in Norra Solberga Parish on January 3, 1847.

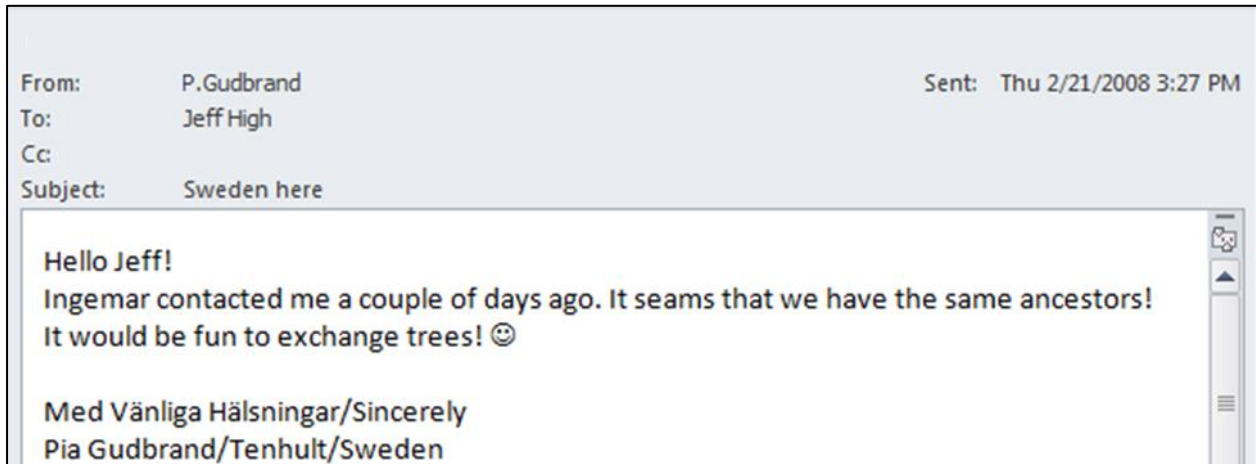
Using the information I received from Christer, I wrote a four page file on Anders and Maria, which was included in The High Family (1726-2006) and The High Family (1726-2007) books that I wrote.

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

Timeline of Research on Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter

October 6, 2006	I receive a packet on Anders and Maria, containing information on their dates of birth, death, and marriage, who their parents were, the places they lived, and when all 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.
January 6, 2008	I receive information on the fate of Anders and Maria's eldest daughter Anna, as well as some information on Anders Jr, their youngest son who took the surname "Borg."
February 21, 2008	Pia Gudbrand Lindgren, a third-great-granddaughter of Anders Borg, emails me, marking the first known contact between the High family and their Swedish relatives in generations. From Pia, I learn that the death information for Anders and Maria I had was incorrect.
October 28, 2008	I receive information on the fate of Johannes, Anders and Maria's third oldest child, who took the surname "Grip."
May, 2011	I acquire images of almost all of the records related to Anders and Maria.
May 16, 2011	I receive information on the fate of Maja Lena, Anders and Maria's youngest daughter.
June 17, 2011	I visit several of the places where Anders and Maria lived in Sweden.
August 14, 2012	I discover that the information I had on Anders's birth and parents was wrong.
August 31, 2012	I discover the true identity of Anders Andersson's parents.
July 27, 2013	Pia emails me, notifying me that she discovered the final fate of Anders Borg.

One of the greatest milestones in my research occurred on February 21, 2008, when I came in contact with one of my Swedish fifth cousins, Pia Gudbrand Lindgren, marking the first time the High family had contact with their Swedish relatives in nearly a century. I was introduced to Pia through another Swedish researcher named Ingemar Henrickson. Soon after I had Ingemar research what happened to Sven Hög’s siblings, he discovered that Pia, one of his other clients, was also a descendant of Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter. Pia is a 3rd great-granddaughter of Anders Borg, Anders and Maria’s fourth eldest child. Ingemar contacted Pia about this, and shortly afterwards I received the following email from Pia:



The first email I received from my Swedish fifth cousin, Pia Gudbrand Lindgren – February 21, 2008

After Pia and I exchanged information we had on Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter, I noticed a few discrepancies in the data we had on them. For example, according to the information Pia had, Anders and Maria moved to Flisby Parish in 1824, where they lived for the remainder of their lives. Pia also had different death dates for the two. I eventually discovered that Pia’s information was correct, while the information I had was erroneous.

In June of 2011, I had the experience of a lifetime when I traveled to Sweden to visit the places my ancestors lived. On June 17th, I met Pia after corresponding with her for three years. On that same day, two friendly historians from Norra Solberga Parish, Anita and Yngve Anarp, showed Pia and myself several of the places where Anders and Maria lived in Norra Solberga and Flisby Parishes.



Myself and Pia at Nilstorp, the farm we thought Anders Andersson was born - June 17, 2011

2.0. Discovering the Parents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

The most surprising discovery I made about Anders and Maria occurred in August of 2012, when I discovered that Anders was not the illegitimate son of Anders Jaensson and Maja Jonasdatter, but the legitimate son of Anders Isaacson and Annika Larsdotter.

Discovering Anders Andersson's True Parents

Although all of the household examinations Anders Andersson is listed on state that he was born in Norra Solberga Parish in 1774, none of them ever mention his specific birth date. Since only one Anders Andersson was listed as being born in 1774 in Norra Solberga's list of births and christenings, every researcher I had worked with assumed that this Anders Andersson was the same person as my fourth-great-grandfather. In August of 2012, I made a fluke discovery when I found that the illegitimate son of Anders Jaensson and Maja Jonasdatter died only two months after he was born, so he could not have been my ancestor. At first, I was distraught by this discovery, realizing that I now had no idea who Anders Andersson's parents were.

Fortunately, I was able to find a clue that eventually led me to discovering who Anders's parents really were. On the birth record of Johannes, Anders and Maria's third eldest child, one of the witnesses at the baptism was listed as Stina Andersdotter in Grimsberg. Since the Swedish patronymic practice informed me that Stina's father was named Anders, the same name as Anders Andersson's father, I wondered if the two were siblings. After all, parents often had their siblings be the godparents of their children. I followed this clue by checking the household examinations for Grimsberg, which stated that Stina Andersdotter was born in 1783 at a croft called Svenstorp in Norra Solberga. Next, I found the birth record for Stina, which listed her parents as Anders Isaacson and Annika Larsdotter. Then, I checked the household examinations for Svenstorp in 1784. To my excitement, one of their children was listed as Anders, who was ten years old at the time, showing that he would have been born in 1774, the same year my fourth-great-grandfather was born!

Upon conducting research on the family of Anders Isaacson and Annika Larsdotter, I found more evidence which confirmed that Anders and Annika were Anders Andersson's parents. For example, records showed that Anders Isaacson had lived at Havsvik and Stumperyd, two of the places where Anders Andersson had lived, that Isaac Andersson, Ander Andersson's brother lived at Slåthult, the farm where Anders and Maria met, and Stina, Anders's sister, lived at Gullarp, the farm in Flisby Parish where Anders and Maria spent their final days. After finding all of this evidence, I had no doubt in my mind that Anders Isaacson and Annika Larsdotter were the parents of Anders Andersson.

The last piece of the puzzle of Anders and Maria's family came on July 27, 2013, when Pia emailed me that she had discovered the fate of Anders Borg, Anders and Maria's fourth eldest child.

Discovering Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter

After reading through the file I was sent on Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter, I looked through the file on Anna Stina Johansdotter’s parents, Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter. As with the name of Anders Andersson, Sven Hög’s father, I was a little surprised to learn that Johannes’s surname was “Johansson,” Since I didn’t know about the Swedish patronymic custom at the time and the 1972 High Family book stated that Anna Stina’s last name was “Kilstenia,” I assumed that her father had the same surname. I learned a number of things from the packet I received on Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter, such as:

- Johannes was born in Marbäck Parish in 1777 and Maria was born in Säby Parish in 1769. The two were married in Säby Parish in 1800.
- For most of his adult life, Johannes was a tenant farmer who lived at several different farms.
- Johannes was married three times. After Maria died in 1819, Johannes was married to a woman named Stina Johansdotter. After Stina’s death in 1839, Johannes was married to a woman named Catharina Johansdotter.
- In his final years, Johannes was a farmer at Kapela Ravelsgård, the same farm where Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter lived.

Chapter One: The Old Country (1726-1861)

**Johannes Johansson and Maria (Maja) Håkansdotter
(Anna Johansdotter's Parents)**

Name	Johannes Johansson	Name	Maria (Maja) Håkansdotter
Born	January 12, 1777	Born	October 26, 1769
Place	Lindås	Place	Säby
Died	November 12, 1857	Died	November 26, 1819
Place	Kapela Ravelsgård, Lindås	Place	Holmen Södergård, Lindås
	Farmer		

Children of Johannes and Maria Håkansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Gustaf	May 15, 1808	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Johannes	March 28, 1808	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Anna Stina	October 20, 1808	Säby	February 27, 1861	Lindås
Gustaf	September 1, 1811	Torpa	Unknown	Unknown
Fredrik	September 1, 1811	Torpa	Unknown	Unknown
Maria, (Maja)	February 28, 1821	Lindås	Unknown	Unknown

Children of Johannes and Stina Johansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Fredrik	February 18, 1828	Lindås	May 2 1868	Lindås

Children of Johannes and Katrina Johansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Johanna	February 25, 1821	Lindås	Unknown	Unknown
Hedra	August 1, 1826	Lindås	1855	Unknown
Matilda Sofia	March 31, 1821	Lindås	Nov 28 1821	Lindås

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Using the information I received from Christer, I wrote a four-page file on Johannes and Maria, which was included in The High Family (1726-2006) and The High Family (1726-2007) books that I wrote. The file I wrote on them did contain one error, however; the mother of Maja, Johannes’s seventh oldest child, wasn’t Maria Håkansdotter, but Stina Johansdotter, Johannes’s second wife.

There was also a lot of information that I didn’t know about Johannes and Maria at the time, such as the fact that their oldest child was a girl named Eva who died in infancy. I also didn’t know about a few of the farms that Johannes lived at, nor did I know anything about the fates of Johannes’s children that survived infancy, outside of Anna Stina.

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

2.0. Discovering the Parents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Over the course of the next eight years, my research on Johannes and Maria continued, and I uncovered a tremendous amount of additional information on the two.

Timeline of Research on Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter	
October 6, 2006	I receive a packet on Johannes and Maria, containing information on their dates of birth, death, and marriage, who their parents were, where 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.
May, 2011	I acquire images of most of the birth, marriage, death, and household examination records related to Johannes and Maria.
June 18-19, 2011	I visit several of the places where Johannes and Maria lived in Sweden.
June 19, 2011	I meet the family of Gunilla Anderson, a great-great-granddaughter of Johannes and Maria. In meeting them, I learn about Johannes Johansson Jr, Gunilla's great-grandfather, who lived at Hyckle, Säby, the same farm where Gunilla's family lives.
May 25, 2012	I find out the fates of three of Johannes's children: Gustaf, Maja, and Hedvig.
November 6, 2014	I find out the fates of Johannes's daughter, Johanna.
January 1, 2015	I acquire images of the estate records for Johannes Johansson and his daughter, Hedvig.
January 6, 2015	I learn that some of Johannes and Maria's grandchildren ended up immigrating to America and that several of them settled in Nicollet County, Minnesota, and took the surname "Tanquist."

After a few year hiatus of researching Johannes and Maria, my research on them resumed in May of 2011. The following month, I traveled to Sweden to visit the places my ancestors lived. On June 18th, I visited the places in Marbäck Parish where Johannes grew up.

The following day, my father, his wife, and myself met up with four historians of Linderås and Säby Parishes: Gerd and Lasse Karlsson, Irene Nordell, and Weimer Sjösteat, who showed us several of the places associated with Johannes and Maria, such as Linderås Church, Säby Church, and Kapela Ravelsgård.

These four historians also had a special surprise for us; they knew another descent of Johannes and Maria, Gunilla Anderson. Gunilla is a great-granddaughter of Johannes Johansson Jr, Johannes and Maria's oldest son, and lived at Hyckle, Säby, the same farm where Johannes Johansson Jr lived. We also met some of Gunilla's family, such as her husband, Lars, one of her children, Leif, and two of her grandchildren, Arvid and Ebba.



Yvonne Compart, Roger High, Jeff High, Gunilla Andersson, Arvid Andersson, Leif Andersson, and Ebba Andersson at Hyckle, Säby Parish – June 19th, 2011

After my trip to Sweden, I continued to discover more about Johannes and Maria, such as information about the different farms they lived at, who their neighbors were, and the fates of four of their children who survived infancy: Gustaf, Maja, Johanna, and Hedvig.

In early 2015, I received the final piece of information I would learn about Johannes Johansson and his family. Magnus Tonquist, a researcher who I had worked with for a few years, found, transcribed, and translated the estate records of Johannes Johansson for me, as well as the estate records of Hedda, his second youngest child. Rhonda Serafini, another researcher I had worked with for several years, also helped me uncover the fates of several of Johannes's grandchildren who immigrated to America in the 19th century, five of whom settled in Nicollet County, the same county where the four High family pioneers settled.

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

The lives of the parents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter were completely immersed in the agrarian culture of early 19th century Sweden. The various idiosyncrasies of their daily lives, such as their occupations, daily routines, relationships with their friends and neighbors, and even their choice of spouse were largely determined out of agricultural necessity. As Sweden's population continued to rise and the land available to farm became more and more fragmented, the generation of Sven and Anna Stina's parents lived within the confines of rural Swedish life in the midst of diminishing opportunities.



This painting by Kilian Zoll gives a glimpse of the pastoral, agricultural culture that the parents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter lived in

As someone who worked as a farmhand and tenant farmer at eleven different farms before he actually owned his own land, Anna Stina's father Johannes Johansson knew firsthand the difficulty of establishing a stable life during this period. Even after he owned land at Kapela Ravelsgård, Johannes was constantly at the mercy of the weather and pressured by the need to produce enough crops to support his family.

As crofters, the parents of Sven Hög, Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter, had even less economic stability. For all of their working lives, Anders and Maria worked in servitude for different farmers who provided them with only the most basic of necessities to support themselves. Once Anders Andersson became ill, he was no longer able to provide for his family. Thereafter, his family lived in a backstuga, or poor cottage, where they were supported by the parish community.



As crofters, Anders and Maria lived in a small cottage, similar to this 18th century croft in Norra Solberga

The lives of the parents of Sven and Anna Stina reveal the difficult, meager, and unstable conditions that the vast majority of Sweden's rural populous endured during the early 19th century. By examining their lives, we see a microcosm of old, rural Swedish society, and start to understand why their grandchildren left Sweden for a more abundant life in the New World.

Writing about Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter

Chapter Two: The Parents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter


Name	Anders Andersson	Name	Maria (Maja) Svensdotter
Born	1774	Born	February 5, 1774
Parish	Norra Solberga	Parish	Barkeryd
Died	March 17, 1847	Died	June 1, 1867
Parish	Risby	Parish	Risby
Occupation	Farmhand/Crofter	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Anna	July 4, 1799	Norra Solberga	February 7, 1869	Norra Solberga
Sven	January 29, 1801	Norra Solberga	January 2, 1847	Linderås
Johannes	August 6, 1805	Norra Solberga	December 1, 1869	Sora Åby
Anders	January 21, 1808	Norra Solberga	September 10, 1868	Adolf Fræderick
Maja Lena	July 7, 1812	Norra Solberga	February 15, 1877	Linderås

Early Years (1771-1797)

Anders Andersson, Sven Hög's father, was born sometime in 1774 at Svensborg, a soldier'scroft in the southern part of Buekåult, a farm in western Norra Solberga Parish.¹ His parents were Anders Isacson and Annika Larsdotter. Anders had an older brother, Isaac Andersson, and two young sisters, Maja Andersdotter and Stina Andersdotter. Anders and his family lived together at Svensborg until 1788. For most of his life, Anders attended Norra Solberga Church. When he was a boy, Magnus Carlström served as the chaplain at the church, and probably played a part in any type of education Anders Andersson received.



Svensborg - Where Anders Andersson was born in 1774 and spent the earliest years of his life.

Since his parents were crofters, Anders had a very meagre childhood. Svensborg only had one room, which Anders's family of six was crowded within. Anders received little formal education and he probably didn't even know when his birthday was.²

¹ Norra Solberga Household Examination, Vol. 021 (1783-1784), page 12
² Although 1774 is the documented year, records indicate that he was born a few days later.

The first page in the file on Anders and Maria

Although the file that I wrote on Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter isn't even half the length of the massive file I wrote on Sven and Anna Stina, it still gives a very detailed and descriptive look at what their lives were like. This 39-page file was instrumental for me in developing the diverse writing format I have incorporated through this book, as it was the file that I used to experiment with the different types of writing blocks I had devised. I wrote the first draft for this file in the summer of 2011. In the fall of 2012, after I had made several significant updates to my writing format, I updated this file, incorporating examples of most of the new writing blocks I had designed.

This file contains images of several records associated with Anders and Maria, including:

- Maria's birth and baptism record.
- The marriage record of Anders and Maria.
- 10 household examination records related to Anders and Maria.
- The birth and baptism records of four of their five children.
- Records on the fates of Anders and Maria's children.
- The death and burial records for Anders and Maria.

Pictures of almost all of the farms that Anders and Maria lived are in this file, most of which were taken by me during my trip to Sweden in 2011 or were provided to me by Norra Solberga Parish's Historical Society.

The contextual blocks in this file describe a number of topics relevant to Anders and Maria, such as the crofting system and *backstugor* (cottages for poor people). This file also includes two short stories, "The Tragedy at Hallebo in 1788" that I wrote and "St. Lucia's Eva at Stumperyd" by Rhonda Serafini. It also contains an amusing story about one of the grandsons of Anders and Maria, who practiced unlicensed dentistry and bloodletting, which ultimately led to the early demise of one of his clients.

Writing About Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter

The 54-page file that I wrote on Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter is significantly longer than the file on Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter for a few reasons:

1. Johannes had over twice as many children as Anders and Maria.
2. Johannes's family lived at several more farms than Anders and Maria's family.
3. Johannes was married three times.

This file, which is the third longest file in this chronicle of family history, was written over the course of the Fall of 2014, and gives the reader a good idea of what tenant farming was like in 19th century Sweden.

Chapter Two: The Parents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

Johannes Johansson and Maria (Maja) Håkansdotter

Johannes Johansson		Maria (Maja) Håkansdotter	
Name	Johannes Johansson	Name	Maria (Maja) Håkansdotter
Born	January 19, 1777	Born	October 26, 1769
Place	Marbäck	Place	Säby
Died	November 16, 1857	Died	November 25, 1819
Place	Linderås	Place	Linderås
Occupation	Farmer	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Eva	November 18, 1801	Marbäck	June 25, 1802	Marbäck
Gustaf	May 12, 1803	Säby	February 24, 1806	Säby
Johannes	March 23, 1805	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Anna Stina	October 20, 1806	Säby	February 27, 1861	Linderås
Gustaf	September 1, 1811	Torpa	May 24, 1909	Linderås
Fredrik	September 1, 1811	Torpa	September 1, 1811	Torpa

Children of Johannes Johansson and Stina Johansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Maria (Maja)	February 28, 1821	Linderås	March 28, 1906	Linderås
Fredrik	February 12, 1825	Linderås	May 5, 1825	Linderås

Children of Johannes Johansson and Katrina Johansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Johanna	February 25, 1843	Linderås	January 24, 1924	Skällvik
Hedvig	August 1, 1843	Linderås	June 3, 1858	Linderås
Matilda Sofia	March 30, 1851	Linderås	June 28, 1851	Linderås

Early Years (1769-1800)

In 1777...

- The American Revolutionary War was in its third year.
- The King of Sweden was Gustaf III.
- British explorer James Cook made his third voyage through the Pacific Ocean.

The first page in the file on Johannes and Maria

This file contains images of several records associated with Johannes and Maria, including:

- The birth and baptism records for Johannes and Maria.
- The three records for each of Johannes's marriages.
- 17 household examination records related to Johannes and Maria.
- The birth and baptism records of ten of Johannes's eleven children.
- Records on the fates of five of Johannes's children that survived infancy.
- The death and burial records for Johannes and Maria.

This file also contains pictures of all of the different farms that Johannes and Maria lived at, most of which were taken by Leif Andersson and Lasse Karlsson.

The contextual information in this file gives an overview of farming in Old Sweden, a theme that permeates this book, and includes topics on farming and taxes, tenant farming, and the Laga Skift land redistribution act of the early 19th century. Since Johannes was married three times, this file also includes a couple of contextual blocks on old Swedish wedding customs. This file also briefly touches on late 18th century Swedish history, the period the parents of Sven and Anna Stina grew up in.

Acknowledgements

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

- **Anita and Yngve Anarp**, historians of Norra Solberga Parish, for taking me around Norra Solberga and Flisby, the parishes where Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter's family lived.
- **Arkiv Digital** for providing me with the images for all of the records associated with the parents of Sven and Anna Stina.
- **Bob Sandeen**, a historian from Nicollet County, Minnesota, for sending me images of the Swedish Lutheran Church (now the First Lutheran Church) records that showed the families of Johannes Johansson's grandchildren who immigrated to America and settled in Nicollet County.
- **Christer Cronquist**, a Swedish genealogist, for sending me information on the parents of Sven and Anna Stina back in 2006.
- **Douglas County Historical Society** for sending me the obituary of Gustaf Adolf Tanquist, one of Johannes Johansson's grandchildren who immigrated to America.
- **Elizabeth Leek**, a historian of Lommaryd Parish, for showing me around Marbäck, the parish where Johannes Johansson grew up.
- **Gerd and Lasse Karlsson, Irene Nordell, and Weimer Sjösteat**, historians of Linderås and Säby Parishes, for taking me to several of the places in Linderås and Säby Parishes that Johannes Johansson's and Maria Håkansdotter lived, introducing me to the family of Gunilla Anderson, and sending me pictures of several of the farms that Johannes and Maria lived.
- **Ingemar Henrickson**, a Swedish genealogist (now deceased) for introducing me to my fifth cousin, Pia Gudbrand Lindgren.
- **Leif Andersson**, the fourth cousin of my father, for taking and sending me pictures of several of the places that Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter lived.
- **Magnus Tonquist**, a Swedish historian and genealogist, for finding the estate records of Johannes Johansson and his daughter Hedda, and transcribing them and translating them for me.
- **Multnomah County Historical Society** for sending me the death notice of Gustaf Noreen, a grandson of Johannes Johansson who immigrated to America and ended up settling in Multnomah County, Oregon.
- **Pia Gudbrand Lindgren**, my fifth-cousin, for sending me information on Anders Borg, the fourth eldest child of Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter.
- **Rhonda Serafini**, an American Swedish genealogist, for transcribing and translating several records associated with the parents of Sven and Anna Stina, writing the short stories "St. Lucia's Day at Stumperyd" and "Johannes and Maria's First Meeting," and helping me discover the fates of several of Johannes Johansson's grandchildren who immigrated to America.

Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter

Name	Anders Andersson	Name	Maria (Maja) Svensdotter
Born	1774	Born	February 5, 1771
Parish	Norra Solberga	Parish	Barkeryd
Died	March 12, 1847	Died	June 1, 1867
Parish	Flisby	Parish	Flisby
Occupation	Farmhand/Crofter	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Anna	July 4, 1798	Norra Solberga	February 3, 1869	Norra Solberga
Sven	January 28, 1801	Norra Solberga	January 3, 1847	Linderås
Johannes	August 6, 1805	Norra Solberga	December 1, 1868	Stora Åby
Anders	January 21, 1808	Norra Solberga	September 10, 1868	Adölf Frederick
Maja Lena	July 7, 1812	Norra Solberga	February 15, 1877	Linderås

Early Years (1771-1797)

Anders Andersson, Sven Hög's father, was born sometime in 1774 at Svenstorp, a soldier's croft in the southern part of Buckhult, a farm in western Norra Solberga Parish.¹ His parents were Anders Isaacson and Annika Larsdotter. Anders had an older brother, Isaac Andersson, and two young sisters, Maja Andersdotter and Stina Andersdotter. Anders and his family lived together at Svenstorp until 1788. For most of his life, Anders attended services at Norra Solberga Church. When he was a boy, Magnus Carlström served as the chaplain at the church, and he probably played a part in any type of education Anders Andersson received.

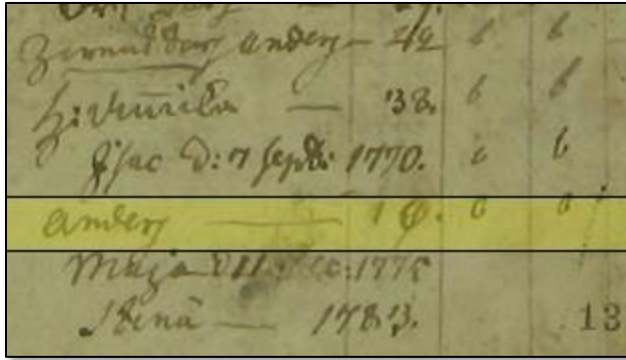


Svenstorp, Norra Solberga - Where Anders Andersson was born in 1774 and spent the earliest years of his life.

Anders had a very meagre childhood. Svenstorp, his family's cottage, only had one room which his family of six was crowded within. Anders received little formal education and he probably didn't even know when his birthday was.²

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

² Although 1774 is always documented in records as Anders's birth year, no specific date of his birth is ever listed.



Household Examination record showing Anders Andersson at Svenstorp, Norra Solberga Parish - 1784

By the early 1780s, Anders was working alongside his father Anders Isaacson and brother Isaac Andersson in the fields at Buckhult. Even as a young child, Anders worked long and gruelling hours in the fields to help support his family. In times of leisure, Anders probably played with the other children of Buckhult and may have went ice-skating on Lake Fallegölen in the winter months.

In 1788, Anders’s family moved to Hallebo, a croft in northwest Buckhult. Earlier that year, there had been a fire at the croft, which had killed a two year old infant. Anders Andersson grew into manhood at Hallebo, and his duties at Buckhult became more and more laborious. In April of 1793, tragedy struck the household of Hallebo once again, when Anders’s mother Annika died of tuberculosis.³



The site of Hallebo, Norra Solberga – Where Anders Andersson lived as a teenager

The Tragedy at Hallebo in 1788*

One frosty March morning when a 14-year-old Anders Andersson was working in the fields of Buckhult, a loud cry from far away could be heard. From the northwest, an ominous stack of smoke rose over the fields; one of the neighboring crofts had caught on fire. Immediately, Anders’ parents, Anders and Annika, urgently ran towards the smoke to help put out the fire. Anders and his brother, Isaac, swiftly followed their parents as they ran towards the smoke, while Anders’s sisters, Maja and Stina, stayed back at Svenstorp. By the time Anders reached Hallebo, the croft that was on fire, the flames had been extinguished. Two crofters from Hesselebo, Jaen and Anders, stood outside the croft’s burnt shed where the fire had been. From inside the shed came the shrill, agonizing wailing of a woman, Stina Andersdotter. Although the fire had been extinguished, the damage had already been done; little Johannes, the two year old son of Stina Andersdotter and her husband, Soldier Gabriel Bengtsson-Fogel, had been left unattended in the croft, and had suffocated to death from inhaling all of the smoke. A tear rolled down young Anders Andersson’s cheek.

*By Jeffrey High

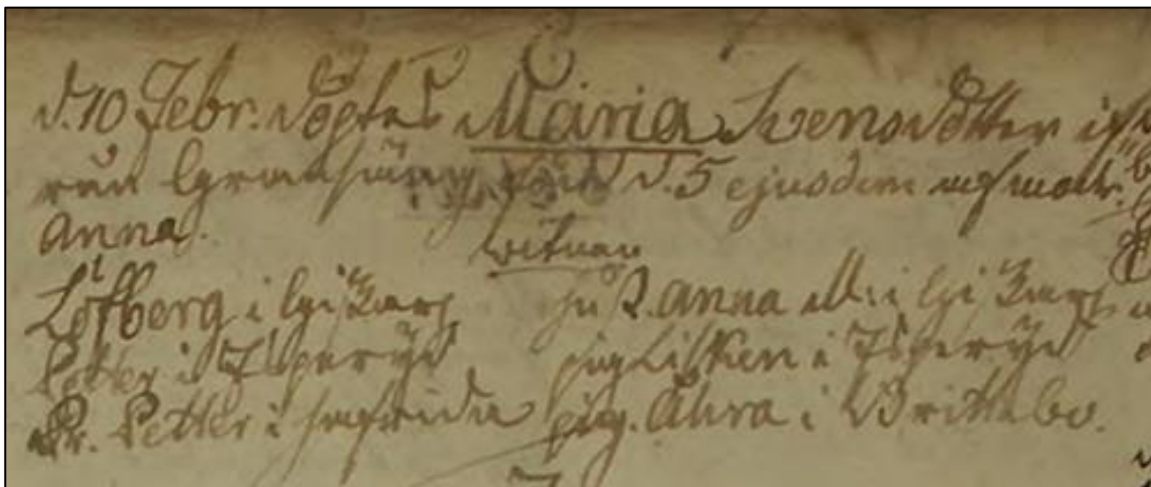
³ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 473

After the death of Annika, Anders’s father Anders Isaacson was unable to provide for his four children. Anders Andersson was only nineteen at this time, and decided to leave Buckhult to find employment as a farmhand. By 1795, Anders was a farmhand at the Slåthult estate in Norra Solberga Parish.⁴ It’s possible that the Ribbing family who lived at Stumperyd, the manor north of Buckhult, were friends with the Queckfeldt family, the owners of Slåthult, and referred Anders to them as a farmhand

Maria Svensdotter, Sven Hög’s mother, was born February 5, 1771 in Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish. Her parents were Sven Nilsson and Anna Månsdotter. She was probably named after her maternal grandmother, Maria Engdahl. Maria was baptized by Pastor Sven Fovelin at Barkeryd Church on February 10, 1771.⁵ The witnesses at her baptism were her uncle Olof Ljöfberg, his wife Anna Maria Löving, Petter and Lisken from Esperyd, farmhand Petter from Tovrida, and maid Åhra from Brittebo.



Baptism well at Barkeryd Church were Maria Svensdotter was baptized



Birth and baptism record of Maria Svensdotter – February 10th, 1771

Transcription:

d. 10 Febr. dopta Maria Svensdotter if-
ran Gransäng föddes 5 ejusdem af moder
Anna.

	<u>Vittan</u>
Ljöfberg i Gissarp	fru Anna Maria i Gissarp
Petter i Espryd	pig. Lisken i Esperyd
dr.(äng) Petter i Tovrida,	pig. Åhra i Brittebo

Translation:

The 10th of February. Baptized Maria Svensdotter from
Gransäng. Born on the 5th in the same month to her mother
Anna.

	<u>Witnesses</u>
Ljöfberg in Gissarp	wife Anna Maria in Gissarp
Petter in Espryd	maid Lisken i Esperyd
farmhand Petter in Tovrida,	maid Åhra i Brittebo

⁴ Mantalslängder 1642-1820 Jönköping County, Year 1795, page 118

⁵ Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 307



Gransäng, Barkeryd – the village Maria Svensdotter grew up at

Some of Maria Svensdotter's childhood memories probably included...

- ❖ The birth of her younger sister Beata Svensdotter in 1775.
- ❖ The death of her maternal grandfather Måns Olofsson in 1775.
- ❖ The death of Sven Fovelin, the old pastor of Barkeryd Church, in 1777.
- ❖ The death of her great-uncle Sergeant Major Bengt Bengtsson Engdal, who also lived at Gransäng, in 1782.
- ❖ The Reign of King Gustaf III (1771-1792). Gustaf III was the king of Maria's youth. Gustaf took the throne two days after Maria was born. When he was assassinated on March 29, 1792, Maria was 21 years old and working as a maid at Gissarp, her uncle's farm.

Maria spent the first 18 years of her life at the farm of Skattegården in Gransäng, where her father Sven was a farmer and a smith.⁶ She had two older brothers, Jonas and Sven, and a younger sister, Beata. As a girl, Maria helped her mother Anna with her chores. She was friends with several of the other girls at Gransäng, including Britta (b. 1769) and Lena (b. 1774), the two daughters of Pehr Håkansson and Maria Månsdotter. Maria's family attended Barkeryd Church. The minister of the church during Maria's youth was Johan Fovelin. Fovelin was well loved by Barkeryd Parish, and was likely an influential person to Maria when she was growing up. He probably taught her how to read, as records indicate she knew all five parts of the Catechism by age 13.⁷

Gransäng		Name	Leb.	Nov.	Deat.	Symb.	Q
Anno	Die	Alig. m.	Identus	Exple. Rade	Exple. Simpl.	Exple. Simpl.	Attan. Exple.
		Sven	x			x	x
		E. Anna	x			x	x
		Pehr Jonas	x			x	x
		Dot. Maria	1771	1/2		x	
		Dot. Beata	1774	1/8			

Household Examination showing Maria Svensdotter at Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish - 1777

Tragedy hit Maria's family in 1787, when her mother Anna passed away of dropsy.⁸ At this time, Maria was only 16 years old. In 1789, she became employed at Dynefall, a farm village in Nässjö Parish.⁹

⁶ Barkeryds Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1773-1809), page 290

⁷ Barkeryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1784-1784), page 45

⁸ Barkeryd Deaths , Vol. C:3 (1773-1809), page 132

1795, Maria's final year at Gissarp, was filled with hardships. Maria's father Sven was fatally ill with tuberculosis as the year opened. On July 14, he passed away from the disease, leaving 24 year old Maria without any parents. In December, Olof Ljöfberg became sick with a cold. He died on December 13th. Within six months, Maria had lost the two father figures of her life.

Around 1795, Maria was sent to work as a maid at Släthult. At this time, Släthult was owned by Johan Queckfeldt (b. 1748). Anna Löving, Maria's aunt at Gissarp, was related to the Queckfeldt family, so she likely referred Maria to work for them. At this time, Anders Andersson was also working at Släthult as a farmhand, so it's probable that he and Maria met during this period. There were probably around ten hired workers at Släthult when Anders and Maria worked there.¹²



Släthult, Norra Solberga – Where Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter courted

The Courtship of Anders

Andersson and Maria Svensdotter

Farmhands and maids regularly interacted with each other on farms, and such working relationships often left to marriage. Anders and Maria likely courted for around a year at Släthult before they were married. One can imagine the two happily dancing together in the beech grove in back of Släthult during the festive Midsummer Day celebrations. Their courtship was signified by the two exchanging small gifts with each other, such as candy, cheese, and other types of food, as well as practical items (such as tools). Different types of gifts were given to signify different points of the courtship. Anders and Maria's engagement was formally announced in front of the inhabitants of Släthult and subsequently celebrated.

Since Anders and Maria were both very poor, there's a good chance the two's courtship was spurred by romantic feelings, rather than reasons of economic advancement (as was common among the upper and middle classes in Sweden at this time). Courting Anders could have provided Maria with a good deal of comfort after losing her father and uncle. The two probably had frequent rendezvous at the beech grove in back of the farm after performing their daily chores at Släthult. Maria's pregnancy in the fall of 1797 with their first child Anna could have also hastened the two's decision to marry. The two had to collect donations from their friends and neighbors at Släthult to have enough money for the wedding. In particular, they were probably assisted by the Queckfeldt family.

¹² Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1807-1813), page 168

On December 12, 1797, Anders and Maria were married by Johan Fovelin, the pastor of Maria's youth.¹³ Since her father Sven Nilsson had passed away, Maria was given away in marriage by her brother Jonas Svensson, who signed legal authorization for Anders to marry his sister. The other witnesses at the signing of the marriage document were three maids from Barkeryd named Brita, Cajsa, and Lena, who were Maria's close friends. Maria's other brother Sven and her sister Beata were no doubt in attendance, as well as Anders Andersson's father Anders Isaacson and his three siblings: Isaac, Maja, and Stina.

Women's Legal Status in 18th Century Sweden

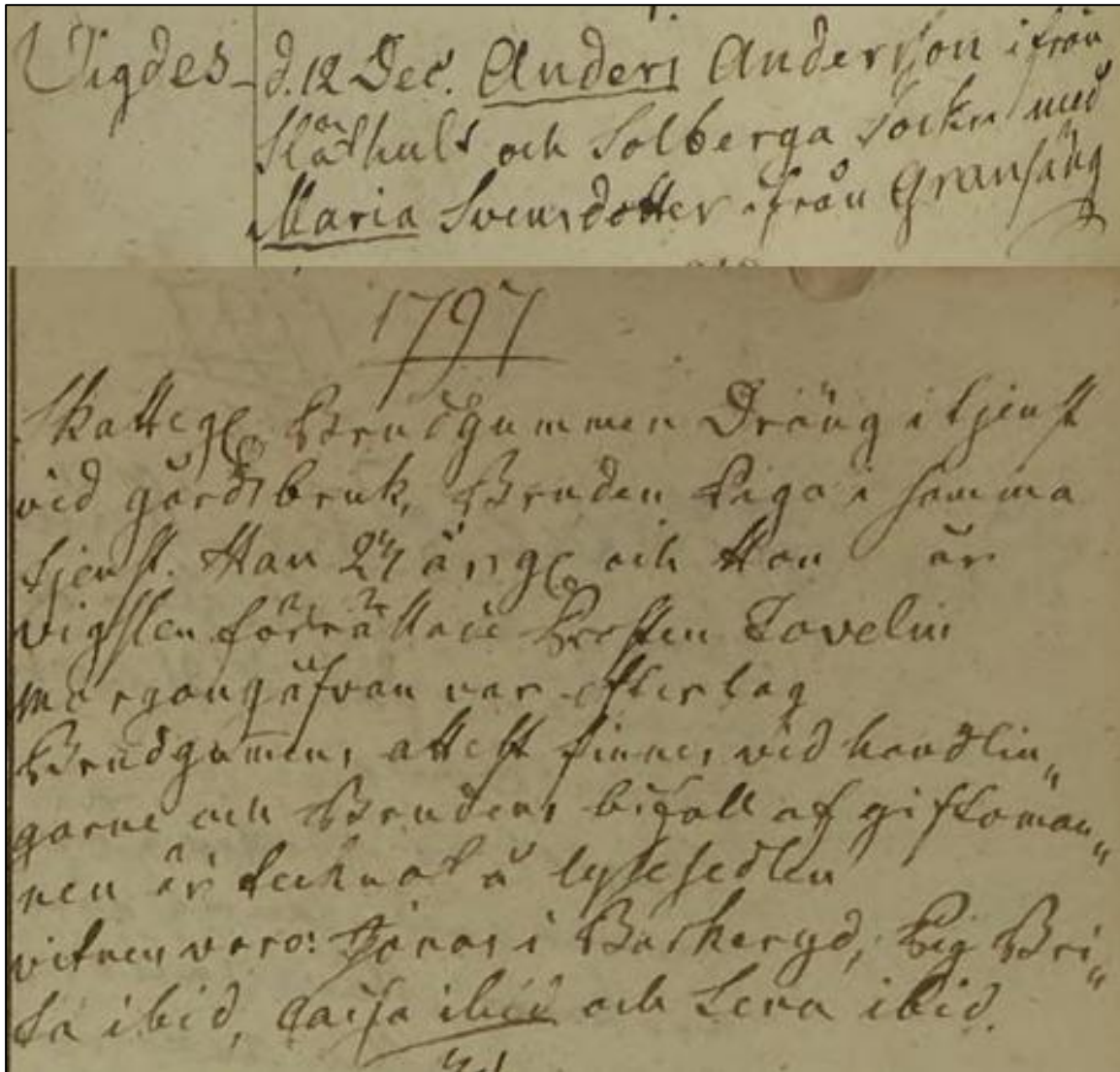
In the late 18th century, single women had no independent legal status in Sweden. At their weddings, they needed the consent of a *giftoman*, to be married. The giftoman was usually the bride's father. If the bride's father was deceased, the oldest brother of the bride performed the role. This was the case with Maria Svensdotter, who was given away by her eldest brother, Jonas.

Once a woman was married, her legal representation was entirely through her husband. A woman could only have independent legal status if she was a widow.



How Barkeryd Church looked when Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter were married in 1797

¹³Barkeryd Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1730-1809), pages 342-343



Marriage record of Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter - December 12th, 1797

Transcription:

Vigdes- d. 12 Dec. Anders Andersson ifrån
Släthult och Solberga socken med
Maria Svensdotter ifrån Gransäng

1797

Skatteg. Brudgumman dräng i tjenst
vid gårdsbruk. Bruden pigan samma
tjenst. Han 23 år gl. och hon 26 år.
Vigslen förrästade Prösten Fovelin.
Morgongåfvan var efter lag.
Brudgumman attest fines vid handlin
garve och Bruden befall af giftomän-
nen är ? å lysesedlen.
Vitnen varo: Jonas i Barkeryd, pig. Bri-
ta, ibid, Cajsa, ibid, och Lena ibid.

Translation:

Married - the 12th of December, Anders Andersson from
Släthult and Solberga Parish with
Maria Svensdotter from Gransäng Skattegård

1797

The bridegroom is a farmhand in service
on a farm. The bride is in service in the same
place. He is 23 years old and she is 26 years old.
The marriage was performed by Pastor Fovelin.
The morning-gift was according to law.
The bridegroom's attest exists on a
document and the bride's permission by the bride's
marriage guardian on marriage form.
Witnesses present: Jonas in Barkeryd, maid Brita of
Barkeryd, maid Brita, Cajsa, and Lena, all of Barkeryd.

Life at Havsvik (1798-1809)



Site of Norsholmen, Norra Solberga – Where Anders and Maria spent their first years of marriage

After their marriage, Anders and Maria moved to Havsvik, a farm in northern Norra Solberga. At first, they lived at Norsholmen, a small croft called at the farm.¹⁴ Anders's parents had previously lived at Havsvik around 1770, which explains his connection to the farm and why he and Maria moved there. Here, the two were crofters in the service of a farmer named Hans Ryberg and his wife Ingeborg Nilsson.¹⁵ Considering that Anders and Maria would later have Hans and Ingeborg as the godparents for their son Anders, the two couples likely had a good relationship.

As a crofter, Anders had to wake up very early on most days to start working in the fields for the Ryberg family. Around 8, he and the other crofters and farmhands at Havsvik met outside the main farmhouse. After a prayer was said, Anders and the others were probably given bread and water for breakfast. Anders worked in the fields for most of the day, and the only times he had breaks were for breakfast, lunch, and supper. Anders and the other crofters and farmhands labored through strenuous and monotonous work in the fields until dusk, and probably didn't return home until after sunset. As a crofter, Anders would've received no more than 40 shillings (or cents) a day for his work, as well as some bread for his family.

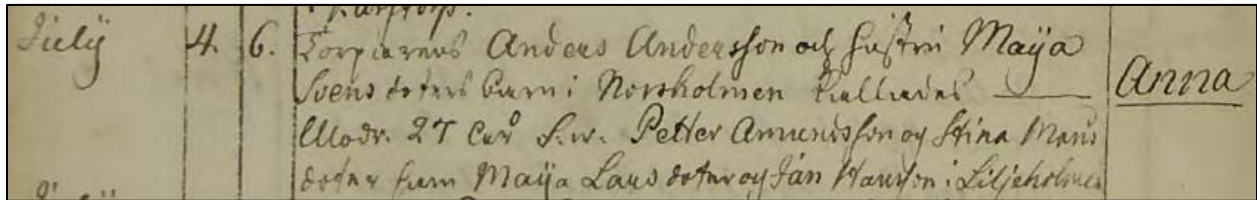
The Croft System

From the 17th to the late 19th centuries, a croft in Sweden was a house on a small farm which was exempted from taxation. Crofts were usually located on the private farmland and were owned by the farm owner. The farm owner allowed tenants, crofters, to live in the crofts. In return for this tenancy, the crofters were obligated to work a certain number of days for the farmer. The croft system was beneficial to farm owners, as it was a rather cheap way to pay the labor. Tenancy at crofts was inheritable, and the children of crofters often continued to live in a crop after their parents died. The closest semblance to a crofter in American history was a sharecropper. Crofts were known as *torp* in Swedish, while a crofter was known as a *torpare*. Around 1860, the number of crofts in Sweden peaked to around 100,000. By the end of the 19th century, the croft system had gradually faded from Sweden, and workers were paid with cash instead of tenancy. The croft system was formally abolished in Sweden in 1943.

¹⁴ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 508

¹⁵ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1807-1813), page 216

On July 4, 1798, Anders and Maria gave birth to their first child, Anna.¹⁶ Anna was baptized two days later on July 6th. The witnesses at her baptism were Petter Amundson, Stina Månsdotter, Maja Larsdotter, and Jan Hansson from Liljeholmen. As Liljeholmen was just a short distance north of Havsvik, all four of the witnesses lived close to Anders and Maria.



Birth and baptism record of Anna Andersdotter – July 6th, 1798

Transcription:

July 4/6 Torparen Anders Andersson och hustru Maja Svendsdotter barn i Norsholmen. Kallade -----Anna
 Modr 27 år. Petter Amundson, Stina Månsdotter, Maja Larsdotter och Jan Hansson i Liljeholmen

Translation:

July 4 (born) 6 (baptized) Crofter Anders Andersson and wife Maja Svendsdotter's child in Norsholmen. Called-----Anna
 Mother 27 years. Baptismal witnesses - Petter Amundson, Stina Månsdotter, Maja Larsdotter and Jan Hansson from Liljeholmen.



Site of Sjöstorp, Norra Solberga – Where Anders and Maria lived during the first decade of the 19th century

Sometime before 1801, Anders and Maria moved to Sjöstorp, another croft at Havsvik.¹⁷ Sjöstorp was just a short distance north of Norsholmen. Anders and Maria's oldest son Sven was born on January 28, 1801 and baptized the following day. The witnesses were again their friend Petter Amundson, Stina Månsdotter, Maja Larsdotter, and Jan Hansson from Liljeholmen.

¹⁶ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 508

¹⁷ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 1

Anders and Maria had their fourth child Anders on January 21, 1808.¹⁹ The witnesses at Anders's baptism the following day were Hans Rydberg and Ingeborg Nilsdotter, as well as Lars Pehrson and Catharina Persdotter, Anders and Maria's neighbours who lived at Norsholmen, the croft they used to live. The tiny wood croft of Sjöstorp now housed six heads, and Anders and Maria had the struggle of feeding and providing for four children under the age of ten with little resources. Anders's father Anders Isaacson died at Havsvik on October 4, 1808.

Fact or Fiction: The Names of Anders and Maria's Children According to the 1972 High Family Book

Statement One:

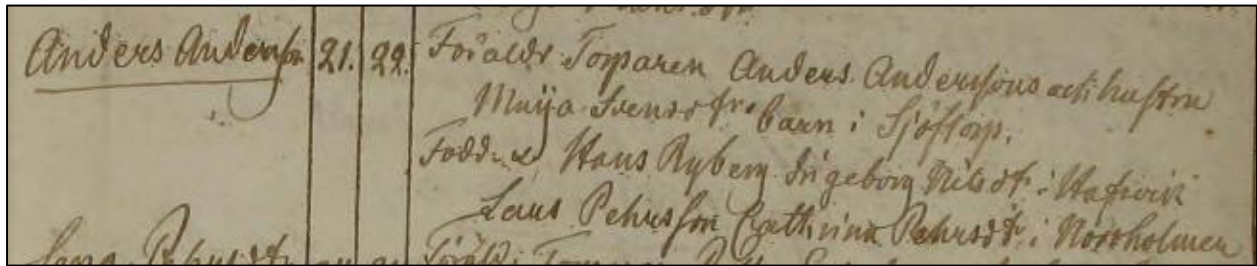
Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter had a daughter named Sophia Johanna Hög. She married a man named Mr. Gustafson and the two had a daughter named Johanna Sophia Gustafsson, who married Sven John III in July 1868.

False: Anders and Maria had two daughters named Anna and Maja Lena, but none named Sophia Johanna. While the wife of Johannes, or "Sven John III" (Sven Andersson Hög's youngest son) was indeed named "Johanna Sophia" and was his first cousin, it was through his *maternal*, not his paternal side.

Statement Two:

Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter had three sons: Sven, Grip, and Borg.

Misinterpretation: "Grip" and "Borg" were the surnames that Johannes and Anders, Anders and Maria's two youngest sons, were assigned when they joined the military.



Birth and baptism record of Anders Andersson Jr. – January 22nd, 1808

Transcription:

*Anders Andersson 21/22 Föräldr. Torparen Anders Andersson och hustru
Maja Svensdotter barn i Sjöstorp.
Fadd. Hans Rydberg, Ingeborg Nilsdt i Hafsvik
Lars Pehrson Catharina Persdotter i Norsholmen.*

Translation:

*Anders Andersson 21st (born) 22nd (baptized) Parents: Crofter Anders Andersson and his wife
Maja Svensdotter's child in Sjöstorp.
Witnesses: Hans Rydberg, Ingeborg Nilsdotter from Hafsvik, Lars
Pehrson and Catharina Persdotter from Norsholmen.*

¹⁹ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 31

Although most of Anders Andersson's time at Havsvik was spent laboring in the fields, at least he had the company of others, such as Hans Rydberg and Lars Pehrson. As they toiled in the fields together, they undoubtedly passed the long hours with dynamic conversation. Perhaps as they labored in the fields together, they discussed the Vicar Claes Magnus Livin's sermon from the previous Sunday. Around the time of harvest, the men discussed what kind of crop yield would come out of Havsvik for the year.

Likewise, Maria Svensdotter probably spent a good deal of time with the other women at Havsvik, such as Catharina Persdotter and Ingeborg Nilsson. They may have exchanged recipes and household advice.



"Potato Harvesting" by Carl Larsson

Cultivating Friendships in the Fields

"Work done jointly was greatly preferable to the thralldom of solitary toil. Any man who did heavy and solitary work in field or meadow was liable to be assailed by melancholy reflections or fall to pondering the sense of his lot in life. But many hands make light work. To be able to chat as one worked was an asset. Anyone who has ever done heavy manual labor knows how contact with one's mates can help offset its monotony. Good comradeship and friendly chat enliven men's spirits, make the long working hours seem shorter. 'With both hand and mouth we can lend each other a helping hand', says an old Swedish proverb."

Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People*, page 192

Anders and Maria’s family attended the old church of Norra Solberga. Since they were poor, the family sat in the *fattigstugukyrkan*, or the back of the church reserved for the poor and dis-privileged. The church was always crowded on Sunday services, and it was unheated throughout the winter. At this time, the chaplain of Norra Solberga Church was Per Johan Öhrling, while Claes Magnus Livin was the vicar of Flisby and Norra Solberga parishes. Starting in 1807, once a year, Claes visited Anders and Maria’s household to take keep record of the names, ages, and biblical knowledge of the family members.



Old Norra Solberga Church – The church that Anders and Maria’s family attended

Hemmanets Namn.	Född uti	Hithom ijrån	Döj. N.	Köppor	1781.	Särskilda anmärkingar.	N.
Hafsvik, Ågor Sjöstorp							
Anders Andersson	Solberga 1744			A	1799		10 3
Marias hustru S. Anna	Barkham 1776			L	1799		16 3
S. Sven	1781			U	1821/14. d. Förel S. S. P.		16 2.
S. Johannes	Solberga 1805						
S. Anders	Solberga 1808						

Household Examination of Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter’s family at Sjöstorp, Hafsvik, Norra Solberga Parish - 1809

Anders and Maria’s days at Havsvik were filled with long hours of mundane labor, and it was probably often a struggle to provide for their children. Despite this, their time there was likely rich in the friendships they made. Most importantly, Havsvik was where they started a family and four of their five children were born.

The Finnish War

In the last two years that Anders and Maria lived at Sjöstorp, Sweden was engulfed in a war against Russia. This was the second time Sweden had gone to war with Russia in that Anders and Maria’s lifetimes, and the two would have frequently seen soldiers training throughout the parish, as well as recruiting the parish’s youth. Such sights could have inspired their three sons to eventually join the military. Anders and Maria probably frequently discussed the happenings of the war with their friends and neighbours. After the war was over, Sweden had lost possession of Finland, and never became involved in a war again.

The Finnish War would have been one of the first memories for two of Anders and Maria’s sons, Sven and Johannes. Although all three of their sons would later join the military, they never had to worry about any of them being killed in war.

Life at Hesslebo (1809-1824)



Stumperyd, Norra Solberga – The farm Anders and Maria worked at from 1809 to 1824

In October of 1809, Anders and Maria’s family moved to Hesslebo, a croft at Stumperyd, the farm just north of where Anders grew up.²⁰ At this time, Stumperyd was still owned by Captain Per Ribbing, just as it had been when Anders Andersson was growing up. Therefore, Anders’s familial connections to Stumperyd must have been what brought his family to Hesslebo. Per Ribbing owned other farms, however, and didn’t reside at Stumperyd anymore during this time.

While Anders and Maria lived at Hesslebo, there was another croft at Stumperyd called Spånshult that was inhabited by Sven Carlson (b. 1757), his wife Brita Månsdotter (b. 1762), and children Carl (b. 1796) and Catharina (b. 1799). There were also servants’ quarters at Stumperyd where several farmhands and maids lived.

Just as they had done in Havsvik, Anders and Maria worked closely with their neighbours while they lived at Hesslebo. They grew to be friends with these neighbours as well, and would later ask them to be the godparents of their youngest daughter, Maja Lena. By this time, their eldest daughter Anna was 11 years old and had almost certainly started assisting Maria with chores around the croft, as well as helping take care of her younger brothers, Johannes and Anders. Their eldest son Sven was now 8 and probably already helping Anders in the fields.

Hesslebo 2011.							
Anders Andersson	1774						fr. Sivertsen
gust. Maria Svensdotter	1772						
Son Anna	1792			12			
Son Sven	ibid 1801			12			11.5.81
Son Johannes	ibid 1805			0			
Son Anders	ibid 1808			0			

Household Examination of Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter’s family at Hesslebo, Stumperyd, Norra Solberga Parish - 1811

²⁰ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:3 (1814-1818), page 168

Sankt Luciadaq - St. Lucia's Day in Sweden

On December 13th, Swedes pay homage to the memory of Lucia, a 4th century Sicilian saint. In older times in Sweden, it was traditional for the oldest daughter of a family to dress in a white dress with a red sash. On her head would be an evergreen wreath or a crown of lingonberry twigs, both mounted with seven lighted candles. Dressed as St. Lucia, she was known as the *Lussibrud* (the Lucia bride.) While dressed like this, she would carry saffron buns and coffee to all of the members of her household in the wee hours of the morning, and possibly to her neighbors' homes as well.

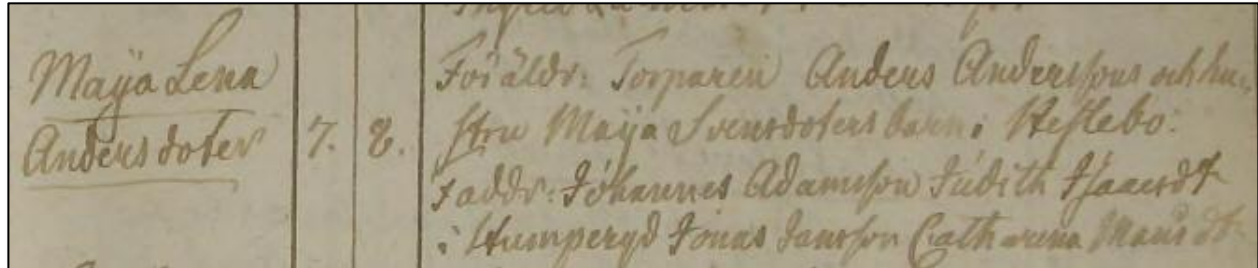


St. Lucia's Day at Hessebo - 1812*

December 13, St. Lucia's Day, always arrived dark and chilly in Sweden. This day was a special day in Sweden, the day of the Winter Solstice in the Julian Calendar. St. Lucia was the martyred saint of light so she was a perfect representative of this darkest day of the year. The eldest daughter of Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter, Anna, awakened at dawn in their tiny cottage of Hessebo. The 14-year old put on a white gown, similar to her night-dress, but his one was saved for this special day. She would portray the *Lussibrud*, or Lucia Bride. She wrapped the traditional red sash around the gown and went to the kitchen area of the cottage to prepare coffee. Anna and her mother Maria had busily prepared saffron buns the previous evening. She brought out the headpiece made of lingonberry branches and greens, which was adorned with candles that her father had fashioned for her a few weeks prior. When the coffee was ready, Anna woke her 3 younger brothers, Sven, 11, Johannes, 7, and Anders, 4 and got them dressed. Anna prepared a wooden tray with the coffee and buns, and placed the wreath upon her head. The light from the candles reflected on Anna's golden hair, making it shimmer in the early morning darkness. Anna instructed her brothers to follow her to their parents' bed in their one-room cottage. Anders and Maria, along with baby Maja Lena, awakened to the sweet singing voices of the small processional that entered. Anders and Maria both agreed that there was never a more beautiful *Lussibrud* than their Anna.

*By Rhonda Serafini

Maria gave birth to their youngest child, Maja Lena, on July 7, 1812.²¹ Maja was baptized the next day. Her baptismal witnesses were their neighbours: Johannes Adamsson, Judith Isaacsdotter, Jonas Jonasson, and Catharina Månsdotter.



Birth and baptism record of Maja Lena Andersdotter – July 8th, 1812

Transcription:

Maja Lena Andersdotter 7/8 *Föräldr. Torparen Anders Andersson och hustru Maja Svensdotter barn i Hesslebo:
Faddr. Johannes Adamsson Judith Isaacsdt
i Stumperyd Jonas Jonasson Catharina Månsdotter*

Translation:

Maja Lena Andersdotter 7th (born) 8th (baptized) *Parents: Crofter Anders Andersson and his wife Maja Svensdotter's child in Hesslebo.
Witnesses: Johannes Adamsson and Judith Isaacsdotter in Stumperyd, Jonas Jonasson, and Catharina Månsdotter*

Hesslebo was the place where Anders and Maria's four eldest children, Anna, Sven, Johannes, and Anders, grew into young adults. While Anna may have been friends with Sven Carlson and Brita Månsdotter's daughter Catharina, Sven was likely friends with their son Carl. Johannes, Anders, and Maja Lena, may have been friends with the children of Johannes Andersson and Judith Isaacsdotter: Anders, Anna Lena, Sven Johan, and Stina Greta.



Hesslebo, Norra Solberga – Where Anders and Maria's family lived from 1809 to 1824

²¹ Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 53

Claes Magnus Livin, the vicar of Flisby and Norra Solberga parishes, jotted down some interesting notes about Anders and Maria’s children while they lived at Hesslebo. For example, he wrote that their eldest daughter Anna had a fine silk dress. As Anders and Maria wouldn’t have had the money to buy her such a nice dress, it’s likely that it was a gift from their friends or neighbours. It also states on this record that Sven, their eldest son, didn’t use tobacco.²²

Hemmanets Namn.	Född uti	Hittkom ifrån	Högsk. N.	År	Ålder	Särskilda anmärkingar.
Anders Andersson	Solberga 1774			1794	39	
M. Maja Svensdotter	Solberga 1771				42	
Dot. Anna	Solberga 1796		U		H. C. 15	← A
Sven	Solberga 1800		U		H. C. m. väl 9	← B
Johan Johannes	Solberga 1805	Hela Catek.	U		I n c likaså 8.4:5.H.	← C
Sven Anders	Solberga 1808	4.5 H. C.	U		H. C. väl 5 1. 2:3	← D
Dot. Maja Lena	Solberga 1812		U		1 Läser	← E

Household Examination of Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter’s family at Hesslebo, Stumperyd, Norra Solberga Parish: 1814-1818

Notes for	Transcription	Translation
A Anna	H.C. (Hela Catekesen) 15	Whole Catechism 15
B Sven	H. C. m. väl 9	Whole Catechism very good. 9
C Johannes	I n c likaså 8.4:5 H?	1 and also 8:4:5:H (sections of the Catechism)
D Anders	H.C.väl 5 1. 2:3	Whole Catechism good and 1. 2:3 (sections of the Catechism)
E Maja Lena	1 Läser	Reads

During the yearly household examinations, each of Anders and Maria’s children were probably questioned for around two hours on their Biblical knowledge. In the 1818-1828 household examination for Hesslebo, Claes Magnus Livin wrote that Anders and Maria’s youngest daughter Maja Lena could read the Catechism very well.²³ This tells us that despite being poor, Anders and Maria’s family were literate. Claes must have been rather impressed by Maja Lena’s reading ability to make a note of it, so she may have been a quite intelligent.

²² Norra Solberga Bygd och Folk, del I

²³ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1818-1828), page 108

In 1820, Carl Axel Stiernspetz became the owner of Stumperyd. Like Per Ribbing, Stiernspetz owned other farms and didn't reside at Stumperyd. Throughout the next few years, Anders and Maria's children grew into adulthood, and began to leave their parents' croft to find work. Anna moved to Nässjö Parish in 1820 at the age of 22. Sven left Hesslebo in 1821 to work as a farmhand in Håknarp, the farm west of Stumperyd. He later joined the military in 1826, and was given a new surname, Hög. In 1828, Sven was married to Anna Stina Johansdotter. The two resided at Sörhemmet croft in Linderås Parish, where they had four children who survived infancy: Margaret, Gustaf, Sven Johan, and Sophia. In 1822, Johannes left Hesslebo to move to Nässjö Parish.

Jens Hesselbo			
Anders Andersson	Solberga	1774	
Hustru Maria Svensdotter	Norra	1771	10/2
Sot. Anna	Solberga	1798	8/2
Sohn Sven	Solberga	1801	10/1
Sohn Johannes	Solberga	1805	6/2
Sohn Anders	Solberga	1808	10/1
Sot. Maya Lena	Solberga	1813	7/2

Household Examination of Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter's family at Hesslebo, Stumperyd, Norra Solberga Parish: 1818-1828 (left page)

3/2 24.		
abf.		
	Nässjö 1820.	
	Håknarp 1821	
väl hel. kat 3/2 24.	Nässjö 1822	
alla 5 hfd-st		
3. 4. 11. 4. Hufvudst. Hela Cath		
5. Den 8. af. af. mycket väl. Den		
3. 24		

Household Examination of Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter's family at Hesslebo, Stumperyd, Norra Solberga Parish: 1818-1828 (right page)

Transcription:
väl, hel kat ^{3/2} 24

Translation:
(good, whole Catechism)
March 2, 1824

Transcription:
alla 5 hfd-st (alla 5 huvudstycken)

Translation:
All 5 parts from the main Catechism

Transcription:
^{3/2} 24 Hufvudst Hela Cath
läser mycket väl

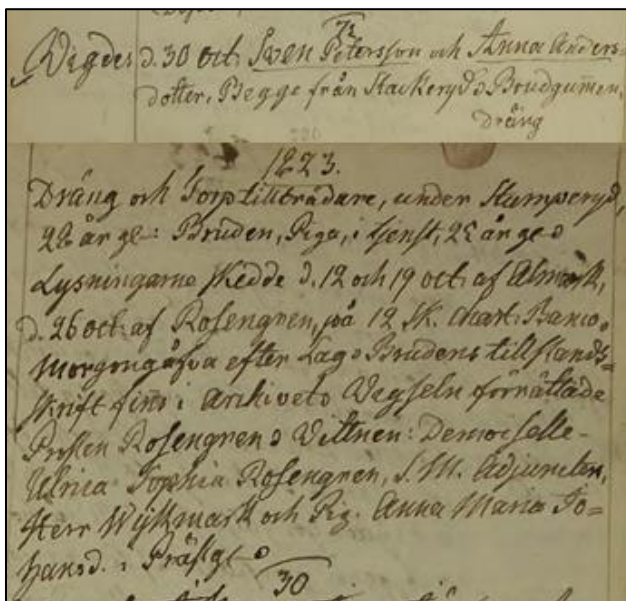
Translation:
March 2, 1824
The fourth main part of the Catechism.
The whole Catechism. Reads very well.

The 1829-1834 household examination for Anders and Maria's family indicate that Anders was a "sjuklig" or bed-confined, sick person. This unknown illness was likely the cause of the family's departure from Hesslebo in 1824. That year, Anders and Maria's family left Hesslebo and moved to a cottage called Ljungholmen at the farm Gullarp in Flisby Parish.²⁴

²⁴ Flisby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1829-1834), page 176

The Fate of Anna Andersdotter

In 1820, Anna, Anders and Maria's eldest daughter, moved to Nässjö Parish, where she worked as a maid on various farms. By 1822, Anna was working at Stackeryd, a farm in east Nässjö. While there, she met her husband Sven Petersson, a farmhand at Stackeryd. Sven was born June 1, 1795 in Norra Sandsjö Parish and worked as a farmhand and later as a crofter. On October 30, 1823, Sven and Anna were married in Nässjö Parish.²⁵ The two were married by Pastor Rosengren, and the witnesses included Ulrica Sophia Rosengren, Mister Wykmark, and maid Anna Maria Johansdotter in Prästgården. After they were married, Sven and Anna moved to Hesslebo, where they briefly lived with Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter's family.



Marriage record of Sven Pettersson and Anna Andersdotter - October 30th, 1823

Transcription:

Vigdes- d. 30 Oct. Sven Pettersson och Anna Andersdotter, Begge från Stackeryd, Brudgummen, dräng

1823 [Next page]

Dräng och torp tillträdare under Stumperyd, 28 år gl. Bruden, Piga, i tjenst, 25 år gl. Lysningarne skedde d. 12 och 19 oct af Almärk d 26 oct af Rosengren, på 12 sk chart: Banco. Morgongåfva efter lag. Brudens till hands-krift finns i arkivet. Vigseln förrättade Prosten Rosengren. Vittnen: Demoiselle Ulrica Sophia Rosengren, S.M. Adjuncten Herr Wykmark och Pig. Anna Maria Johansd. i Prästgd.

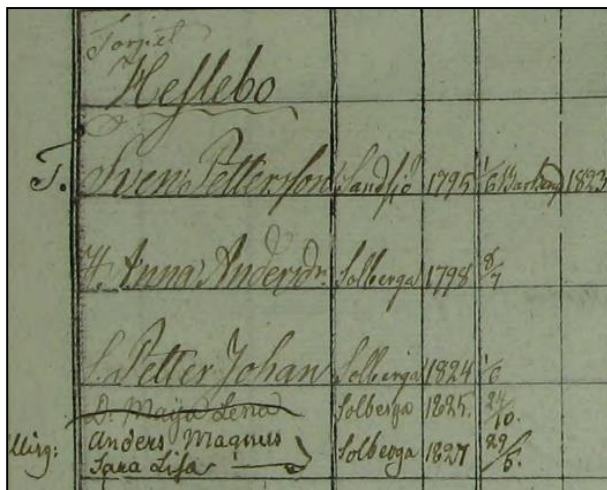
Translation:

Married the 30th of October Sven Pettersson and Anna Andersdotter. Both from Stackeryd, bridegroom, a farmhand, soon to be crofter, from Stumperyd, 28 years old. Bride, maid in service, 25 years old. Banns occurred the 12th and 19th of October by Almärk, The 26th October by Rosengren of 12 shilling stamp tax. Morning gift according to law. The bride's signature is in the archive. The marriage conducted by Pastor Rosengren, Witnesses: Mademoiselle Ulrica Sophia Rosengren, Herr Wykmark and maid Anna Maria Johansdotter in Prästgården.

²⁵ Nässjö Marriages, Vol. CI:3 (1775-1824), pages 730-731

Children of Sven Pettersson and Anna Andersdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Peter Johan	January 6, 1824	Norra Solberga	January 21, 1891	Norra Solberga
Maja Lena	October 24, 1825	Norra Solberga	October 24, 1825	Norra Solberga
Anders Magnus	June 29, 1827	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Sara Lisa	June 29, 1827	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Carl Gustaf	September 9, 1829	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Anna Sophia	January 22, 1832	Norra Solberga	July 7, 1897	Jönköping
Stina Katrina	November 12, 1834	Norra Solberga	February 10, 1926	Barkeryd
Helena Maria	August 3, 1837	Norra Solberga	Unknown	Unknown
Johanna	April 16, 1840	Norra Solberga	August 16, 1881	Norra Solberga
Sven August	April 1, 1843	Norra Solberga	Before 1890	Unknown



Household Examination of Sven Pettersson and Anna Andersdotter's family at Hesslebo, Stumperyd, Norra Solberga Parish: 1828

In 1830, Sven and Anna's family moved to Nässjö Parish.²⁷ The following year, they moved back to Norra Solberga, where they resided at Korset, a croft at the farm Kongseryd, for eight years.²⁸

After Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter left Hesslebo in 1824, Sven and Anna continued to reside there for six more years.²⁶ The two had ten children together: Petter Johan (b. 1824), Maja Lena (a stillborn in 1825), twins Anders Magnus and Sara Lisa (b. 1827), Carl Gustaf (b. 1829), Anna Sophia (b. 1832), Stina Katrina (b. 1834), Helena Maria (b. 1837), Johanna (b. 1840), and Sven August (b. 1843).



Korset, Norra Solberga - Where Sven Pettersson and Anna Andersdotter resided from 1831-1839

²⁶ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1818-1828), page 214

²⁷ Nässjö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:16 (1830-1838), page 66

²⁸ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:5 (1829-1834), page 54

Sven Pettersson	Sandvåg	95	1/6
Anna Andersdotter	Sandvåg	98	8/2
L. Anders	ebm	27	29/10
D. Sofia	do	29	5/9
J. Carl Gustaf	do	32	2/10
D. Anna Sofia	do	34	12/11
D. Maria Catharina	do	37	3/8
D. Johanna	do	40	10/4
S. Sven August	do	43	1/4

Household Examination of Sven Pettersson and Anna Andersdotter's family at Gåvetorp, Målegärde, Norra Solberga Parish: 1845

By the end of the 1830s, something occurred which made Sven and Anna move into a backstuga, or poor house, just like Anders and Maria had. In 1839, Sven and Anna's family moved to Gåvetorp, a backstuga at the farm Målegärde.²⁹ Here, they spent the remainder of their days. Of all of Anders and Maria's children, Anna was the only one to remain in Norra Solberga Parish, living only a few miles southwest of her parents.

Peter Johan Svensson - the "Dentist" and Bloodletter

In 1857, Peter Johan Svensson, Sven and Anna's eldest son, returned to live at Gåvetorp with his wife, Anna Lisa Johansdotter. The two had three children: Anna Lovisa (1853-1858), Johan August (b. 1855), and Anna Lovisa (b. 1859). Although he probably had little to no training in the field, Peter Johan (better known as Johan) practiced dentistry. Several people from Norra Solberga came to Gåvetorp for various tooth afflictions. Johan's dentistry practice came to an end in 1888, when he in an attempt to pull the tooth of a man, he accidentally shattered the tooth, while the bleeding root of the tooth remained.

In addition to faulty dentistry, Johan also practiced bloodletting. Apparently, Johan's bloodletting services did more harm than even his poor dentistry; a disastrous bloodletting session Johan performed ultimately caused the death of Gustaf Andersson, a man from Danstorp in 1888. The story was even published in the newspaper "Eksjö-Tidningen," the newspaper of the nearby town Eksjö:

The farmer Gustaf Andersson at Danstorp used to phlebotomize once every year. At the beginning of May his right arm started aching and he thought it was time for his bloodletting. He walked to Johan and he "opened a vessel" on his arm. But the arm swelled and he had to contact Doctor Berg in Nässjö. But he had got a bad blood poisoning and had to be transported to Eksjö. He got bruises and wounds all over his body and after two months he died.

(June 22, 1888)

Johan probably ceased bloodletting after Gustaf's death. He later died at Gåvetorp on January 21, 1895.

²⁹ Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:7 (1841-1845), page 132

Sven Petterson died at Gåvetorp on February 22, 1847 at the age of 52.³⁰ Anna survived her husband by nearly 22 years. While at the village of Slägbergen, Barkeryd Parish in early 1869, Anna fell ill with dropsy (probably heart failure). She died on February 3, 1869, at the age of 70. Although she had lived in Norra Solberga, Anna was buried in the cemetery of Barkeryd Church on February 14, 1869.³¹



Gåvetorp, Norra Solberga - Where Sven Pettersson and Anna Andersdotter spent their final days.

1869 års Död- och Begravnings-Bok											
Inskrifnings- nummer	Döds-		Begravnings-		Kön. M. Q.	De aflidnes namn, stånd, embete, yrke, hemvist, nationalitet och trosbekännelse (om främmande), samt för minder- åriga, föräldrars namn, yrke och hemvist.	Tillhör- Ålder	Ålder vid dödsfallet.			Ogift, gift, enklings, etc.
	Månad.	dag.	Månad.	dag.				År.	Månad.	dag.	
1	Febr.	3	Febr.	14	1	Andersdotter, Anna, Enka från Gåvvestorp under (Släthult) Målgärde.	70	7	25	onki	
Aflid hos Slägbergen i Barkeryds församling och by.						Begravnen i Barkeryd och attest från kyrkoherden O. Montelin.					

Death and burial record of Anna Andersdotter – February 14th, 1869

Transcription:

Febr. 3/Febr. 14. 1 Andersdotter, Anna, Enka från Gåvvestorp under (Släthult) Målgärde. 70 (År) 7 (Månad) 25 (dag) onki

Aflid hos Slägbergen i Barkeryds församling och by. Begravnen i Barkeryd och attest från kyrkoherden O. Montelin.

Translation:

February 3rd (died) February 14th (buried) Andersdotter, Anna, widow from Gåvvestorp in Målgärde. 70 (Years) 7 (Months) 25 (days) widow

Died in Slägbergen, Barkeryd Parish Buried in Barkeryd Parish according to the attest of Vicar O. Montelin.

³⁰ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1801-1860), page 596

³¹ Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1861-1876), pages 248-249

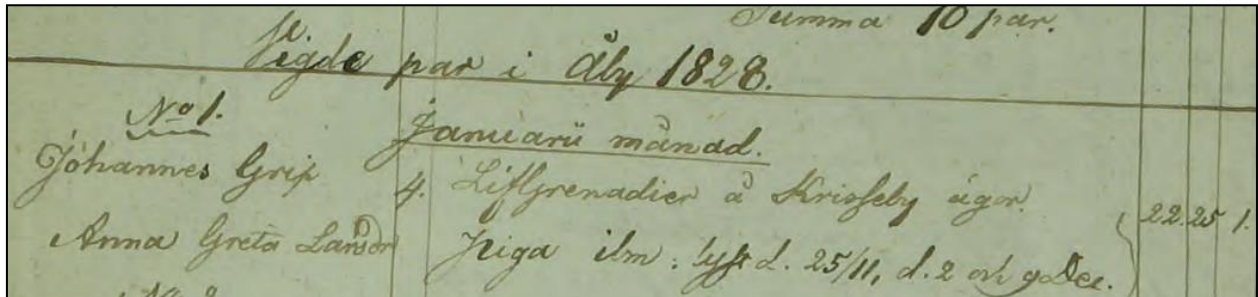
The Fate of Johannes Andersson Grip

Johannes, Anders and Maria's second eldest son, left his parents' home at the age of 17 for Nässjö Parish in 1822.³² By 1826, he was living in Lommaryd Parish.³³ On April 28, 1826, Johannes enlisted in the military, where he was given the new surname, "Grip" (also spelled Gripp).

The meaning of the surname "Grip"

The word *grip* in Swedish means "griffin." The surname Grip was a variation of an old noble surname. Related Swedish surnames include Gripenlöv, Gripenborg, and Gripenköld. Johannes was part of the infantry.

After joining the military, Johannes moved to the farm Kriseby in Stora Åby Parish, Östergötland County, where he was assigned to Rote No. 101 of the Vadstena Company.³⁴ Here, he probably met his wife, Anna Greta Larsdotter. Anna Greta was born May 17, 1802 in Trehörna Parish, Östergötland County. Johannes and Anna Greta were married in Stora Åby on January 4th, 1828.³⁵



Marriage record of Johannes Andersson Grip and Anna Greta Larsdotter - January 4th, 1828

Transcription:

	<u>Vigde par i Åby 1828</u>		
<u>No 1.</u>	<u>Januari månad.</u>		
Johannes Grip 4	Lifgrenadier å Kriseby ågor		22 25 1
Anna Greta Larsdr	piga ibm. lyst. d. 25/11, d. 2 och 9 Dec.		

Translation:

	<u>Married couples in Stora Åby 1828</u>		
<u>No 1.</u>	<u>Month of January</u>		
Johannes Grip (married) 4 th	Soldier of of Kriseby Regiment		
Anna Greta Larsdotter	maid of the same place.		
	Marriage banns held 25 th of Nov, 2 nd and 9 th of Dec.		

³² Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1818-1828), page 108

³³ Stora Åby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:6 (1836-1840), page 472

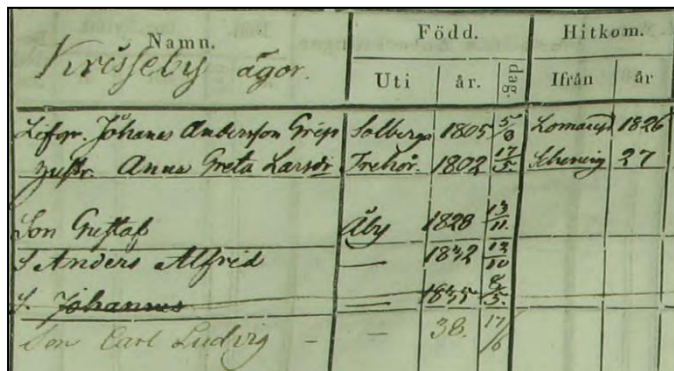
³⁴ General Muster Rolls of Vadstena Livgrenadjärregemetet (infantry)

³⁵ Stora Åby Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1824-1854), page 491

Johannes and Anna Greta spent the first 13 years of their marriage at Kriseby. Of all Anders and Maria’s children, Johannes lived the furthest away from his parents, as it would have taken a few days to journey from Stora Åby to Norra Solberga back then. Johannes and Anna Greta had four sons: Gustaf (b. 1828), Anders Alfred (b.1832), Johannes (b. 1835), and Carl Ludvig (b.1838).³⁶

Children of Johannes Andersson Grip and Anna Greta Larsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Gustaf	November 13, 1828	Stora Åby	June 4, 1881	Stora Åby
Anders Alfred	October 12, 1832	Stora Åby	May 26, 1893	Stora Åby
Johannes	May 8, 1835	Stora Åby	March 13, 1837	Stora Åby
Carl Ludvig	June 17, 1838	Stora Åby	December 14, 1878	Stora Åby

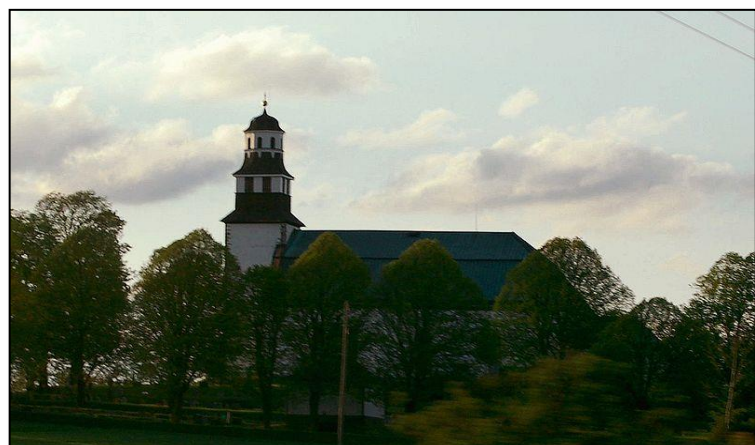


Namn.	Född.			Hitkom.	
	Uti	år.	dag	Idån	år
Krisseby ägor.					
Lejfar. Johans Andersson Grip	Solberg	1805	5/8	Komarup	1836
hustr. Anna Greta Larsdotter	Trehör.	1802	12/3	Shering	37
Son Gustaf	Åby	1828	13/11		
Anders Alfred		1832	13/10		
Johannes		1835	8/5		
Son Carl Ludvig		38.	17/6		

Johannes and Anna Greta’s third eldest son Johannes Jr. died on March 13, 1838, just two months short of his second birthday. Their other three sons lived in Stora Åby for the remainder of their lives. In 1840, Johannes was reassigned to the Hult Rote No. 100.

Household Examination of Johannes Andersson Grip and Anna Greta Larsdotter’s family at Kriseby, Stora Åby Parish: 1836-1840

In 1841, Johannes and Anna Greta’s family moved to Trehörna Parish.³⁷ By 1850, they were living at the farm of Byget in Trehörna.³⁸ That same year, the family returned to Stora Åby Parish, where they resided at a farm called Wästantorp. Johannes and Anna lived here for the rest of their lives.



Stora Åby Church - The church that Johannes Grip’s family attended

³⁶ Stora Åby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:6 (1836-1840), page 472

³⁷ Stora Åby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:7 (1841-1843), page 476

³⁸ Trehörna Household Examinations, Vol. AI:8 (1850-1860), page 26

Although all of Johannes and Anna Greta’s children remained in Sweden, some of their grandchildren emigrated to America. At least two of the children of their son Anders Alfred, Axel Herman (b. 1864) and John (b. 1870), emigrated to America. Axel Herman Gripp later married Ida Mann, a granddaughter of Sven Hög.

Gratulist Soldat – Retired Soldiers

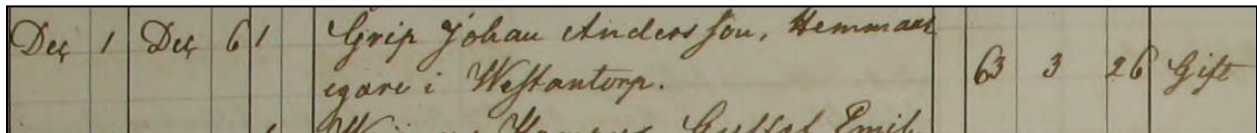
In the 1860, after serving the military for 34 years, Johannes Andersson Grip became a *gratulist soldat*, meaning that he was recognized as a retired soldier who received a pension from the Crown for his service in the military. Typically, soldiers could only receive a pension if they had served the military for thirty years. After this, they received a modest pension from the military, allowing them to live semi-comfortably in their final years.

Because of their literacy they obtained through the military, retired soldiers often helped the parish ministers, and were usually highly respected figures within the parish.



Wedding of Axel Herman Grip and Ida Mann - December 20th, 1895

In 1860, Johannes became ill and retired from the military. After his retirement, he received a pension for his service for the rest of his life. Johannes died in Wästantorp on December 1, 1868, at the age of 63 and was buried on December 6th.³⁹ His widow, Anna Greta, died on December 26, 1876 in Wästantorp.⁴⁰



Death and burial record of Johannes Andersson Grip – December 6th, 1868

Transcription:

Dec 1 Dec 6 1 Grip Johan Andersson, hemmansgare i Wästantorp 63 3 26 Gift

Translation:

(died on) December 1st (buried on) December 6th Grip Johan Andersson farmer in Wästantorp 63 years 3 months 26 days Married

³⁹ Stora Åby Deaths, Vol. C:8 (1866-1870), page 144
⁴⁰ Stora Åby Deaths, Vol. C:10 (1876-1880), page 150

The Fate of Anders Andersson Borg

Anders Junior, Anders and Maria's youngest son, moved to the city of Eksjö in 1826. He remained here for two years, and returned to live with his parents in 1828. In 1829, he moved to Johannesberg, Flisby Parish, where he resided for a year.⁴¹ On September 1, 1830, Anders joined the Jönköping Regiment of the military.⁴² Upon joining the military, Anders was assigned the surname "Borg."

The meaning of the surname "Borg"

Borg means "castle" in Swedish. The surname Borg was quite common in 19th century Sweden. Over 2,500 people had the name Borg as a surname in Sweden 1890. Most of the people with this surname were soldiers or related to someone who served in the military.

Once he joined the military, Anders was assigned to Adelöv Parish, where he resided at Soldattorpet Rote No. 27 (a soldier's croft).⁴³

SOLDATAKT			
Regemente	Jönköpings regemente		Socken: ADELÖF
Kompani:	VISTA		Karta:
Rote:	Adelöf No 27		Kordinat X: Y:
Namn:	BORG Anders		Förut kallad:
Född:	18080000	Ort: Småläning	Län:
Död:		Ort:	Län: Ålder:
Dödsorsak:			Yrke:
Längd:	175		Grad: Ingen grad angiven
Släktskap:			
Antagen:	18300901	Avsked: 18341111	Tj.år: 4 Transport: JR-00-0431-1834
Inflyttad:		År:	Utmärkelse:
Fader:			Yrke:
Moder:			Yrke:
Källor:	Smålands Soldatregister Elisabeth Leek GMR		
Noteringar:			
Forskare:			Tfn:
Adress:			
Soldatregistret är en andrahandskälla. Användaren ansvarar själv för kontroll av uppgifterna mot originalkällorna. Uppgifterna ur registret citeras som "Soldatregistret Småland"			

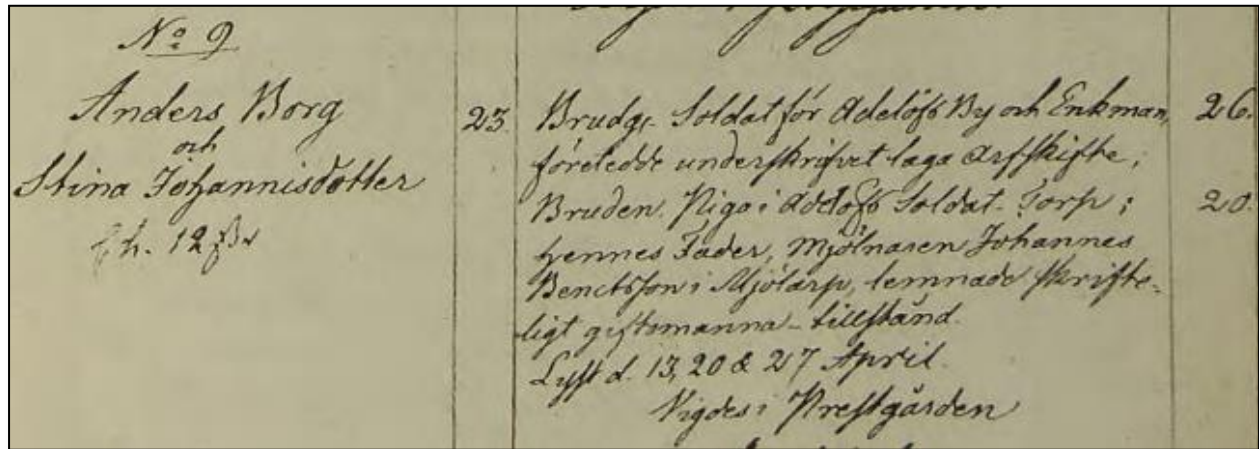
Military record of Anders Andersson Borg

⁴¹ Flisby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1829-1834), page 182

⁴² Smålands Soldatregister Elisabeth Leek GMR

⁴³ Adelöv Household Examinations, Vol. AI:9 (1831-1835), page 7

Sometime in 1832, Anders married a woman named Chatrina Jonsdotter.⁴⁴ Chatrina was born on August 27, 1894 in Linderås Parish.⁴⁵ Sadly, a year after their wedding, Chatrina died on July 13, 1833.⁴⁶ Anders was married again on June 23, 1834 to Christina Johannesdotter.⁴⁷ Christina was born on July 4, 1814 in Linderås Parish. Her father, Johannes Bengtsson, was the miller of the village of Mjölarp. The two were married at the home of the parish's vicar.



Marriage record of Anders Borg and Stina Johannesdotter – June 23rd, 1834

Transcription:

<p><u>No. 9</u> Anders Borg och Stina Johannesdotter Ch. 12 Br</p>	<p>23. Brudgr. Soldat för Adelöfs By och Enkeman företedde underskrifvet laga arvskiye. Bruden piga i Adelöfs soldat. torp i hennes fader Mjölaren Johannes Bengtsson i Mjölarp, lemnade skrifte- ligt giftemanna tillstånd. Lys. d. 13, 20 & 27 April. Vigdes i Prästgården.</p>	<p>26. 20.</p>
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Translation:

<p><u>No. 9</u> Anders Borg (married) 23rd and Stina Johannesdotter Stamp tax 12 shilling</p>	<p>The groom is a soldier, a widower and has signed for the distribution on an estate. The bride maid is from a soldier's cabin in Adelöf. Her father, the miller Johannes Bengtsson of the Mjölarp's homestead gives his blessing. Banns were held on the 13th, 20th, and 27th of April Married at the priest's homestead.</p>	<p>26 years old 20 years old</p>
--	--	--------------------------------------

⁴⁴ Adelöv Household Examinations, Vol. AI:9 (1831-1835), page 7

⁴⁵ Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 95

⁴⁶ Adelöv Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1827-1861), page 530

⁴⁷ Adelöv Marriages, Vol. C:4 (1827-1861), page 29

Anders and Christina had five children together: Johanna (b. 1835), Sven Johan (b. 1838), Carl August (b. 1841), Anna Gretha (b. 1844), and Christina (b. 1846).

Children of Anders Andersson Borg and Christina Johannesdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Johanna	March 3, 1835	Adelöv	May 3, 1914	Linderås
Sven Johan	March 17, 1838	Adelöv	April 15, 1875	Adelöv
Carl August	March 2, 1841	Adelöv	September 22, 1908	Adelöv
Anna Gretha	May 24, 1844	Adelöv	May, 25, 1913	Adelöv
Cristina	December 5, 1846	Adelöv	February 17, 1928	Nässjö

On November 11, 1834, Anders Borg was transferred to Mjölarp where he was part of Rote No. 19. Like all Swedish soldiers of the period, Anders was assigned to work on the construction of various canals, such as Trollhätte. Anders advanced to the rank of corporal in the military. On August 6, 1847, Anders was discharged from the military.⁴⁸



Adelöv Church

Anders and Christina’s five children were all born at Mjölarp. Their third eldest son Carl August was the father of Gustaf Victor Borg, who later immigrated to America on Mary 9, 1902, and resided in St. Peter, Minnesota, a place several of his extended family members lived.

Name	Birth Date	Parish	Age	Other
Anders Andersson Borg	17/11 08	Sollersås	50	Head of household
Christina Johannesdotter	11/11 14	Sollersås	44	Wife
Johanna	3/3 35	Adelöv	18	Daughter
Sven Johan	17/3 38	Adelöv	19	Son
Carl August	2/3 41	Adelöv	18	Son
Anna Gretha	24/5 44	Adelöv	15	Daughter
Christina	5/12 46	Adelöv	13	Daughter

Household Examination of Anders Andersson Borg and Christina Johannesdotter’s family at Mjölarp, Adelöv Parish: 1851-1859

⁴⁸ Smålands Soldatregister Elisabeth Leek GMR

Anders left Adelöv Parish in 1855 and abandoned his wife Christina.⁴⁹ Christina died sixteen years later on July 31, 1871 in Adelöv.⁵⁰

Fact or Fiction: The Fate of Anders Borg
According to his great-granddaughter, Karen Lindström

Statement:

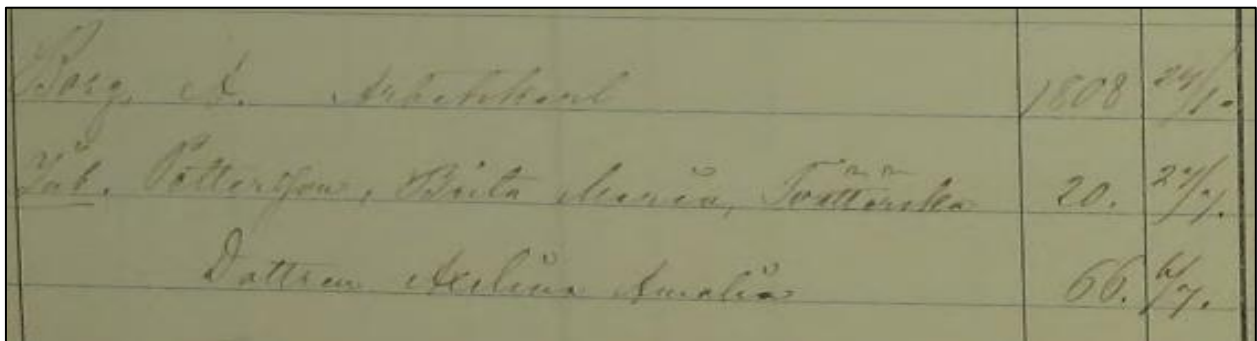
According to Karen Lindström, one of Anders Borg's great-granddaughters, after Anders left Adelöv, one of his sons tried to track him down. His son eventually found him in Stockholm. When he knocked at the door where Anders was living, Anders answered. Beside him was a young child that Anders had fathered upon his new mistress. Apparently, Anders Borg had moved to Stockholm where he met another woman and had another family with her.

True: In July of 2013, Pia Gudbrand Lindgren, a 3rd great-granddaughter of Anders Borg, found records that showed that he moved to Adolf Fredrik, a neighborhood in Stockholm, after he left Adelöv, where he was living with a woman named Brita Maria Petterson and their young daughter, Axelina Amalia.

After Anders left Adelöv, he travelled to Stockholm. Here, he lived as a laborer in the neighborhood of Adolf Fredrik.⁵¹ While in Adolf Fredrik, a woman named Britta Maria Petterson lived with Anders, and was his partner. Britta Maria was born on July 26, 1820 in Rönö, Gottsätter Parish. On July 6, 1866, Britta gave birth to their daughter, Axelina Amalia.⁵² Anders was 58 years old at the time of Axelina's birth.

Children of Anders Andersson Borg and Britta Maria Petterson

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Axelina Amalia	July 6, 1866	Adolf Fredrik	Unknown	Unknown



Household Examination showing Anders Andersson Borg at Adolf Fredrik Parish: 1867

⁴⁹ Adelöv Household Examinations, Vol. AI:13 (1851-1859), page 177

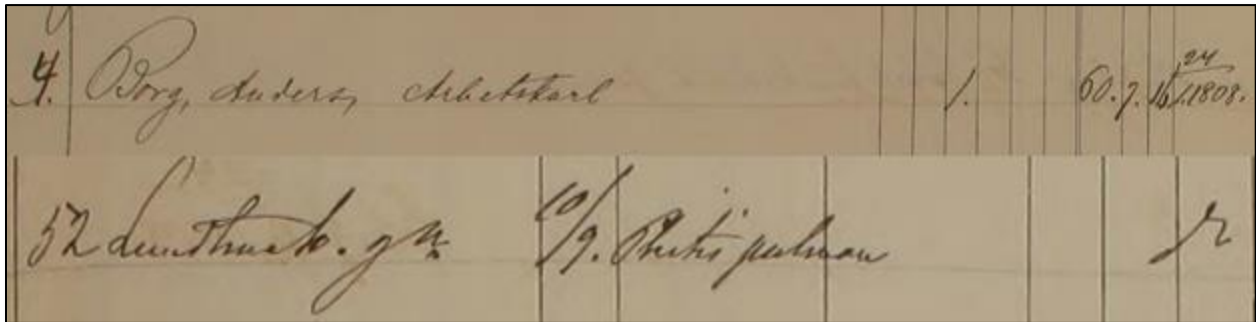
⁵⁰ Adelöv Deaths, Vol. C:6 (1861-1872), page 242

⁵¹ Adolf Fredrik Household Examinations, Vol. AI 72, (1860-1860), page 155

⁵² Adolf Fredrik Household Examinations, Vol. AI 82, (1867-1867), page 171

Arbetskarl – Laborers

An *arbetskarl* was a laborer who frequently didn't have a special skill. Laborers were common in big cities in Sweden, such as Stockholm. Laborers worked on the construction of new buildings, as well as the maintenance of city streets. They typically worked 10 hour days and at least 5 hours on Saturday. As the Industrial Revolution swept across Sweden in the 19th century, the amount of laborers in the country drastically increased. Laborers usually lived in cold, dark, and damp living conditions, and weren't paid very much money.



Death record of Anders Andersson Borg – September 10th, 1868

Transcription:

4. Borg, Anders Arbetskarl 1. 60.7.16 24/1808
 52 Lungtuberkulosk. 10/9

Translation:

4. Borg, Anders Laborer 1.(Age) 60 years 7 months 16 days. (Born) January 24,1808
 52 Phthisis. Died on September 10th



Anders Andersson Borg died from phthisis on September 10, 1868. He was buried in the cemetery of Adolf Fredrik Church. Anders was 60 at the time of his death.⁵³

The cemetery of Adolf Fredrik Church
 The final resting place of Anders Borg

⁵³ Adolf Fredrik Deaths, Vol. FI:9 (1857-1870), page 346

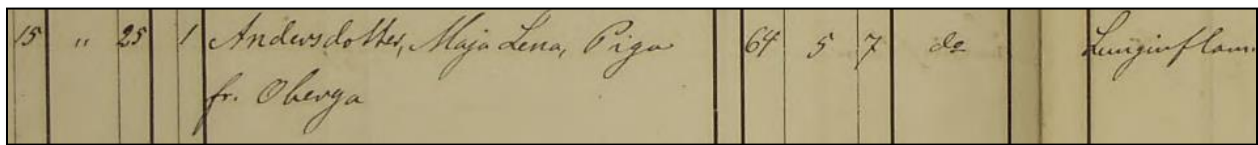
The Fate of Maja Lena Andersdotter

Maja Lena, Anders and Maria’s youngest daughter, left her parents’ home in 1833 at the age of 21 to work as a maid at the farm of Uddarp in Linderås Parish, which was owned by a farmer named Anders Månsson.⁵⁴

<u>Places Maja Lena Lived and Worked</u>	
1833-1833	Uddarp, Linderås
1833-1834	Kappela, Linderås
1834-1836	Ljungholmen, Flisby
1835-1842	Botorp, Linderås
1842-1844	Sänninge, Linderås
1844-1845	Kappela, Linderås
1845-1846	Knutstorp, Flisby
1846-1851	Göberga, Linderås
1851-1864	Knutahem Wennersjo, Linderås
1864-1868	Göberga, Linderås
1868-1876	Solberga, Linderås
1876-1877	Oberga, Linderås

Maja Lena briefly returned to live with Anders and Maria before returning to work as a maid in Linderås in 1836. Unlike her siblings, who had a husband or career in the military to support them, Maja Lena had very little stability in her life. She frequently moved around from farm to farm throughout her life, never staying at a single place for more than a few years. Maja Lena lived with her brother Sven at Kapela Ravelsgård in Linderås from 1844-1845.⁵⁵ The longest place Maja Lena ever stayed at was at Knutahem-Wennersjo in Linderås, where she stayed for thirteen years.

Maja Lena never married or had children. She died of pneumonia in Oberga, Linderås on February 15, 1877 at the age of 64, and was buried on February 25th.⁵⁶ Maja Lena was the last of Anders and Maria’s children to die.



Death and burial record of Maja Lena Andersdotter – February 25th, 1877

Transcription:

15 25 Andersdotter, Maja Lena, Piga 64 5 7 lunginflam
fr(ån) Oberga

Translation:

[Died] [Buried]
15th 25th Andersdotter, Maja Lena, Maid 64 years 5months 7 days pneumonia
from Oberga

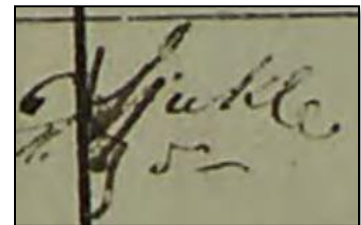
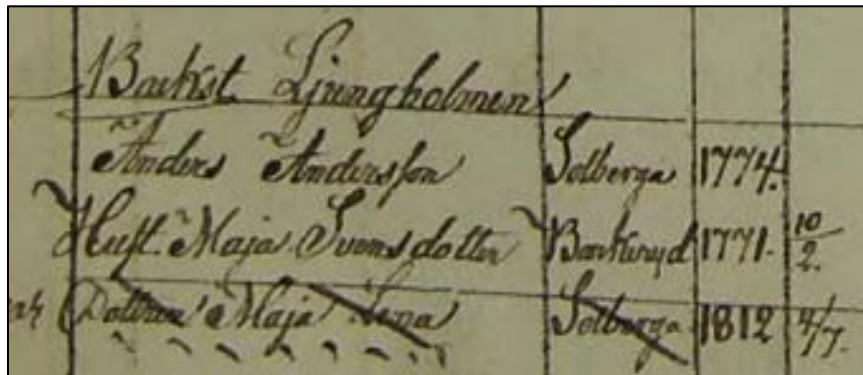
⁵⁴ Flisby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1829-1834), page 176

⁵⁵ Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:9A (1841-1846), page 46

⁵⁶ Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:7 (1868-1880), Image 135

Life at Ljungholmen (1824-1867)

Since Anders was no longer able to work in the fields of Stumperyd, his family had to leave Hesslebo in 1824. After leaving Hesslebo, Anders and Maria moved to Ljungholmen, a backstuga (or poorhouse) at Gullarp, a farm in Flisby Parish. Anders's sister, Stina Andersdotter, had been living there since 1822, so her connection to that farm probably led Anders and Maria there. By this time, Anders and Maria were now in their early fifties. Their three eldest children, Anna, Sven, and Johannes, had left home to find work to support themselves. The two became grandparents on January 26, 1824, when their oldest daughter Anna and her husband Sven had their first child, Peter Johan.



Mention of Anders Andersson as a *sjuklig*, or bed-confined, sick person.

Household Examination of Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter's family at Ljungholmen, Gullarp, Flisby Parish: 1829-1834

Backstugor

A *backstuga* was a small cottage in Sweden that was inhabited by sick, elderly, or very poor inhabitants. The inhabitants of these dwellings were known as *backstugesittare*, and were exempted from taxation. Backstugor were located on the land of a landowner (with his consent). Although *backstugesittare* often did some work to support themselves, they were also supported by the farmer whose land they lived on, as well as the parish church.



Ljungholmen near the end of the 19th century



Gullarp, Flisby – The farm Anders and Maria lived at from 1824 to 1867

When Anders and Maria first moved to Ljungholmen, Gullarp was owned by Gustaf Arvid Stjernspetz (b. 1789). Gustaf lived at Gullarp with his wife Christina Celia Söderström (b. 1807), and their children.⁵⁷ Several farmhands and maids worked at Gullarp, and there were usually 30-40 people living on the farm. In addition to Ljungholmen, there was another backstuga at Gullarp called Madstugan, and a croft which was also called Madstugan.

Throughout the 1830s, Anders and Maria saw several grandchildren born. Counting their grandchildren who died in infancy, the two had at least 27 grandchildren. 21 of those grandchildren survived into adulthood. Since the family of eldest daughter Anna lived the closest, it's likely they saw her family the most. Their son Sven's family lived just a day away in Linderås Parish, so there's a good chance they saw them from time to time. Since their son Johannes lived a good distance away in Östergötland, it's unlikely they saw his family very often. Anders Borg's family lived about a day away in Adelöv Parish, so Anders and Maria may have seen them once in a while. Maja Lena spent most of her life in Linderås, so they probably saw her frequently, especially during her annual free week.

Do any of Anders and Maria's Possessions Still Exist?

Since Anders and Maria were extremely poor, they probably didn't own very much. No estate records for the two can be found. Most of their possessions were probably crafted by themselves, or occasionally given to them by the farm owners they rented from. Some of the possessions they owned may have been passed onto their children, for either practical or sentimental value. While it's unknown if any of their possessions exist today, they would most likely be in the hands of the descendants of Sven Petersson and Anna Andersdotter, who lived the closest to them.

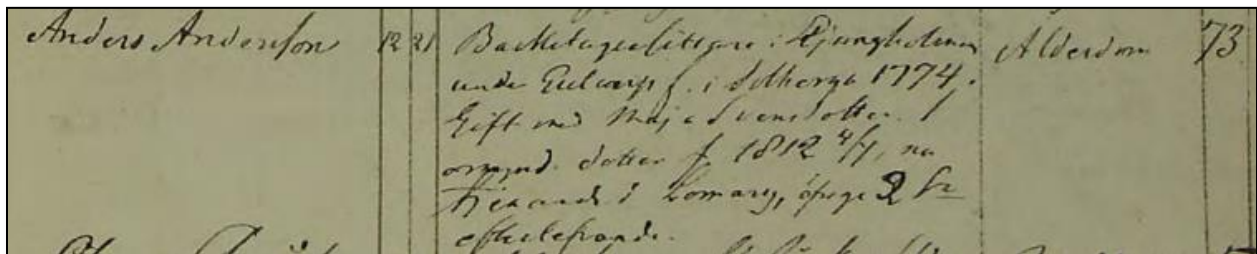
<i>B. Ljungholmen</i>			
<i>Anders Andersson</i>	<i>Sollb</i>	<i>74</i>	
<i>M. Maja Svensdotter</i>	<i>Barkery</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>10/2</i>

Household Examination of Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter at Ljungholmen, Gullarp, Flisby Parish: 1840-1845

⁵⁷ Flisby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1829-1834), page 175

Anders and Maria spent the remainder of their days at Ljungholmen. While there were some happy moments in their later years, such as witnessing their children marry and having grandchildren, there was certainly a lot of hardship as well. In addition to the joys of having new grandchildren born throughout the 1830s and 1840s, Anders and Maria also experienced the sorrows of having at least seven grandchildren die in infancy. On December 26, 1835, Maria's eldest brother Jonas passed away.⁵⁸ Maria's second brother Sven died ten years later on December 1, 1845.⁵⁹

Undoubtedly, the winter of 1847 must have been the most painful time of hardship for Anders and Maria's family. The previous year, their eldest son Sven had fallen sick with tuberculosis. On January 3, 1847, he died of the disease. Sven's death was probably very hard on the elderly paupers. Within two months after Sven's death, Anders and Maria's son-in-law Sven Pettersson died on February 28th at the age of 52. Less than two weeks after Sven Pettersson's death, Anders Andersson died on March 12th at the age of 73. While his death record mentions that he died of old age, it could have been a number of diseases that weren't understood during the time. Anders was buried in the cemetery of Flisby Church on March 21st.⁶⁰



Death and burial record of Anders Andersson – March 21st, 1847

Transcription:

Anders Andersson 12 21 Backstugesittare i Ljungholmen Älderom 73
 under Gullarp f. i Solberga 1774.
 Gift m(ed) Maja Svensdotter. 1
 orpynd dotter f. 1812 ^{4/7}, och
 levande i Lom(m)ary(d), 2 sn
 efterlevande

Translation:

Anders Andersson (died) 12th (buried) 21st Backstuga owner of Ljungholmen, Old age. 73 years
 of Gullarp in Solberga 1774.
 Married to Maja Svensdotter. 1
 single daughter born July 4th, 1812 and
 lives in Lommaryd. 2 sons
 surviving.

⁵⁸ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1810-1843), page 599

⁵⁹ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. F:1 (1844-1861), page 6

⁶⁰ Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1832-1860), page 511

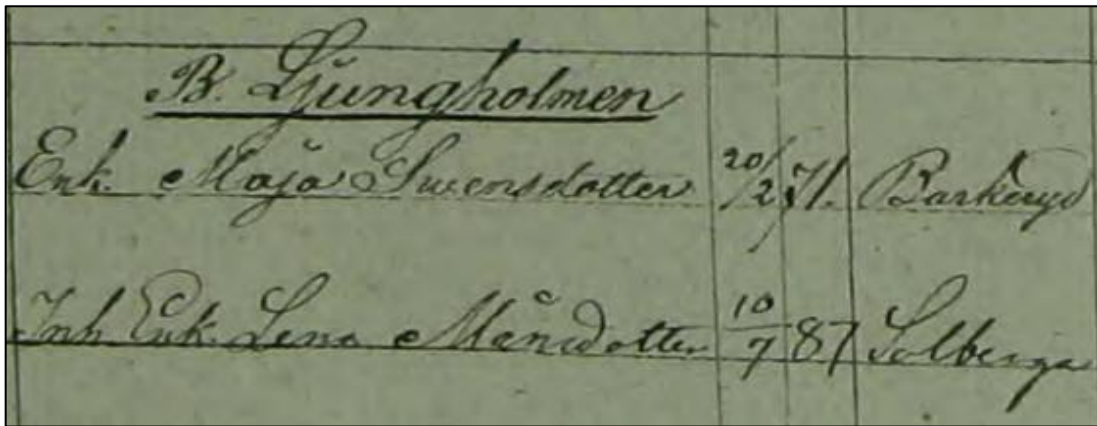
Maria Svensdotter continued to live at Ljungholmen following Anders's death. Since her daughter, Anna, had become a widow around the same time as her, the two may have tried to console each other. By this time, Maria was already 77 years old. It's unlikely that she ever imagined that she would live close to two more decades!

During the 1850s, a woman named Lena Månsdotter (b. 1787) lived with Maria at Ljungholmen.⁶¹ Like Maria, Lena was a widow. On June 21, 1853, Maria became a great-grandmother when Anna Lovisa Josefina Petersdotter, the daughter of her grandson (and Anna's son) Peter Johan was born.⁶² On September 5, 1853, her sister Beata died⁶³, leaving Maria without any siblings.



Flisby Church

Maria attended Flisby Church ever since she and Anders moved to Ljungholmen in 1824. In 1832, Anders Jacob Cnattingius became the vicar of Flisby and Norra Solberga. He served as the vicar until 1851, when Andreas Nicolaus Schmidt became the vicar. Because of her poor social status, Maria probably sat near the back of the church. Across the lake from the church could be seen the fields of Havsvik, the farm Anders and Maria had first lived and worked after they married. During the 1850s, Erik and Sven Nordström, two brothers who were both famous organ makers, attended Flisby Church as well. In 1857, a new church was built.



Household Examination of Maria Svensdotter at Ljungholmen, Gullarp, Flisby Parish: 1851-1858

⁶¹ Flisby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:8 (1851-1858), page 224

⁶² Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:4 (1844-1857), Image 19

⁶³ Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. F:1 (1844-1861), page 23

Throughout the 1850s and 1860s, Maria became a great-grandmother to several great-grandchildren. In 1855, her son Anders left his family in Adelöv, and moved to Stockholm. It's unlikely that Maria ever saw him again. On February 10, 1861, Maria celebrated her 90th birthday, an age very few people lived to see in her time. Seventeen days later, on February 27th, her daughter-in-law Anna Stina Johansdotter died and was laid to rest beside Sven Hög, Maria's eldest son. By 1862, all of Maria's grandchildren from Sven and Anna Stina had immigrated to America, leaving no one left from Sven's family in her life. The only news that Maria ever heard from her emigrant grandchildren came only once or twice a year in a letter.



In her later years, Maria Svensdotter may have looked like this old woman from the province of Dalsland, Sweden.

Maria Svensdotter – The Widow of Ljungholmen

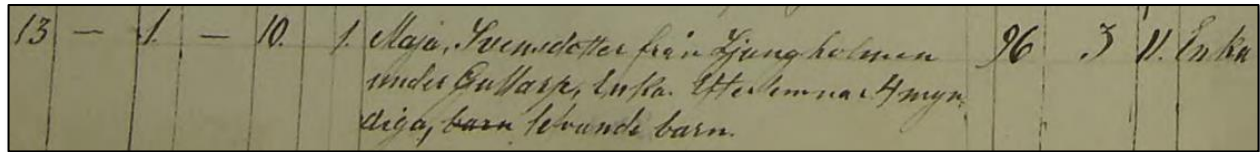
In the 1860s, Maria Svensdotter was in her nineties, and was likely the oldest person in all of Flisby. Maria had lived at Ljungholmen longer than any of her neighbors, and few of them could probably even remember her husband Anders by the time she died.

One can imagine Maria in her latter days at Ljungholmen as a woman with long, snow-white hair covered by a raggedy bonnet, hunched over on a small wooden stool next to a cozy fire. While she sits, her soft hands work busily sewing, while casting shadows that move along the fire lit wall. As she sings softly to herself, her mind drifts back to old, happier times.

Her memory wanders to Gransäng, where she spent her youth, and fondly remembers playing with her friends, Britta and Lena, by the Fredriksdals River. Next, she remembers Slåthult, where she met Anders, and spending time with him in the beech grove behind the farm. Maria then reflects upon her years at Havsvik, where she and gave birth to most of her children, and then upon Hesslebo, the place they grew up.

Of all the places that Maria had lived however, she lived at Ljungholmen by far the longest. By the end of her life, Maria lived for 43 years at Ljungholmen. Everyone who had lived at Gullarp when Maria and Anders first moved there in 1824 were now either dead or had moved away. In her 96 years of life, Maria lived through six kings, two Swedish wars, and multiple famines. Maria is also one of the few people in history who was born before the American Revolutionary War and died after the American Civil War. Her passing marked the end of the age of the High family's Swedish ancestors.

Maria Svensdotter's long life came to an end on June 1, 1867, when she died of natural causes at the very old age of 96. On June 10th Maria was buried alongside her husband Anders in the old cemetery of Flisby Church.⁶⁴



Death and burial record of Maria Svensdotter – June 10th, 1867

Transcription:

13 - 1 -- 10 1 Maja Svensdotter från Ljungholmen 96 3 11 Enka
under Gullarp, Enka. Efterlemnade 4 myn-
diga levande barn.

Translation:

Entry 13 (died)^{1st} (buried) 10th Maja Svensdotter from Ljungholmen, 96 years, 3 months, 11 days. Widow of Gullarp, Widow. Survived by four grown living children.



The old cemetery of Flisby Church - The final resting place of Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter

⁶⁴Flisby Deaths, Vol. C:6 (1861-1876), page 282

Quiz on Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter

1. What parish was Maria Svensdotter born at?
 - a. Norra Solberga
 - b. Barkeryd
 - c. Flisby
 - d. Nässjö

2. What was the name of the soldier's croft where Anders Andersson was born?
 - a. Hallebo
 - b. Hessebo
 - c. Svenstorp
 - d. Bygget

3. What farm did Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter meet at?
 - a. Släthult
 - b. Gransäng
 - c. Havsvik
 - d. Buckhult

4. Who was the vicar who married Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter in 1797?
 - a. Claes Magnus Livin
 - b. Sven Fovelin
 - c. Magnus Carlström
 - d. Johan Fovelin

5. Where were all five of Anders and Maria's children confirmed?

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

7. Who owned the estate of Stumperyd when Anders and Maria first lived at Hessebo?
 - a. Bengt Bengtsson Engdahl
 - b. Per Ribbing
 - c. Hans Ryberg
 - d. Gustaf Queckfeldt

8. What type of cottage was Llungholmen?

9. How old did Maria Svensdotter live to be?

10. Where are Anders Andersson and Maria Svensdotter buried?

Answers: 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. Norra Solberga Church 6. Norsholmen and Sjöstorp 7. Per Ribbing 8. A backstuga
 9. 96 years old 10. The old cemetery of Flisby Church

Johannes Johansson and Maria (Maja) Håkansdotter

Name	Johannes Johansson	Name	Maria (Maja) Håkansdotter
Born	January 19, 1777	Born	October 26, 1769
Place	Marbäck	Place	Säby
Died	November 16, 1857	Died	November 25, 1819
Place	Linderås	Place	Linderås
Occupation	Farmer	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

Children of Johannes Johansson and Maria Hakånsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Eva	November 18, 1801	Marbäck	June 25, 1802	Marbäck
Gustaf	May 12, 1803	Säby	February 24, 1806	Säby
Johannes	March 23, 1805	Säby	Unknown	Unknown
Anna Stina	October 20, 1806	Säby	February 27, 1861	Linderås
Gustaf	September 1, 1811	Torpa	May 24, 1909	Linderås
Fredrik	September 1, 1811	Torpa	September 1, 1811	Torpa

Children of Johannes Johansson and Stina Johansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Maria (Maja)	February 28, 1821	Linderås	March 28, 1906	Linderås
Fredrik	February 12, 1825	Linderås	May 5, 1825	Linderås

Children of Johannes Johansson and Katrina Johansdotter

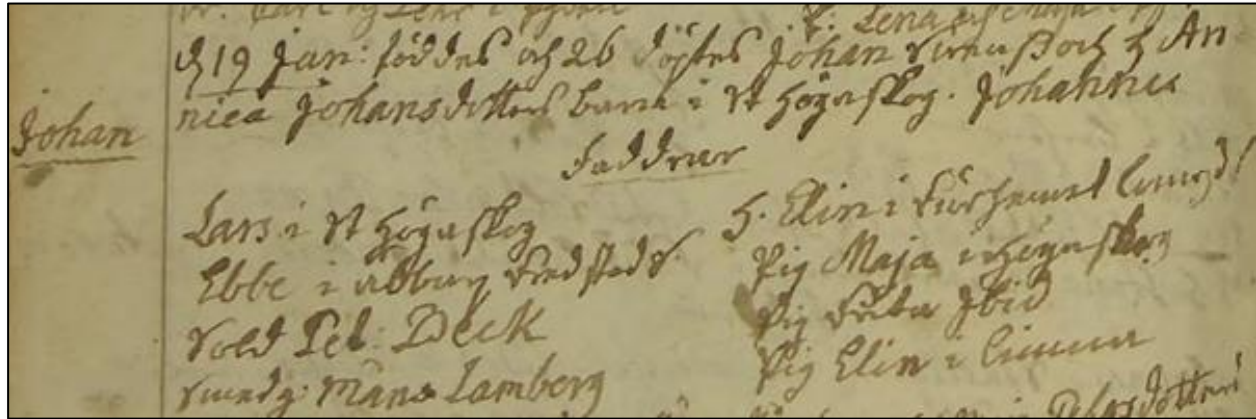
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Johanna	February 25, 1841	Linderås	January 24, 1924	Skällvik
Hedvig	August 1, 1843	Linderås	June 3, 1858	Linderås
Matilda Sofia	March 30, 1851	Linderås	June 28, 1851	Linderås

Early Years (1769-1800)

In 1777...

- The American Revolutionary War was in its third year.
- The King of Sweden was Gustaf III, the King of England was King George III, and the King of France was Louis XVI.
- British explorer James Cook made his third voyage through the Pacific Ocean.

Johannes Johansson, Anna Stina Johansdotter's father, was born on January 19, 1777 at Stora Högaskog, a farm in northwest Marbäck Parish. His parents were Johan Svensson and Annica Johansdotter. A week later, Johannes was baptized on January 26th. The witnesses at his baptism included Lars in Stora Högaskog, housewife Elin in Burhemmet, Lommaryd Parish, Ebbe in Bredestad Parish, maid Maja in Högaskog, Soldier Peter Beck, maid Brita in Högaskog, smith journeyman Måns Lamberg, and maid Elin in Limna.⁶⁵



Birth and baptism record of Johannes Johansson – January 26th, 1777

Transcription:

d. 19 Jan föddes och 26 döptes Johan Svenssons och h. Annica Johansdotters_barn i St. Högaskog- Johannes
Faddrar
 Lars i St. Högaskog h. Elin i Burhemmet Lommaryd s(ocken)
 Ebbe i --- Bred(e)stad s pig. Maja i Högaskog
 Sold. Pet. Beck pig. Brita, ibid,
 Smedg: Måns Lamberg pig. Elin i Limna.

Translation:

the 19th of January was born and the 26th baptized, Johan Svensson's and wife Annica Johansdotter's_child in Stora Högaskog (named) Johannes
Witnesses
 Lars in Stora Högaskog wife Elin in Burhemmet Lommaryd Parish
 Ebbe i Bred(e)stad Parish maid Maja in Högaskog
 Sold. Pet. Beck maid Brita of the same place
 Smith journeyman Måns Lamberg maid. Elin in Limna.

⁶⁵ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 129

Johannes spent the first 16 years of his life in Stora Högaskog. His father, Johan Svensson, was a farmer. Johannes had two older siblings, Sven (b. 1766) and Anna (b. 1768). In 1782, when Johannes was five years old, his younger sister Lisken was born. For the first five years that Johannes was alive, his maternal grandfather Johan Persson also lived at Stora Högaskog.



Stora Högaskog, Marbäck – Where Johannes Johansson lived for his first 16 years

Högljörps

N:o	Född	Gift	Ankom	Läses uti Bok.	Utan till				För Bar.	Anordningst.	Bortflyttadt.
					Läses uti Catech.	Hörsal, Symbel, Spörsmål	Bor. Plat. i Gårde.	Sveb. i Gårde.			
Stora Högaskog 28.	Johan Svensson 1774		1782	1782	1782	1782	1782	1782	1782		
	Hanna Svensson 1775										
	Sven Svensson 1766										
	Anna Svensson 1768										
	Lisken Johansdotter 1782										
	Johan Persson 1777										
	Per Svensson 1782										

Household Examination showing Johannes Johansson at Stora Högaskog, Marbäck Parish: 1789-1795

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

- The birth of his sister Lisken Johansdotter in 1782.
- The death of his maternal grandfather Johan Persson in 1782.
- The Reign of King Gustaf III (1771-1792). Gustaf III was the king of Johannes’s youth. When Gustaf III was assassinated on in 1792, Johannes was 15 years old.

The Name “Johannes”

Johannes (pronounced yòe-hawn-ness) is the Swedish equivalent of the name “John”, which derives from the Hebrew meaning “God Jehova/Yahewh has compassion.” There are a number of variations of the name in Swedish, including “Johan,” “Jön,” and “Jaens.” In the 18th century, it was one of the most common Swedish names.



Marbäck Church – Where Johannes Johansson attended church growing up

When he was growing up, Johannes attended Marbäck Church with his family. When Johannes was born, Samuel Peter Planander was the pastor of Marbäck Church, and was the one who baptized Johannes. In 1783, when Johannes was just six years old, Planander died and Petrus Jonae Engstrand became the pastor of Marbäck Church for the next four years. Nils Hertzelin took over as the pastor of the church in 1787. In all likelihood, Johannes was taught to read through Marbäck Church.

In the winter of 1790, when Johannes was 13 years old, his older brother, Sven, died of chest pains. The same year, Johannes's older sister Anna was married and left Stora Högaskog. In 1793, Johannes's family also left Stora Högaskog and moved to Siggarp, a farm a short distance southwest of Stora Högaskog.⁶⁶

Siggarp	Johannes Johansson	1734	Marb.
	Maria Håkansdotter	1745	Marb.
	J. Johansson	1772	Marb.
	P. Sjö	1783	Marb.

Household Examination showing Johannes Johansson at Siggarp, Marbäck Parish: 1789-1795

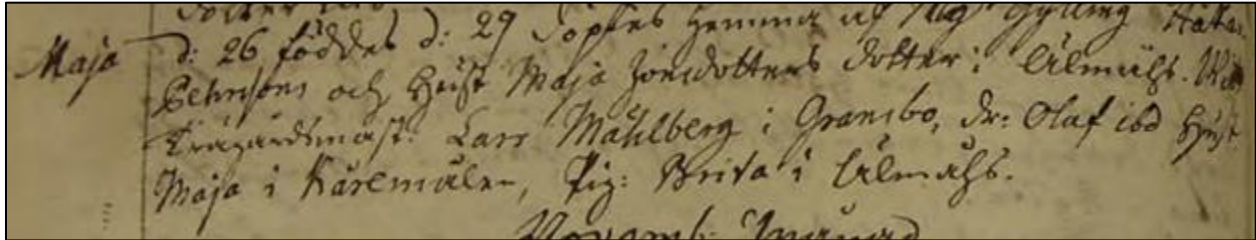


Siggarp, Marbäck – Where Johannes Johansson lived from 1793 to 1796

Johannes lived at Siggarp for at least a couple of years. By this time, he was a teenager and was probably very busy helping his father with farming. When he was 19 years old in 1796, Johannes left Siggarp and moved to Säby Parish, where he became a farmhand at a farm called Gummelycke.

⁶⁶ Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. A1:1 (1789-1795), page 105

Maria Håkansdotter, Anna Stina Johansdotter's mother, was born on October 26, 1769 at Älmås, a farm in east Säby Parish. Her parents were Håkan Persson and Maria Jönsdotter. On October 29th, Maria was baptized at the home of Magister Gylling. The witnesses at her baptism included master gardener Lars Måhlberg in Granbo, farmhand Oluf in Granbo, housewife Maja in Kåremålen, and maiden Brita in Älmås.⁶⁷



Birth and baptism record of Maria Håkansdotter – October 29th, 1769

Transcription:

Maja d. 26 föddes d. 29 döptes hemma af Mg Gylling Håkan Pehrssons och hustru Maja Jönsdotters dotter i Älmåss. Witt: trädgårdsmäst. Lars Måhlberg i Granbo, dr. Oluf, ibid., hust. Maja i Kåremålen, pig. Brita i Älmåss.

Translation:

Maja the 26th born, the 29th baptized, (at the) home of Magister Gylling, Håkan Pehrsson's and wife Maja Jönsdotter's daughter in Älmås. Witnesses: master gardener Lars Måhlberg in Granbo, farmhand Oluf of the same place, housewife Maja in Kåremålen, maiden Brita in Älmås.

The Reign of King Gustaf III

Much of Swedish History in the late 18th century is focused around the reign of King Gustaf III, who took the throne in 1771. In 1772, Gustaf III drastically limited the powers of the Swedish Riksdag (Parliament) in an attempt to restore the authority of the Swedish Crown. In 1789, the Union and Security Act established the King as the supreme authority in Sweden. From 1789 to 1790, Gustaf led Sweden into war with Russia. Although the Swedish Military lost most of the battles in the early stages of the war, the Swedish Navy won a decisive victory at the Battle of Svensksund when it successfully broke through the Russian blockade on July 9, 1790. A month later, the Treaty of Värälä was signed, ending the war between Sweden and Russia. Gustaf III was an avid admirer of the fine arts and spent a large amount of Sweden's funds towards supporting cultural enlightenment. This drew a significant amount of criticism from Gustaf's aristocratic enemies, who eventually conspired against him. On March 29, 1792, Gustaf III was assassinated by Johan Anckarström.

⁶⁷Säby Births, Vol. C:4 (1760-1763), page 380



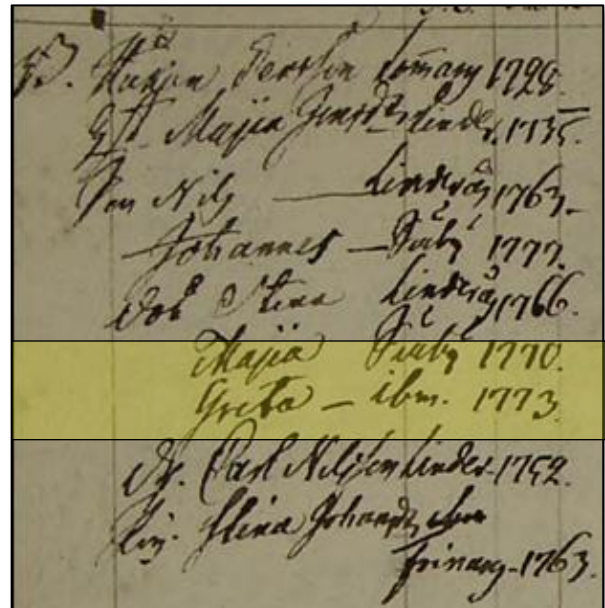
Älmås, Säby - Where Maria Håkansdotter lived for the first 20 years of her life

The Name “Maria” (“Maja”)

In the 18th century, Maria was the most common name for women in Sweden. A Swedish variant of the name is “Maja” (maí-yah). Other variants of the name include “Mary” and “May.” The name Maria is a Greek or Latin form of the Aramaic name “Mariam.” Before the Reformation in Sweden, no girls were named Maria for religious reasons.

Maria’s father Håkan was a farmer. When Maria was born in 1769, she had three older siblings: Johannes (b. 1759), Nils. (b. 1762), and Stina (b. 1766). Johannes, Maria’s eldest brother, died in 1770 when Maria was only a year old.⁶⁸ Maria also had two younger siblings, Greta (b. 1772) and Johannes (b. 1777).

Maria spent the first 20 years of her life at Älmås. During this time, two other farmers lived at Älmås with their families. One of these farmers, Jöns Persson, lived at Älmås with his wife Cherstin Persdotter and son Jacob until 1777.



Household Examination showing Maria Håkansdotter at Älmås, Säby Parish - 1788

The other farmer, Per Jönsson, lived at Älmås with his wife, Ingeborg and five children. Two of Per Jönsson’s daughters, Stina (b. 1767) and Maja (b. 1768), were around Maria’s age, and may have been her friends growing up.

There were also two cottages at Älmås in the late 1700s, Sveskey and Stugan, as wells as a soldier’s cottage named Fiskarhemmet. In the late 1780s, a farmhand named Carl Nilsson (b. 1752) and maid named Stina Johansdotter (b. 1763) lived with Maria’s family at Älmås.⁶⁹

⁶⁸ Säby Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1760-1783), page 501

⁶⁹ Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1769-88), page 163



Önnarp, Säby - Where Maria Håkansdotter lived from 1789 to 1792

In 1789, Maria’s family moved to Önnarp, a farm in northwest Säby Parish. By this time, Maria was 20 years old, and was busy helping her mother Maria Jönsdotter with chores around the farm. On August 26, 1791, Maria’s older sister Stina was married to a farmhand named Johannes Jönsson and she subsequently left Önnarp.⁷⁰

In the late 18th century, there were two cottages at Önnarp, Dagstorp and Hagarp. While Maria’s family lived at Önnarp, a crofter named Jonas Svensson (b. 1756) lived at Dagstorp with his wife Catharina Månsdotter (b. 1765), son, Sven, and a widow named Annika Persdotter (b. 1718). A crofter named Anders Andersson (b. 1764) lived at Hagarp with his wife Catharina Larsdotter (b. 1754), two children, and a widow named Gunilla Larsdotter (b. 1731).

Håkan Persson	1788	Såmar	1758
Maria Jönsdotter	1791	Sindars	1758
Nils Jon	1762	ib.	
Don			
Grda	1773	Almas	
Maria	1771	ib.	
Johannes	1778	ib.	

Household Examination showing Maria Håkansdotter at Önnarp, Säby Parish - 1799

On December 6th, 1791, Maria’s father Håkan died of tuberculosis.⁷¹ Maria was 22 years old when her father died. Håkan’s death was undoubtedly a very sad time for Maria and her family. Without Håkan, her family was no longer able to live at Önnarp, and they left the farm shortly after his death.

⁷⁰ Säby Marriages, Vol. C:5 (1784-1803), page 16

⁷¹ Säby Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1784-1803), page 416

Svärmt:		
Anders Johansson	1734	Lind
Anders Persson	1770	Sten
Anders Sam	1769	Sjölin
Lij:		
Maria Håk.	1769	Ålvén
Anna Sjöström	1774	Lilje
Joh. Johansson	1777	Mark
Joh. Håkansson		Lilje

After Håkan’s death, Maria, her mother, and brother Johannes moved to the farm Gummelycke where her sister Stina and brother-in-law Johan Jonsson lived. Here, their family lived at a cottage called Svärm.⁷² While at Gummelycke, Maria worked as a *piga*, or maid. She probably spent much of her time at Gummelycke helping her older sister Stina with errands on the farm, such as cooking, feeding the farm animals, keeping the farmhouse and cottages tidy, and sewing.

Household Examination showing Maria Håkansdotter and Johannes Johansson at Gummelycke, Säby Parish - 1799

In 1796, Maria Håkansdotter’s future husband Johannes Johansson moved to Gummelycke. Here, Johannes was a farmhand and lived at Svärm with Maria’s family. It’s likely that Johannes and Maria met at Gummelycke and got to know each other while living there. The two may have started courting not too long after they met each other.

Piga - Maids

A *piga* (plural *pigor*) was a maid that worked on a farm in Sweden. They may have been young, single girls or older women who never married. *Pigor* were usually hired annually to perform a number of tasks around the household and the farm. At larger estates, *pigor* had more specialized duties.



Gummelycke, Säby - Where Maria Håkansdotter lived from 1792 to 1800

⁷² Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:3B (1789-98), page 168

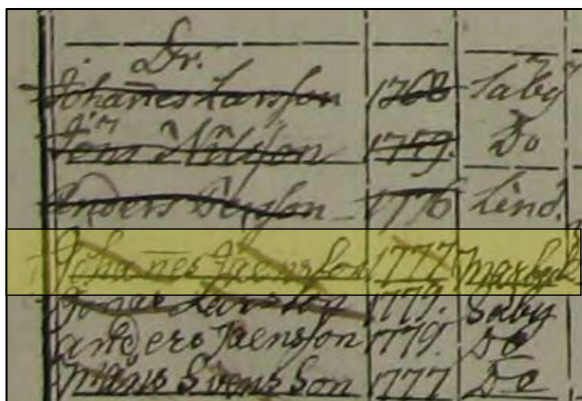
Johannes and Maria's First Meeting*

Maria Håkansdotter wiped her hands on her white apron, which protected her pretty but plain grey work dress. It was bread baking day at her brother-in-law Johannes Jönsson's farm Gummelycke in Säby and as a maid there, she had already baked several loaves before noon. Strands of hair hung in her eyes, and she absent-mindedly brushed them aside with her flour-dusted hands. Farmer Jönsson approached, speaking to a handsome young man whom she assumed was a farmhand that had just been hired. Maria set the last loaf to rise, then headed outside to gather some eggs for the family's lunch.

Farmer Jönsson and the new farmhand, 19 year-old Johannes Johansson from Marbäck, stood near the barn. Johannes caught sight of the shy, pretty Maria as she passed and Jönsson's voice all but disappeared from Johannes's ears. Maria noticed the farmhand's attentiveness and went crimson. Jönsson called for her to come and meet Johannes. Maria approached with some embarrassment, as she felt she was a bit unkempt from her duties, but Johannes found her amusingly lovely with the strands in her eyes and the bit of flour on her rosy cheeks. Johannes immediately removed his blue felt cap and extended his hand at Jönsson's introduction. Maria shyly took his hand and curtsied. Johannes knew at this moment, he was going to be very happy working in Gummelycke.

*By Rhonda Serafini

Sometime around 1798, Johannes Johansson left Gummelycke and moved to Säby Norrgård, a large farm just north of Säby Church, where he also worked as a farmhand.⁷³ While Johannes lived at Säby Norrgård, Magister Cläes Livin lived there with his wife Maria Meurling and two daughters.



Household Examination showing Johannes Johansson at Säby Norrgård, Säby Parish: 1800



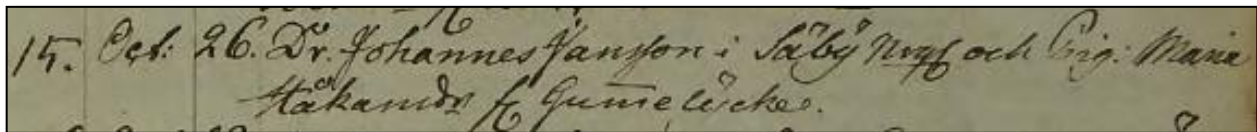
Säby Norrgård, Säby – Where Johannes Johansson was a farmhand in 1800

⁷³ Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4b (1799-1802), page 171



Säby Church – Where Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter may have been married in 1800

Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter probably got engaged in late 1799 or early 1800. The two were married on October 26, 1800. They were either married at Gummelycke, Säby Church, or the vicarage in Säby, and were probably married by Cläes Livin. Unfortunately, Johannes and Maria's wedding record is very basic and only lists their names, the date of the wedding, and where they were living at the time they were married.⁷⁴



Marriage record of Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter – October 26th, 1800

Transcription:

15. Oct. 26. Dr. Johannes Jansson i Säby Norg. och Pij. Maria Håkansdr. i Gumelycke.

Translation:

15. (married) October 26th. Farmhand Johannes Jansson in Säby Norrgård. and maid Maria Håkansdotter in Gummelycke.

Old Swedish Wedding Customs

In old times, Swedish weddings were accompanied by a number of time-honored traditions. The groom and bride were dressed in their best outfits. If the bride was a virgin, she wore a bridal crown above her veil that was made from ribbons and/or myrtle leaves. Farmers' daughters didn't usually wear white wedding dresses, and bright colors (such as red) were discouraged by the parish clergy. Additionally, the bride's mother gave her a gold coin to wear in her left shoe, while her father gave her a silver coin to wear in her right shoe. The bride and groom entered the wedding ceremony together. At the ceremony, the bride ended up wearing three rings: an engagement ring, a wedding ring, and a ring for future motherhood.

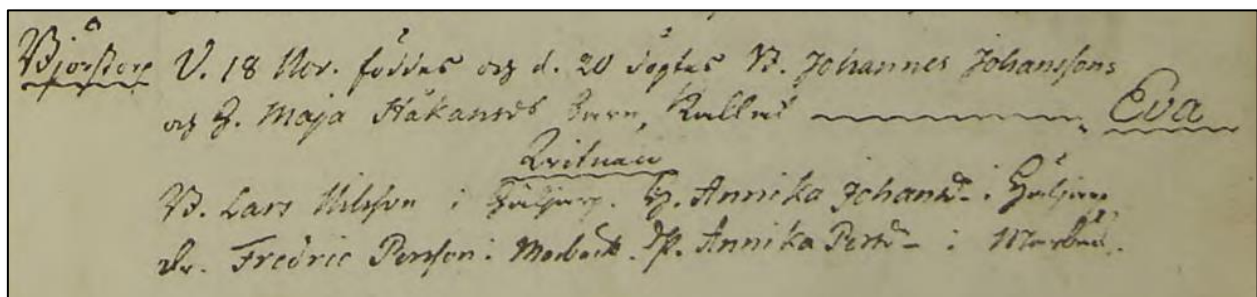
⁷⁴Säby Marriages, Vol. C:5 (1783-1803), page 40

Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter's Marriage (1800-1819)

After Johannes and Maria were married, they moved to Bjöstorp, a farm in Marbäck Parish about a kilometer west of where Johannes grew up. Here, Johannes worked as a farmhand. On November 18, 1801, Maria gave birth to her and Johannes's eldest child Eva. Eva was baptized two days later. The witnesses at the baptism included Annica Johansdotter (Johannes's older sister), Lars Nilsson, (Annica's husband), farmhand Fredric Persson in Marbäck, and maid Annika Persdotter in Marbäck.⁷⁵



Bjöstorp, Marbäck – Where Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter lived from 1800-1803



Birth and baptism record of Eva Johansdotter – November 20th, 1801

Transcription:

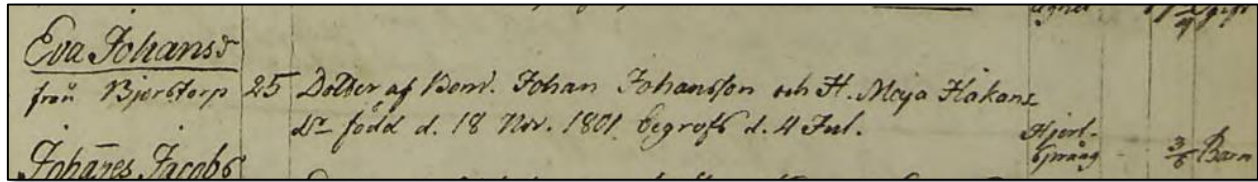
*Bjöstorp d. 18 Nov. föddes och d. 20 döptes B.. Johannes Johanssons
och h. Maja Håkansdr barn, kallat-----Eva
Hvitnen
B. Lars Nilsson i Hälgarp h. Annika Johansdotter i Hälgarp
dr. Fredric Persson i Marbäck p. Annika Persdotter i Marbäck.*

Translation:

*Bjöstorp Born November 18th and baptized November 20th Farmer Johannes Johansson
and wife Maja Håkansdotter's child., Called-----Eva
Witnesses
Farmer Lars Nilsson in Hälgarp, housewife Annika Johansdotter in Hälgarp,
farmhand Fredric Persson in Marbäck, maid Annika Persdotter in Marbäck.*

⁷⁵ Marbäck Births, Vol. C:4 (1789-1820), page 49

Sadly, little Eva lived for only around six months. On June 25, 1802, she died from convulsions. Eva was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on July 4, 1802.⁷⁶



Death and burial record of Eva Johansdotter – July 4th, 1802

Transcription:

Eva Johansdr 25 Dotter af Bond. Johan Johansson och H. Maja Håkans
från Björstorp dr, född d. 18 Nov. 1801. Begräfd d. 4 Jul. Hjert-
språng. 3/6 barn.

Translation:

Eva Johansdotter (died on June) 25th Daughter of farmer Johan Johansson and wife Maja
from Björstorp Håkansdotter. Born November 18th, 1801. Buried on July 4th
(Died of) convulsions
(Age) 6 months, 3 days child



Övrabo, Säby – Where Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter’s family lived from 1803-1805

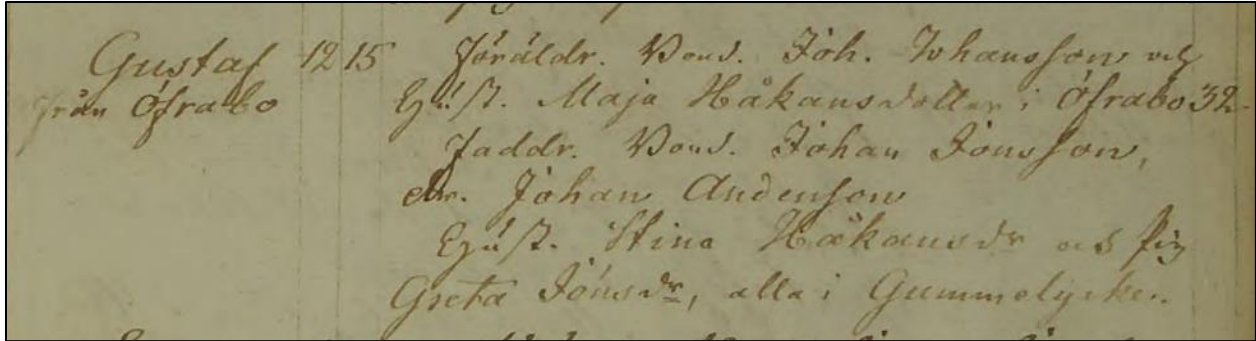
Around 1803, Johannes and Maria moved back to Säby Parish and resided at a farm called Övrabo, located a short distance east of the southern shores of Lake Säbysjön. Here, Johannes was a tenant farmer.⁷⁷

While Johannes and Maria’s family lived at Övrabo, Sergeant C. Wetterhall resided there with his mother Anna M. Grubb and brother Gustaf Leopold. Quartermaster Carl Sjögren also lived at Övrabo during this time, with his wife Anna Catrina Jonasdatter.

⁷⁶ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1789-1820), page 179

⁷⁷ Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:5ab (1803-08), page 3

On May 12, 1803, Maria gave birth to a son, Gustaf. He was baptized three days later at Säby Church. The witnesses at the baptism included farmer Johan Jönsson, farmer Johan Andersson, Stina Håkansdotter (Maria's older sister), and maid Greta Jönsdotter, all in Gummelycke.⁷⁸



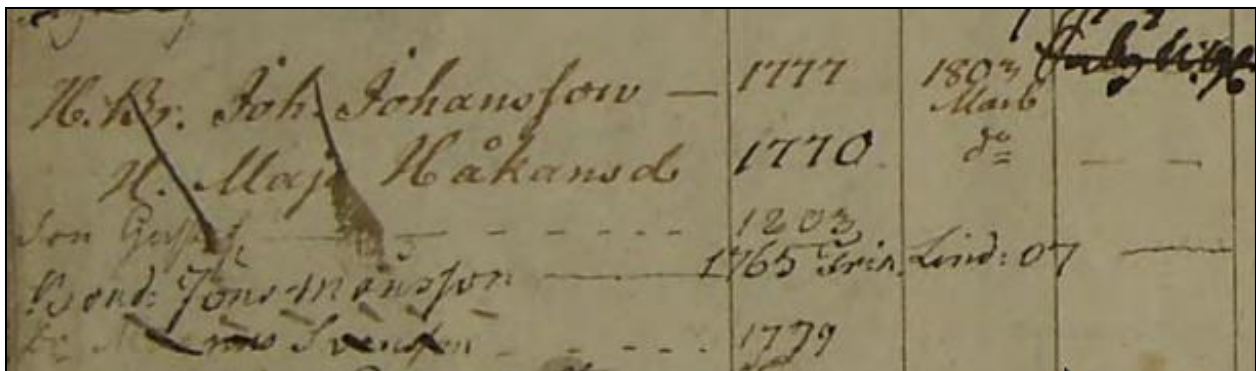
Birth and baptism record of Gustaf Johansson – May 15th, 1803

Transcription:

Gustaf 12 15 Föräldrar Bond. Joh. Johansson och
från Öfrabo hustru Maja Håkansdotter i Öfrabo 32.
Faddr. Bond. Johan Jönsson
dr. Johan Andersson
hustr Stina Håkansdotter och pig.
Greta Jönsdr, alla i Gummelyckan

Translation:

Gustaf (born May) 12th (baptized May) 15th Parents farmer Johannes Johansson and
from Öfrabo housewife Maja Håkansdotter in Öfrabo (mother's age is) 32.
Witnesses: Farmer Johan Jönsson
farmer Johan Andersson
housewife Stina Håkansdotter and maid
Greta Jönsdotter, all in Gummelyckan



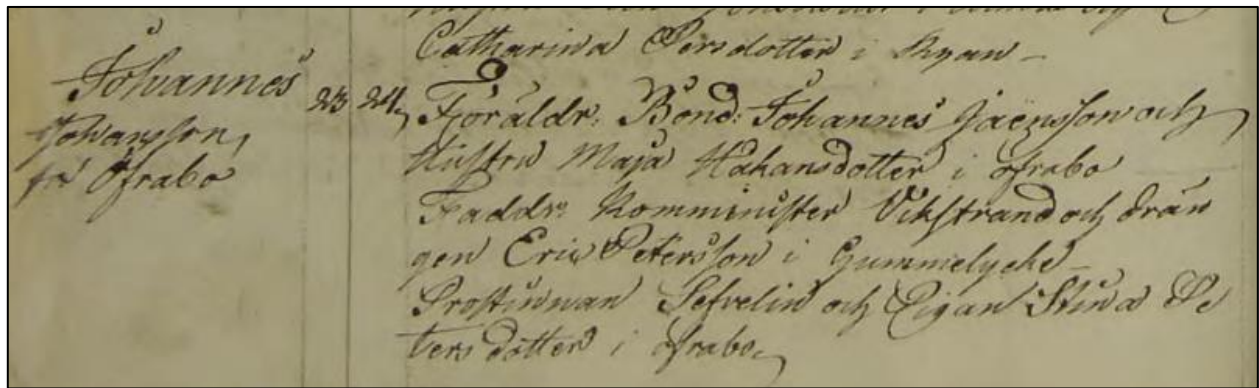
Household Examination of Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter's family at Övrabo, Säby Parish: 1803-1808

⁷⁸ Säby Births, Vol. C:5 (1784 – 1803), page 450

Maria gave birth to another son, Johannes, on March 24, 1805. Johannes was baptized the following day at Säby Church. The witnesses at the baptism were Assistant Pastor Vikstrand, farmhand Eric Petersson in Gummelycke, Pastor Sefvelin, and maid Stina Pettersdotter in Övrabo.⁷⁹



House at Övrabo



Birth and baptism record of Johannes Johansson Jr. – March 23rd, 1805

Transcription:

Johannes 23 24. Föräldrar Bond Johannes Jaensson och
 Johansson hustru Maja Håkansdotter i Övrabo.
 fr. Övrabo Faddr. Komminister Vikstrand och drän-
 gen Eric Petersson i Gummelycke
 Prästinnan Sefvelin och pigan Stina Pet-
 tersdotter i Övrabo.

Translation:

Johannes (Born March) 23rd (Baptized March) 24th Parents Farmer Johannes Jaensson
 Johansson and wife Maja Håkansdotter in Övrabo.
 fr. Övrabo Witnesses Assistant pastor Vikstrand and farmhand
 Eric Petersson in Gummelycke Pastor Sefvelin and maid Stina
 Pettersdotter in Övrabo.

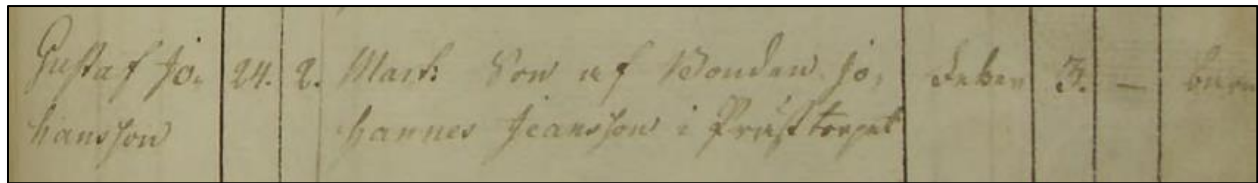
⁷⁹ Säby Births, Vol. C:6 (1804-1820), page 26

Farming in Old Sweden

In old days, agriculture was the chief industry in Sweden. Before the 20th century, most farms in the countryside practiced subsistence farming, and most of what was grown on the farm went to supporting the farm’s inhabitants. Farmers grew a variety of crops, including barley, cabbage, peas, potatoes, and turnips. Although a diversity of crops was grown on the farms, the farmers’ primary emphasis was on raising livestock, such as horses, cows, oxen, sheep, and goats. As the country’s population skyrocketed in the 19th century, the average amount of land each farmer owned significantly lessened.

Sometime in 1805, Johannes and Maria’s family left Övrabo and moved to Prästtorpet, a farm a kilometer west of Lake Säbysjön in southern Säby. Johannes continued to live as a tenant farmer at Prästtorpet.

In February of 1806, Johannes and Maria’s eldest son Gustaf grew very ill with a fever. Gustaf died on February 24th and was buried in the cemetery of Säby Church on March 2nd.⁸⁰



Death and burial record of Gustaf Johansson – March 2nd, 1806

Transcription:

Gustaf Jo- 24 2 Mart: Son af Bonden Jo- Feber. 3 -- barn
hansson hannes Jeansson i Prästtorpet

Translation:

Gustaf (Died February) 24th (Buried March) 2nd. Son of farmer (cause of death) Fever (age) 3
Johansson Jonhannes Jaensson in Prästtorpet

While Johannes and Maria lived at Prästtorpet, two pastors, a shoemaker, a tailor, and another tenant farmer also lived there. In one house, Anders Sefvelin, a retired pastor, lived with Pastor Herrik Gripenskiöld and Gripenskiöld’s children.

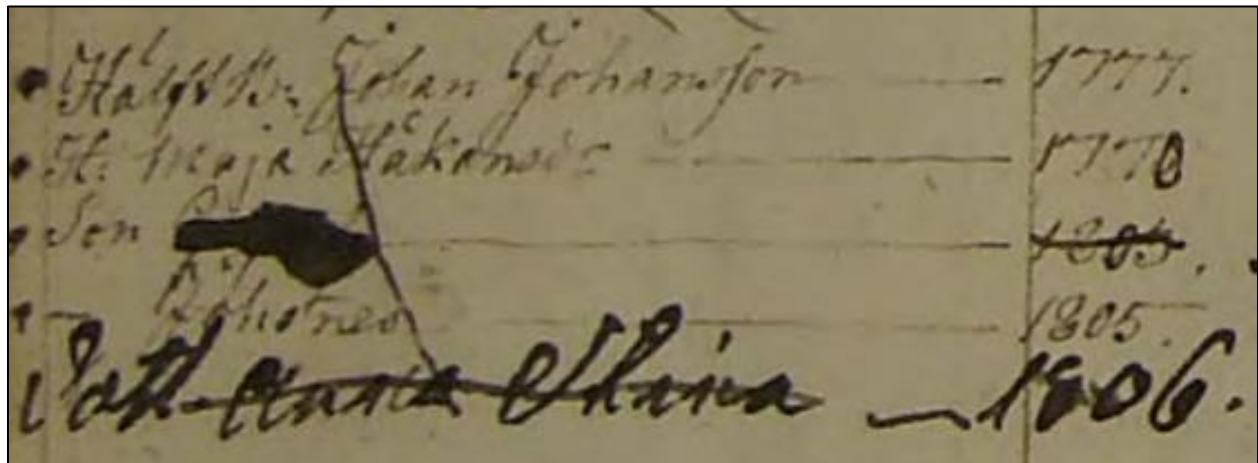
⁸⁰ Säby Deaths, Vol. C:6 (1804-1820), page 498

A shoemaker named Olof Färdig lived in a house at Prästtorpet with his wife Stina Jönsdotter and children. A tailor named Fred Runnqvist lived at Prästtorpet with his wife Maja Månsdotter and mother-in-law, a woman named Catherina Ludvigsdotter. A tenant farmer named Nils Axelsson also lived there with his wife Maja Berggren and daughter Maja.⁸¹



Prästtorpet – Where Johannes and Maria’s family lived from 1806-1810

On October 20, 1806, Maria gave birth to Anna Stina, the matriarch of the High family. Unfortunately, Anna Stina’s baptism record can’t be found, so it’s unknown when she was baptized and who the witnesses at her baptism were. A few weeks later, Johannes’s father Johan Svensson died on November 6th.⁸²



Household Examination of Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter’s family at Prästtorpet, Säby Parish - 1808

Some Swedish Words Associated with Farming

- *Agaren* – The owner of farmland
- *Agor* – Farmland
- *Bonden* – Farmer
- *Brukaren* – The tenant of farmland
- *Hemman* – A small farm
- *Mantal* – The taxable unit of how much a farm yielded

⁸¹ Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:5ab (1803-1808), page 42

⁸² Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1789-1820), page 189

Less than two years after Johannes’s father passed away, his mother Annica Johansdotter died on September 16, 1808.⁸³ A few months later, Maria’s mother Maja Jonsdotter died on January 13, 1809.⁸⁴

In 1810, Johannes and Maria’s family moved to Farsbo Frälsegård, a farm in Torpa Parish, Östergötland County.⁸⁵ Johannes continued living as a tenant farmer while at Farsbo. A young farmhand who was named Magnus Andersson (b. 1792) lived with Johannes and Maria’s family at Farsbo.⁸⁶

Bo. Johannes Johansson	Marbäck 1774	Säby 1810
M. Maria Håkansdotter	Säby 1770	
Jon Johannes	Säby 1805	
Magnus	Dr 1806	
Gustaf	Torpa 1811	
Dr. Magnus Andersson	Säby 1792	Säby 1810 24 feb.
Eva Jonsdotter	Torpa	

Household Examination of Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter’s family at Farsbo Frälsegård in Torpa Parish, Östergötland County: 1805-1815



Farsbo Frälsegård, Torpa – Where Johannes and Maria family lived from 1810-1814

Permission to Leave a County

Prior to the 20th century, Swedish parishioners had to receive special permission from the parish vicar to leave their county and enter into a new county.

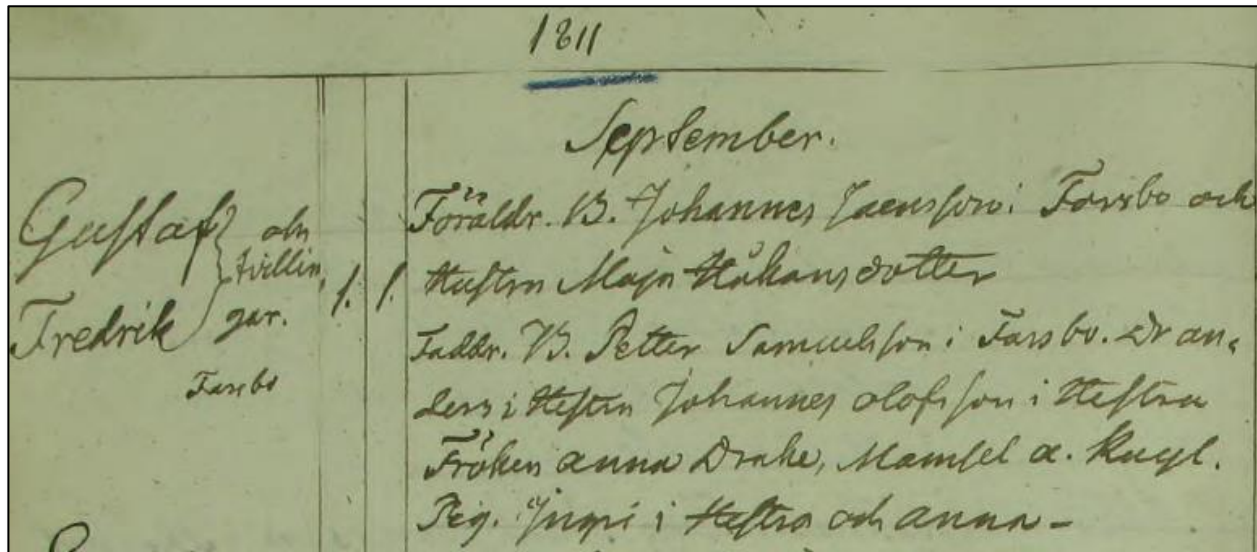
⁸³ Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1789-1820), page 193

⁸⁴ Säby Deaths, Vol. C:6 (1804-1821), page 513

⁸⁵ Torpa Household Examinations, Vol. AI: 4 (1805-15), page 238

⁸⁶ Torpa Household Examinations, Vol. AI:4 (1805-1815), page 474

On September 1, 1811, Maria gave birth to twins, Gustaf and Fredrik. The two were baptized the same day. The baptismal witnesses included farmer Peter Samuelsson in Farsbo, farmhand Anders in Hestra, Johannes Olofsson in Hestra, Miss Anna Drake, Mademoiselle Anna-Lena Kuylenstierna, maid Ingri in Hestra, and a woman named Anna.⁸⁷



Birth and baptism record of Gustaf Johansson and Fredrik Johansson – September 1st, 1811

Transcription:

September

Gustaf och Fredrik	twillin- gar	1 1	Föräldr(ar) B(onden) Johannes Jaensson i Farsbo och hustru Maja Håkansdotter Faddr. B. Peter Samuelsson i Farsbo, dr. An- ders i Hestra, Johannes Olofsson i Hestra, Fröken Anna Drake, Ma(de)m(oi)sel(le)A(nna-Lena) Kuylenstierna pig Ingri i Hestra och Anna-
Farsbo			

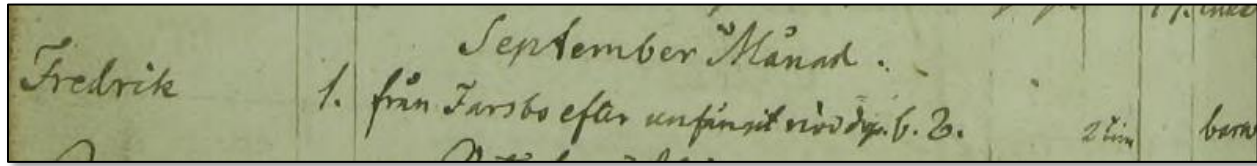
Translation:

September

Gustaf and Fredrik	twins (born September) 1 st (in)Farsbo	(baptized September) 1 st	Parents: Farmer Johannes Jaensson in Farsbo and housewife Maja Håkansdotter Witnesses: Farmer Peter Samuelsson in Farsbo, farmhand Anders in Hestra, Johannes Olofsson in Hestra, Miss Anna Drake, Mademoiselle Anna-Lena Kuylenstierna maid Ingri in Hestra and Anna-
-----------------------	--	--------------------------------------	---

⁸⁷ Torpa Births, Vol. C:3 (1792-1843), page 190

Less than two hours after the twins were born, little Fredrik died. A week later, he was buried in the cemetery of Torpa Church.⁸⁸



Death and burial record of Fredrik Johansson – September 8th, 1811

Transcription:

September Manad

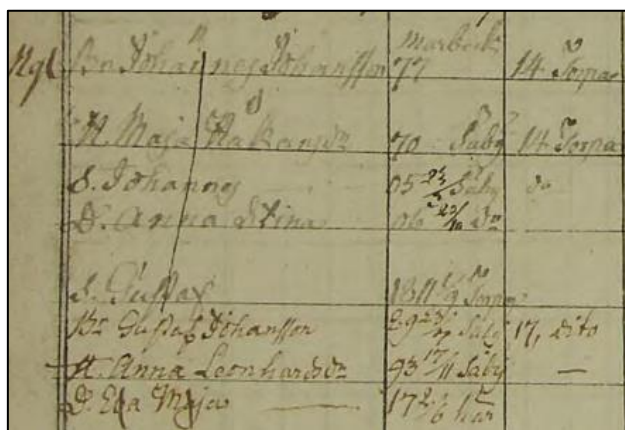
Fredrik 1. från Farsbo efter unfångit nödd. B. 8. 2 tim barn

Translation:

Month of September

*Fredrik (died September) 1st from Farsbo after noted as unbaptized. Buried (September) 8th.
2 hours old child*

In 1814, Johannes and Maria’s family moved to Finnanäs Nilsgården, a farm in east Linderås Parish, where Johannes once again lived as a tenant farmer. During this time, several other families lived at Finnanäs Nilsgården. Johannes and Maria’s neighbors included: a widow named Greta Nilsdotter (b.1763) and her four children: Johannes, Petter, Sara, and Maja; a farmer named Johannes Persson (b. 1792), his wife Catharina Månsdotter (b. 1795), and daughter Anna Stina; and another farmer named Gustaf Johansson, (b.1889) his wife Eva Leonhardsdotter (b. 1793), and daughter Eva Maja.⁸⁹



Household Examination of Johannes and Maria’s family at Finnanäs Nilsgården, Linderås Parish



Finnanäs Nilsgården, Linderås – Where Johannes and Maria’s family lived from 1814-1817

⁸⁸ Torpa Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1792-1843), page 464

⁸⁹ Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:3 (1806-1817), page 200

i Bruk.			
Johannes Johansson	Marbäck	77 ²⁸	Torpå 14.
K. Stina Johansd.	här	81	Ennerå 20.
M. Maja Håkansd.	Saby	70.	Torpå 14.
J. Johannes	Saby	05 ²³ / ₃	
D. Anna Stina	Saby	06 ²⁰ / ₁₀	
J. Gustaf	Torpå	11 ¹ / ₉	
D. Maria	här	21 ²⁸ / ₂	
Dr. Johannes Johansson här 92 ¹³ / ₆ - dömd 18.			

Household Examination of Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter's family at Holmen, Linderås Parish: 1817-1822

In 1817, Johannes and Maria's family moved a farm called in northern Linderås Parish called Holmen Södergård.⁹⁰ Holmen was also the residence of Linderås's chaplain. When Johannes's family lived at Holmen, a chaplain named Sven Emanuel Thollander lived there. In 1818, a farmhand named Johannes Jonsson (b. 1795) moved to Holmen and lived with Johannes and Maria's family.

Maria Håkansdotter fell ill with gangrene in late 1819. On November 25, 1819 she died from the disease at the age of 49. She was buried the same day in the cemetery of Linderås Church.⁹¹

Maria Håkansdotter	25.	Hustru till Bruk. Johannes Johansson i Holmen Sörgd.	Rötfeber	49.
25 December				

Death and burial record of Maria Håkansdotter – November 25th, 1819

Transcription:

Maria Håkansdr 25. Hustru till Bruk. Johannes Johansson i Holmen Sörgd-----Rötfeber--49.

Translation:

Maria Håkansdotter (Died and buried on November) 25th. Wife of tenant farmer Johannes from Holmen Södergård. Johansson in Holmen Södergård--(cause of death) Gangrene (age) 49

Maria's death must have been a difficult time for Johannes and his family. At the time of her death, Gustaf, their youngest child, was just eight years old. Johannes didn't stay single for long. Shortly after Maria's death, he started courting a woman named Stina Johansdotter of Tulebo, Linderås. Stina was born in 1781 in Linderås Parish. Her parents were Johan Eliasson and Maja Nilsson.⁹²

⁹⁰ Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. A1:4 (1817-22), page 238

⁹¹ Linderås Deaths, Vol. C4 (1779-1842), page 790

⁹² Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 16

Johannes Johansson and Stina Johansdotter's Marriage (1820-1839)

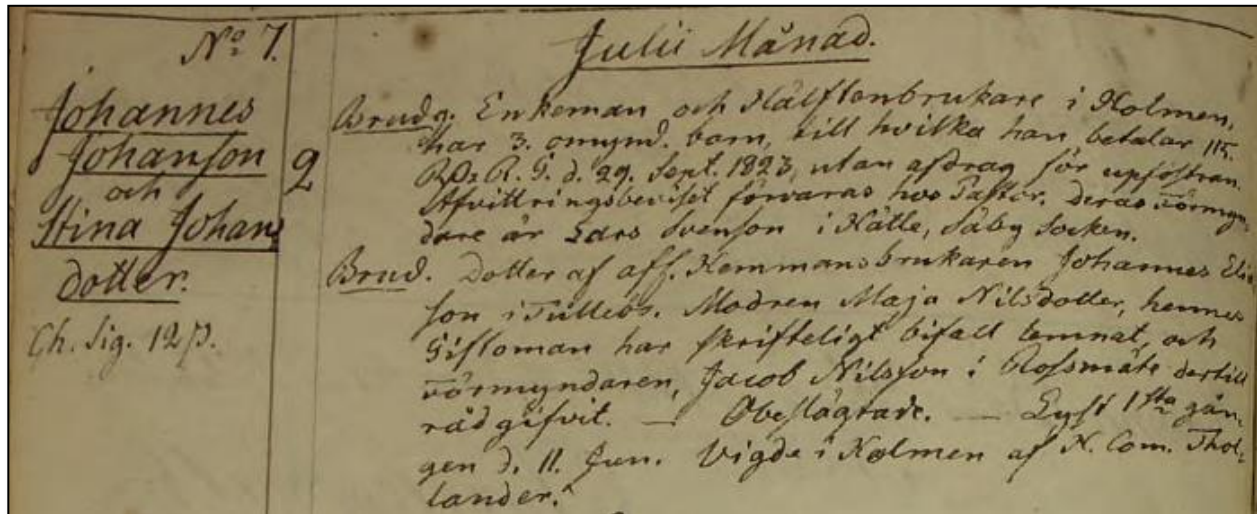
On July 2, 1820, Johannes Johansson and Stina Johansdotter were married at Holmen by Assistant Vicar Thollander.⁹³

Lysningsmottagningar - Wedding Receptions



After a wedding ceremony in Sweden, the bride and groom would go to the wedding house, or *bröllopsgården*, where the wedding reception was held. A massive buffet, known as a *smörgåsbord*, was prepared. Traditional dishes served at a smorgasbord included herring, *köttbullar* (Swedish meatballs), *lingonsylt* (cowberry jam), *Jansson's Frestelse* ("Janssons Temptation"), a *smörgåstårta* (a sandwich like cake made from layers of bread, egg, and either shrimp or ham), and *knäckebröd* (hard bread). The feast was followed by joyful singing and dancing.

This piece of early 19th century art depicts a Swedish wedding reception



Marriage record of Johannes Johansson and Stina Johansdotter – July 2nd, 1820

⁹³ Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:4 (1779-1814), page 615

Transcription:

<p>N^o 7. <u>Johannes</u> <u>Johansson</u> 2 och <u>Stina Johans-</u> <u>dotter.</u> Ch. Sig. 12 sk. 2.</p>	<p><u>Juli Manåd</u> <u>Brudg.</u> <i>Enkeman och Hälftenbrukare i Holmen</i> <i>har 3 omynd(ige) Barn till hvilka hanbetalar 115</i> <i>R(iksdaler) R(iks) G(äld)d. 29 Sep 1823 utan afdrag för uppfostran.</i> <i>Afvittningsbeviset förväras hos pastor, Deras förmynd-</i> <i>dare är Lars Svensson i Hätte, Säby Socken.</i> <u>Brud.</u> <i>Dotter af afl(idne) Hemmansbrukaren Johannes Elias-</i> <i>son i Tullebo. Modren Maja Nilsson, hennes</i> <i>Giftoman har skrifteligt bifall lemnat och</i> <i>förmyndaren, Jacob Nilsson i Rossmäte dertill</i> <i>råd gifvit. Obeslägtade. Lyst. 1^{sta} gån-</i> <i>gen d. Jun 11. Vigde i Holmen af H. Comm. Thol-</i> <i>lander.</i></p>
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Translation:

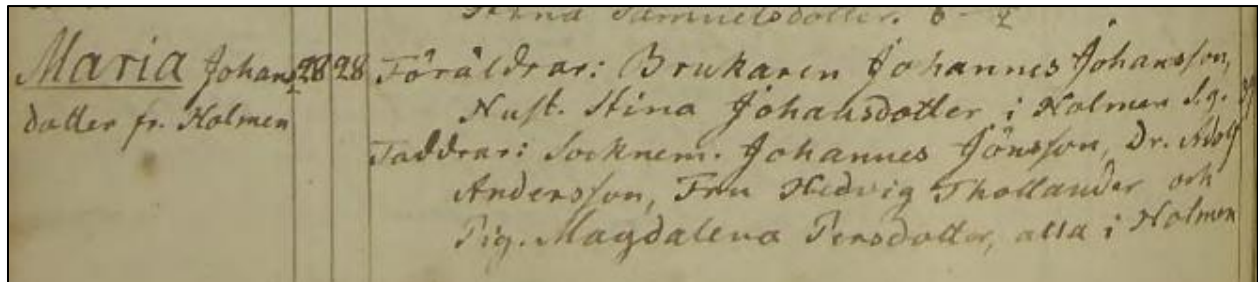
<p>N^o 7. <u>Johannes</u> <u>Johansson</u> 2 and <u>Stina</u> <u>Johansdotter.</u> (Paid stamp tax) of 12 shilling</p>	<p><u>Month of July</u> <u>Bridegroom:</u> <i>Widower and sharecropper in Holmen</i> <i>har 3 underage children. child to which he gives 115</i> <i>Riskdaler on September 29, 1823 without deduction for their education.</i> <i>Certificate is held by the pastor. Their guardian</i> <i>is Lars Svensson in Hätte, Säby Parish.</i> <u>Bride.</u> <i>Daughter of farmer Johannes Eliasson</i> <i>in Tullebo. Mother Maja Nilsson, her</i> <i>guardian's written consent was not available and</i> <i>Jacob Nilsson in Rossmäte has advised her.</i> <i>Banns were read the first time on Jun 11.</i> <i>Married in Holmen by Assistant Vicar Tholander.</i></p>
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After Johannes and Stina were married, Stina moved to Holmen to live with Johannes and his family. She took over the duties of Maria Håkansdotter, such as cooking, keeping their home clean, and looking after Johannes's youngest son Gustaf. Shortly after Stina married Johannes, she became pregnant.



Holmen, Linderås – Where Johannes Johansson's family lived from 1817-1826

Stina gave birth to a daughter named Maria (also called Maja) on February 28, 1821. Maria was baptized the same day at Holmen by Pastor Tholander. The witnesses at the baptism included Johannes Jönsson, farmhand Anders Andersson, Mrs. Hedvig Thollander, and maid Magdalena Persdotter, all in Holmen.⁹⁴



Birth and baptism record of Maria (Maja) Johansdotter – February 28th, 1821

Transcription:

Maria Johans- 28 28. Föräldrar: Brukare Johannes Johansson
dotter fr. Holmen hustr. Stina Johansdotter i Holmen Sg. 39.
 Faddrar: Socknem. Johannes Jönsson, d. Anders
 Andersson, Fru Hedvig Thollander och
 pig. Magdalena Persdotter, alla i Holmen.

Translation:

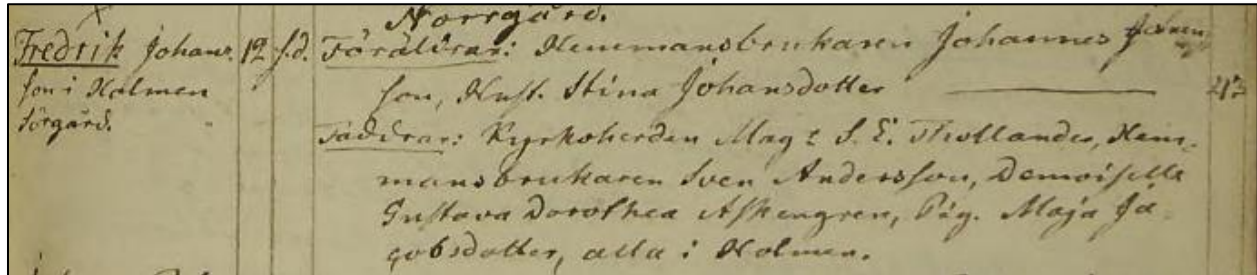
Maria Johansdotter (born) 28th (baptized) 28th. Parents: Tenant farmer Johannes Johansson
from Holmen wife Stina Johansdotter in Holmen Södergård (age) 39 (years old)
 Witnesses: Parishioner Johannes Jönsson, farmhand Anders
 Andersson, Mrs. Hedvig Thollander and
 maid Magdalena Persdotter, all in Holmen.

Landbo – Tenant Farmers

A *landbo* was type of tenant farmer in Sweden that was farming land owned by someone else (leasehold land). The land that a *landbo* farmed belonged to the Church, nobility, the Crown, or other farmers. The legal relationship between the *landbo* and the landowner was regulated by a contract (a lease) called *landbolega*, which was necessary to farm someone else's land. The *landbo* had to pay an annual fee (called *avrad*) for the lease. Whenever a new *landbo* took over the lease or when it was due for renewal the *landbo* had to pay an extra fee. The *landbolega* was replaced in the 19th century by the free tenancy lease. Another term for a *landbo* was *brukaren*.

⁹⁴ Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 303

On February 12, 1825, Stina gave birth to a son named Fredrik. Fredrik was baptized the same day at Holmen by Pastor Tholander. The witnesses at the baptism were Pastor Tholander, farmer Sven Andersson, Miss Gustava Dorothea Askengren, and maiden Maja Jacobsdotter, all in Holmen.⁹⁵



Birth and baptism record of Fredrik Johansson – February 12th, 1825

Transcription:

Fredrik Johans-son i Holmen Sörgård. 12. s.d. Föreläras: Hemmansbrukaren Johannes Johans-son, Hust. Stina Johansdotter----- 43
Faddrar: Kyrkoherden Mag.r S.E. Thollander, Hemmansbrukaren Sven Andersson, Demoiselle Gustava Dorothea Askengren, pig. Maja Jacobsdotter, alla i Holmen.

Translation:

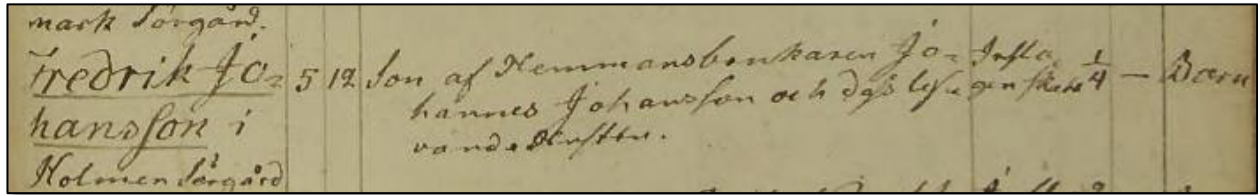
Fredrik Johansson (born) 12th (baptized) same day Parents: farmer Johannes Johansson in Holmen Södergård. wife Stina Johansdotter--- (age) 43 (years) Witnesses: Vicar S.E. Thollander, farmer Sven Andersson, Miss Gustava Dorothea Askengren, maiden Maja Jacobsdotter, all in Holmen.

Laga Skifte

Starting in 1827, the farmlands in Sweden underwent a drastic redistribution, known as the *laga skifte*. During this movement, land was surveyed and redistributed based on its yield capacity. Because of the massive population increase during this time, farmland was split into smaller portions which were divided among a farmer's heirs. Several farmhouses and cottages were torn down during the laga skifte, and reconstructed in new locations. Buildings were generally spaced out further from each other during this movement. Farmers were reimbursed for tearing down their houses. Many rural villages disappeared during the laga skifte. By the mid-19th Century, the laga skifte was completed in Sweden.

⁹⁵ Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 342

Little Fredrick fell ill in the spring of 1825. On May 5, 1825, Fredrick died. He was buried a week later in the cemetery of Linderås Church.⁹⁶



Death and burial record of Fredrik Johansson – May 12th, 1825

Transcription:

Fredrik Jo- 5 12 Son af Hemmansbrukaren Jo- Insla
hansson hannes Johansson och dess lef- gen skada. ¼. Barn
i Holmen Sörgård vande hustru

Translation:

Fredrik Jo- (died) 5th (buried) 12th Son of tenant farmer Johannes Internal
hansson in hannes Johansson and living wife disease. ¼ (year old). Child.
Holmen Södergård

Sometime in 1826, Johannes’s family moved to Sjöarp, a farm just south of Lake Frucken in Linderås Parish. During this time, Sjöarp was owned by three farmers: Sven Olofsson, Peter Persson, and Jonas Persson. All three lived at Sjöarp with their families.⁹⁷



Sjöarp, Linderås – Where Johannes Johansson’s family briefly lived in 1826

Öfvermannnde	brockar	lillika		
brukar		26	ol.	ol.
Johannes Johansson	Mud.	77	Sörg.	
Hustru Anna Johansson	ol.	81	2 ^o .	2 ^o .
Son Johannes	Sörg.	05	2 ^o .	2 ^o .
D. Anna Johansson	2 ^o .	06	2 ^o .	2 ^o .
S. Olofsson	Sörg.	11	2 ^o .	2 ^o .
P. Persson	2 ^o .	21	2 ^o .	2 ^o .
		2		

Household Examination of Johannes Johansson’s family at Sjöarp, Linderås Parish - 1826

⁹⁶ Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 806

⁹⁷ Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:5a (1822-1826), pages 24-26

Johannes's family only lived at Sjöarp for a short period of time. The same year, his family moved to Ängarp Norrgård, a farm in southwest Linderås. At Ängarp, Johannes rented the lands of Jöns Bengtsson. Another farmer, Samuel Persson, owned part of Ängarp Norrgård, and lived there with his wife, Maja Johansdotter, and two children, Samuel and Elin. A farmer named Johannes Andersson owned the remaining portion of the farm. There was a soldier croft at Ängarp Norrgård called Ängarphemmet, where a soldier named Anders Thor lived with his wife Maja Andersdotter and children.⁹⁸



Ängarp, Linderås – Where Johannes Johansson's family lived from 1826-1832

	Sk. N.	Uti	år	Ifrån	år	
1.	Ängarp Norrgård.					
5/12	Johannes Johans- son	Mar. bäck	177	Holms 26		11
	N. Stina Johans- dotter	Mar	81 19.			11
	J. Johannes	Säby	82 ²³			11
	D. Emma Stina	Säby	82 ²⁰			11
	J. Gustaf	Torp	82 ⁷			11
	D. Maja	Mar	81 ²⁵			11
5.	Maja Stina Håkansdotter	Samma H.	82 ²³	Kapela 19		11
	Pij. Margareta Håkansdotter	Samma marj	82 ²⁸ 05	Samma 30 19		11

Household Examination of Johannes Johansson and Stina Johansdotter's family at Ängarp Norrgård, Linderås Parish: 1826-1830

Johannes's oldest daughter Anna Stina married a soldier named Sven Hög on October 3, 1828.⁹⁹ The two resided at Kapela Ravelsgård, a farm just north of Ängarp in Linderås Parish. They had eight children, four of whom survived infancy. Johannes became a grandfather on May 17, 1829 when Anna Stina's oldest child Carl Johan was born. Sadly, Carl Johan died just eight hours after he was born. Maja Greta, Johannes's oldest grandchild to survive infancy, was born to Anna Stina on April 8, 1830.

⁹⁸ Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:6 (1826-1830) , pages 264-268

⁹⁹ Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:4, (1779-1842), pages 650-651

In 1832, Johannes's family moved to Uddarp, a farm in southeast Linderås. Johannes rented half of the land at Uddarp. The other half of Uddarp was owned by a farmer named Anders Månsson who lived there with his wife Greta Svensdotter and three children. There was a backstuga, or poor cottage, at Uddarp called Liden where a widow named Maja Berquist lived with her children, Lovisa Sophia and Gustaf August. A poor man named Carl Johan Andersson also lived at Uddarp with his wife Ella Johansdotter and two daughters.¹⁰⁰



Uddarp, Linderås - Where Johannes Johansson's family lived from 1832-1836

1/2	brukar				
1/2	Johannes Johansson	Marbäck 771	Angerby	32	
	Stina Johansdotter	Näs 81 ²²	2 ^o	2 ^o	
	J. Johansson	Säby 05 ²²	2 ^o	2 ^o	
	Maja	Näs 21 ²²	2 ^o	2 ^o	
	Gustaf	Säby 11²²	2^o	2^o	33
	Stina Johansdotter	Näs 87²²	2^o	2^o	34
	Stina Johansdotter	Säby 12²²	2^o	2^o	33

Household Examination of Johannes Johansson and Stina Johansdotter's family at Uddarp, Linderås Parish: 1836-1841

In 1833, Maja Lena, the sister of Johannes's son-in-law Sven Hög, moved into Johannes's household and lived there as a maid for a year. In 1835, Johannes's youngest son Gustaf left Uddarp and moved to Botorp, a manor in west Linderås Parish.

¹⁰⁰ Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:7 (1831-1835), page 389

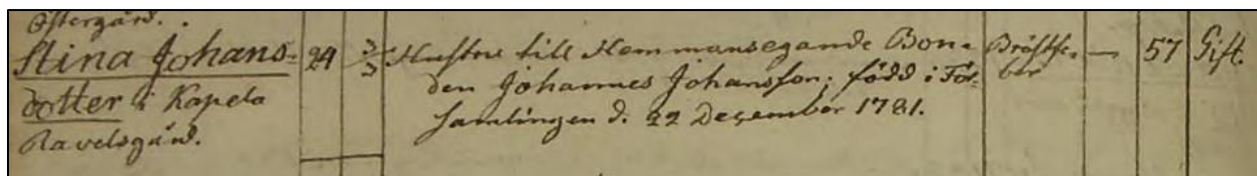


Kapela Ravelsgård, Linderås – Where Johannes Johansson’s family lived from 1836-1857

In 1836, Johannes purchased some land at Kapela Ravelsgård, the farm where his daughter Anna Stina lived, from a farmer named Magnus Johnsson. After purchasing this land, Johannes moved to Kapela Ravelsgård with his family. Two other farmers owned Kapela Ravelsgård at this time, Måns Svensson and Jonas Carlsson. Both Måns and Jonas lived at Kapela Ravelsgård with their families.¹⁰¹

When Johannes’s family first moved to Kapela Ravelsgård, there was a backstuga there called Löfholmen where a man named Gustaf Ång lived with his wife Anna Zachrisdotter and four children.¹⁰² The family of Johannes’s daughter Anna Stina lived at a soldier’s cottage at Kapela Ravelsgård called Sörhemmet.

In the winter of 1839, Johannes’s second wife Stina Johansdotter fell ill with pneumonia and she died on February 24th. Stina was buried in the cemetery of Linderås Church on March 3rd.¹⁰³



Death and burial record of Stina Johansdotter – March 3rd, 1839

Transcription:

Stina Johans- 24. 3/3. *Hustru till hemmansegande Bon-* Bröstfe- -- 57 Gift.
dotter i Kapela *den Johannes Johansson. Född i för-* ber
Ravelsgård. *samlingen d. 22 December 1781.*

Translation:

Stina Johansdotter (died)24th (buried) March 3rd wife to farmer (died of) pneumonia
in Kapela Johannes Johansson. Born in the 57 (years old) Married
Ravelsgård. parish on December 22, 1781.

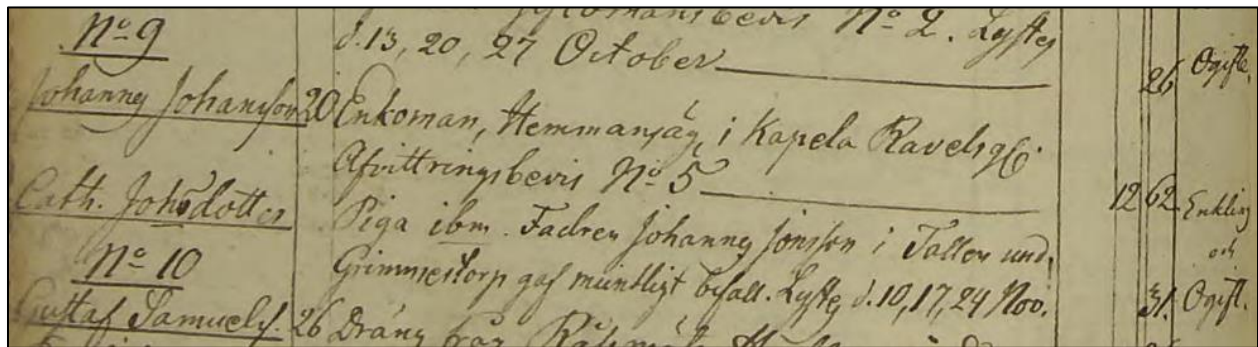
¹⁰¹ Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:8a (1836-1841), pages 44-47

¹⁰² Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:8a (1836-1841), page 47

¹⁰³ Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 503

Johannes Johansson's and Catharina Johansdotter's Marriage (1839-1851)

Johannes was married for a third time on December 20, 1839 to Katrina Johansdotter.¹⁰⁴ Catharina was born on December 21, 1807 in the Linderås. Her parents were Johannes Jonsson and Maja Jonsdotter.¹⁰⁵ At the time of the wedding, Johannes was 62 years old. Catharina was 30 years younger than Johannes and was also younger than his two eldest children.



Marriage record of Johannes Johansson and Catharina Johansdotter – December 20th, 1839

Transcription:

Nº 9

Johannes Johansson 20 Enkoman, Hemmansäg(ård). i Kapela Ravelsg(ård).
Afvittningsbevis No. 5.-----12 62 Enkling
Cath. Johansdotter Piga. Ibm. Fadren Johannes Jonsson i Tal(l)er und 31 Ogift
Grimmestorp gaf mündligt befall. Lysn. 10, 17, 24 Nov.

Translation:

Nº 9

Johannes Johansson (married December) 20th Widower, farmer in Kapela Ravelsgård
Certificate No. 5..(Paid stamp tax of) 12 shillings (age) 62 Widower
Catharina Johansdotter maiden from the same place. Her father, Johannes Jonsson in Taller
under Grimmestorp gave his vocal consent.
Banns were read the 10th, 17th, 24th of November (age) 31 Single

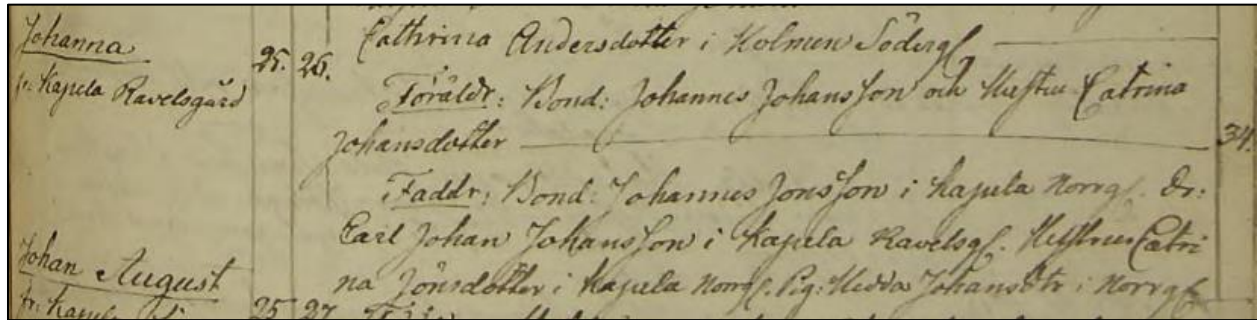
Lysing – Marriage Banns

Before a couple was married, *lysing*, or banns had to be read at the bride's church, which announced the couple's wedding. Banns were read at church services on three Sundays before the wedding. During the banns, those present had the opportunity to object to the wedding. On one of the Sundays that banns were read, a tree was placed at the home of the bride.

¹⁰⁴ Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 691

¹⁰⁵ Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 221

On February 25, 1841, Catharina gave birth to Johanna, the couple's first child. Johanna was baptized the following day. The witnesses at the baptism were Carl Johan Johansson in Kapela Ravelsgård, housewife Catrina Jönsdotter in Kapela Norrgård, and maid Hedda Johansdotter in Norrgård.¹⁰⁶



Birth and baptism record of Johanna Johansdotter – February 26th, 1841

Transcription:

Johanna 25 26 Föräldrar: Bond. Johannes Johansson och hustru Catrina
fr. Kapela Ravelsgård. Johansdotter ----- 34.
Faddr: Bond Johannes Jonsson i Kapela Norrgd., dr.
Carl Johan Johansson i Kapela Ravelsgd., Hustru Catrina
Jönsdotter i Kapela Norrgd, pig Hedda Johansdottr i Norrgd.

Translation:

Johanna (born)25th (baptized) 26th Parents: Farmer Johannes Johansson and wife
from Kapela Ravelsgård Catrina Johansdotter ----- 34 (years old)
Witnesses: Farmer Johannes Jonsson in Kapela Norrgård., farmhand
Carl Johan Johansson in Kapela Ravelsgård., Wife Catrina
Jönsdotter in Kapela Norrgård, maid Hedda Johansdotter in Norrgård.

Taxes in Old Sweden

In old times, taxes in Sweden weren't paid through cash, but rather through farm commodities, such as flour, butter, or a bushel of grain. Farmers in Sweden had to pay quite a bit of taxes, while nobility and clergy were exempt from paying them. There were different kinds of taxes that farmers had to pay. A yearly fee, or *årliga räntan*, also known as the base tax (*grundskatten*), was levied against farmers. In addition to this, farmers had to pay a tithe to the Church, which was 10% of their harvest. Eventually, taxes were paid in cash. At the beginning of the 20th century, the system of taxes changed in Sweden into income taxes and a tax on one's wealth (*förmögenhetskatt*).

¹⁰⁶ Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 478

By 1840, Måns Svensson, one of the farmers at Kapela Ravelsgård, sold his portion of the farm to his son, Anders Månsson. Anders lived at Kapela Ravelsgård with his wife Greta Svendsdotter and three children: Jacob, Carl Johan, and Maja Stina. The same year, Måns's wife Anna Andersdotter died.¹⁰⁷ After selling his share of the farm, Måns lived at the farm's *undantag*, a cottage where retired farmers lived.



Kapela Ravelsgård

Undantag – Pension for Retired Farmers

An *undatag* was a pension for elderly couples on a farm. In the 18th and 19th centuries, it was common for couples to sign over their farms to their children when they grew older. Afterwards, the couple could remain on the farm. If a family was poor, the couple often lived in a portion of the house with their children. It was also common for them to live in a smaller house or cottage called an *undantagsstuga*. When couples sold over their farms, contracts, (called *födoråd*) were signed that obligated farm owners to provide a certain amount of supplies, such as firewood, grain, hay, and milk for them.

1/4	äger och brukar	Johannes Johansson		
		Johannes Johansson	Marbäck 1771	
		H. Cath. Johansdotter	Linderås 07 ²⁴ / ₁₂	Vippeljö 1799
2		H. Stina Johansdotter	Linderås 1792	
Morany		S. Johannes	Såby 05 ²³ / ₃	
		D. Maja	När 21 ²⁸ / ₄	
		Johanna	Linderås 11 ²⁵ / ₂	

Household Examination of Johannes Johansson and Catharina Johansdotter's family at Kapela Ravelsgård, Linderås Parish: 1836-1841

¹⁰⁷ Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:8a (1836-1841), page 44

Johannes planted his crops every spring once the ground had thawed. He planted a variety of crops, such as barley, oats, potatoes, and rye. Throughout the summer, he and his farmhands labored in the fields, plowing all of the tiny rocks from the soil and gathering large bales of hay. During the autumn, the farmers at Kapela Ravelsgård were busy with the farm harvest and preparing for the long winter months ahead. Johannes owned a pair of oxen, two cows, and three sheep.¹⁰⁸



Painting by Kilian Zoll - 1840

The Dependency of Farming on the Weather

“For thousands of years, a peasant’s herds were more important to him than his plowed fields. From his cows, sheep, and goats he obtained meat, milk and butter cheese; with cattle hides and sheep’s wool he clothed his body. But his daily bread, his industry and his living were all subject to the caprices of the weather. His life was ruled by rain and sunshine, by moisture and drought, by frost and hail, heat and cold. Whether he would have enough to fill belly and live, or would starve to death, was something which depended entirely on the weather. There were good years and there were bad years; and what sort of year it was going to be – that depended on the weather. For him the two greatest events of the year were the sun’s disappearance and its return.”

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

¹⁰⁸ Norra Vedbo häradsrätt, Vol. FII:77 (1856-1857), pages 1115-1117

Possessions that Johannes Johansson Owned

At the time of Johannes Johansson's death, he owned the following items: *

Copper Items

1 Stew pan, 2 Basins, 1 Bowl, 1 Funnel and 1 cauldron
2 Jars, 3 Pans and 1 Kettle

Tin and Brass Items

1 Dish, 6 Plates, 1 Stoup, 2 Candlesticks
1 Mortar, 12 smaller and larger Spoons

Various Items

9 Tin cans and bowls, 1 Tea tray, 1 Half-Stoup
10 smaller Porcelain plates and 12 somewhat larger
4 ditto, 2 deep dishes, 1 large Cup and 1 Cream-bowl
3 Coffee-cups and 3 plates
5 Cruets and 2 Decanters, 3 Bottles and 2 Cruets
3 Dram-glasses and 2 Beer-glasses, 1 Pan with lid, 3 Trivets
1 Waffle iron, 9 axes, 3 iron Nails, 1 Rasp and 1 Key
8 Drills, 1 Runner, 1 Hook, a couple of Scythes
4 Spades, 1 Mattock, 1 Runner-iron and 2 Pincers
21 Planes, 4 Saws, 4 Chisels, 1 Drill and 1 Band-knife
2 pieces of Leather, 2 Harnesses etc., 1 Saddle, 3 Ropes and 2 Reins
1 Harrow, 3 old Hooks, 1 old Plow, 4 Sledges
1 Carriage and 1 Wheel barrow, 1 Carriage for coal, 4 old Tubs
3 Grain boxes and 1 Chest, 3 Dow trays and 2 sieves
3 Tubs, 1 Water barrel and 3 old Tubs, 2 Yokes for oxen
1 Hand mill, Half-bucket and Pitch measures, 1 Loom, 1 Carpenter's bench, 2 Chests
1 Hackle, 1 Spinning wheel, Beams, 3 pairs of Cards, 1 old Bureau
3 Closets, 1 Food bin, 1 Flat-iron, 1 Sofa
1 Tub, 1 Barrel, 2 Tables, 7 old Chairs and 1 Wall clock
3 Casks, 1 Milk bottle and 2 Milk cups
1 Mirror and 1 Picture
1 prepared and 3 non prepared Sheep hides, 1 non prepared Calf hide
10 alnar (≈ 20 feet) grey rough homespun fabric
5 pair of Curtains, 3 "Lispund" (≈ 25.5 kg) pork
Shaving equipment, 1 walking stick, and some old books



Clothes and Linen

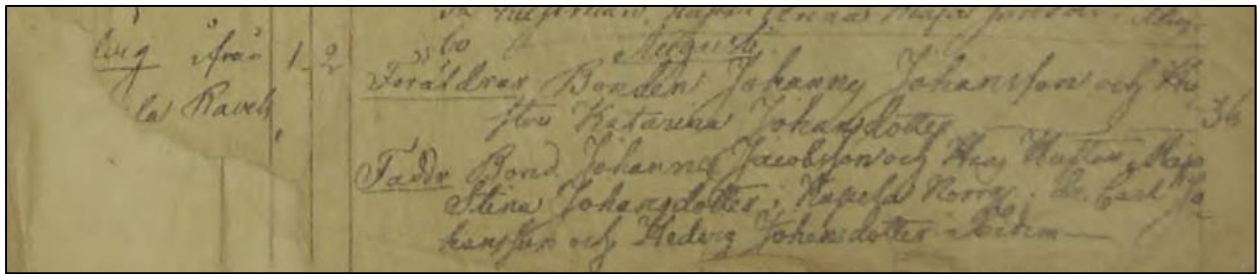
1 old knitted Quilt, 1 old Feather bed weighing 1 "Lispund" and 15 "Skålpund" (≈ 15 kg)
1 Cushion, 3 old Quilts and 1 old sheet, 4 old Tablecloths
8 Coats, 2 Sweaters and 2 pairs of Trousers, 1 Fur coat
8 Waistcoats and 2 Hats, 5 Shirts and 1 Sheet

* Norra Vedbo häradsrätt, Vol. FII:77 (1856-1857), page 1115

On August 1, 1843 Catharina gave birth to another daughter, Hedvig. Hedvig was baptized the following day. The witnesses at her baptism included farmer Johannes Jacobsson and his wife Maja Stina Johansdotter, farmhand Carl Johansson, and Hedvig Johansdotter, all in Kapela Norrgård.¹⁰⁹

Namn.	Född		
	nti	år.	dag.
Kapela Ravelsgård			
J. Oger och brukar Johannes Johansson	Marbäck	77	26/1
K. Catharina Johansdotter	Kar	07	21/1
J. Johannes	Laby	65	23/3
Maja	Kar	21	28/2
Johanna	Dr	41	25/3
Hedvig	L.	43	1/3

Household Examination of Johannes Johansson and Catharina Johansdotter's family at Kapela Ravelsgård, Linderås Parish: 1841-1846



Birth and baptism record of Hedvig Johansdotter – August 2nd, 1843

Transcription:

Augusti

Hedvig ifrån 1 2 Föräldrar Bond. Johannes Johansson och hustru Katarina Johansdotter-----36
 Kapela Ravelsgård. Faddr Bond Johannes Jacobsson och hans hustru Maja Stina Johansdotter i Kapela Norrgd, dr. Carl Johansson och Hedvig Johansdotter, ibidem.

Translation:

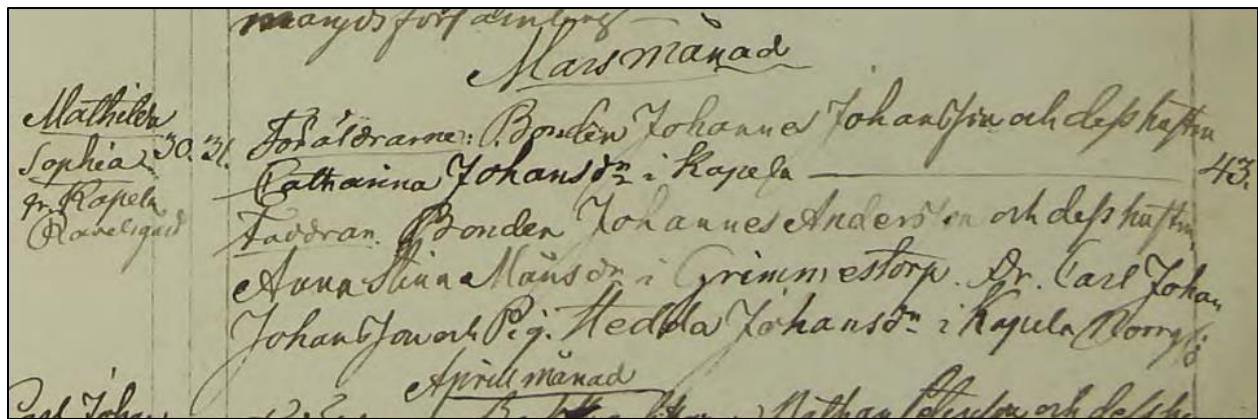
August

Hedvig from (born) 1st (baptized) 2nd Parents Farmer Johannes Johansson and wife Katarina Johansdotter-----36 (years old)
 Kapela Ravelsgård
Witnesses Farmer Johannes Jacobsson and his wife Maja Stina Johansdotter in Kapela Norrgård, farmhand Carl Johansson and Hedvig Johansdotter, all of the same place

¹⁰⁹ Linderås Births, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 7

In 1846, Anders Petter Persson, a farmer from Taleryd (and Johannes’s future son-in-law), purchased half of Johannes Johansson’s portion of Kapela Ravelsgård.¹¹⁰ The same year, Johannes’s eldest son Johannes Jr. was married to a woman named Maja Jonsdotter and moved to a farm called Hyckle in Säby Parish.¹¹¹ On January 3, 1847, Johannes’s son-in-law Sven Hög died from tuberculosis.¹¹²

Johannes and Catharina had their last child Matilda Sophia on March 30, 1851. Johannes was 74 when Matilda was born. Matilda was baptized the next day. The witnesses at her baptism were farmer Johannes Andersson and his wife Anna Stina Månsdotter in Grimmestorp, farmhand Carl Johan Johansson, and maid Hedda Johansdotter in Kapela Norrgård.¹¹³



Birth and baptism record of Mathilda Sophia Johansdotter – March 31st, 1851

Transcription:

Mars Månad

Mathilda 30 31 Föräldrar Bonden Johannes Johansson och des hustru
Sophia Catarina Johansdotter i Kapela-----43.
 fr. Kapela Faddran: Bonden Johannes Andersson och dess hustru
 Ravelgård Anna Stina Månsdotter i Grimmestorp, dr. Carl Johan
 Johansson och pig. Hedda Johansdottr i Kapela Norrgd.

Translation:

Month of March

Mathilda 30 31 Parents Farmer Johannes Johansson and his wife
Sophia Catarina Johansdotter in Kapela-----43 (years old)
 from Kapela Witnesses: Farmer Johannes Andersson and his wife
 Ravelgård Anna Stina Månsdotter in Grimmestorp, farmhand Carl Johan
 Johansson and maid Hedda Johansdotter in Kapela Norrgård

¹¹⁰ Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:10a (1846-1852), page 51

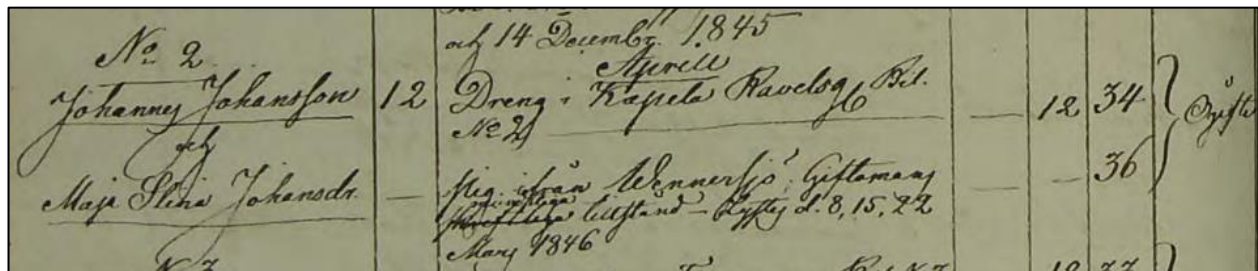
¹¹¹ Linderås Marriages, Vol. EI:1 (1843-1860), page 7

¹¹² Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 234

¹¹³ Linderås Births, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 85

The Fate of Johannes Johansson Jr.

Johannes Jr., Johannes Johansson's eldest son, was married to a woman named Maja Stina Johansdotter on April 12, 1846.¹¹⁴ Maja was born in Linderås Parish on May 11, 1810.¹¹⁵ After the two were married, they moved to Hyckle, a farm in western Säby Parish.¹¹⁶ Several farmers owned land at Hyckle during this time and Johannes farmed a small portion of it. Johannes Jr. and Maja Stina had one daughter named Eva Sofia who was born at Hyckle on July 20, 1850.¹¹⁷



Marriage record of Johannes Johansson Jr. and Maja Johansdotter – April 12th, 1846

Transcription:

N^o 2 April
Johannes Johansson 12 Dreng i Kapela Ravelsgd. Bil.
 och No. 2-----12 34
Maja Stina Johansdotter Pig ifrån Wennersjö Giftmans Ogifte
 multinga tillstånd- Lystes d. 8, 15, 2-----36
 Mars 1846

Translation:

N^o 2 April
Johannes Johansson (married) 12th Farmhand in Kapela Ravelsgård. Certificate
 and No. 2----- (paid stamp tax of) 12 shillings 34 (years old)
Maja Stina Johansdotter Maid from Vännersjö Guardian ----- (both are) Single
 verbal permission- Banns read 8th, 15th, 22nd 36 (years old)
 March 1846

Children of Johannes Johansson Jr. and Maja Stina Johansdotter

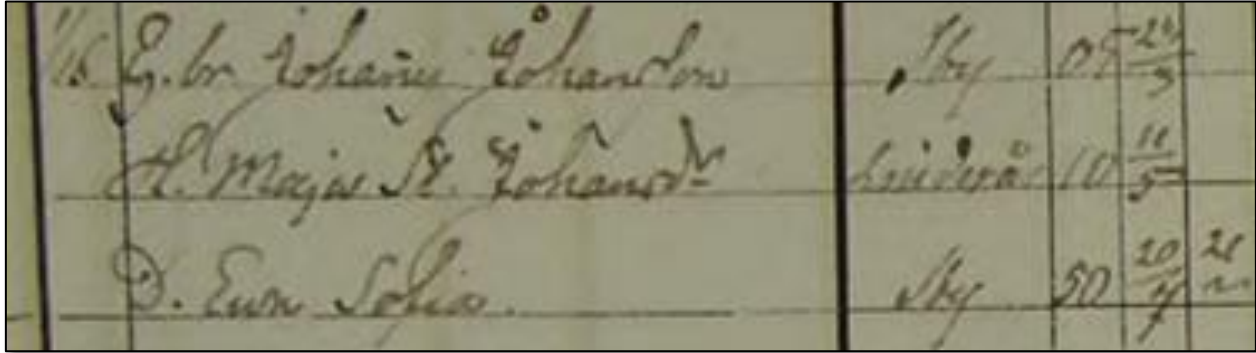
Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Eva Sofia	July 20, 1850	Säby	1922	Säby

¹¹⁴ Linderås Marriages, Vol. EI:1 (1843-1860), page 7

¹¹⁵ Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842) page 241

¹¹⁶ Säby Household Examinations, Vol. AI:12a (1846-1849), page 124

¹¹⁷ Säby C:9 Births, Vol. (1850-1878) , page 13



Household Examination of Johannes Johansson Jr. and Maja Johansdotter’s family at Hyckle, Säby Parish: 1861-1866



Hyckle, Säby – Where Johannes Johansson Jr. lived from 1846 to 1872

Around 1872, Johannes Jr. left Hyckle. It’s unknown where he moved to or when he died. Hyckle stayed in the hands of Johannes Jr.’s descendants. Today, it is owned by the family of Gunilla Andersson, a great-granddaughter of Johannes Jr., and her husband Lars.

Johannes Jr.’s wife Maja Stina passed away on September 8, 1864.¹¹⁸ A few years after Maja Stina’s death, Eva Sofia, Johannes Jr.’s daughter, was married to a man named Johan Petterson (b. 1840). After the two were married, Johan moved to Hyckle and took over Johannes Jr.’s portion of the land. Eva Sofia and Johan had four children: Hulda, Frans, Helga, and Erik.

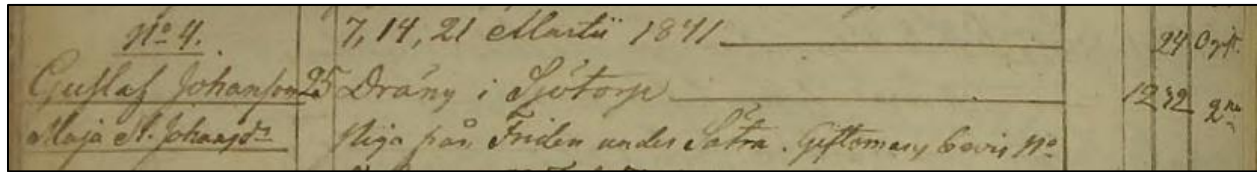


Left to right: Ernst (b. 1891), Hulda (b. 1867), Eva Sofia Johansdotter (b. 1850), Frans (b. 1869), Erik (b. 1894), Helga (b. 1885)

¹¹⁸ Säby Household Examination, Vol. AI:15a (1861-1866), page 134

The Fate of Gustaf Johansson

Gustaf, Johannes Johansson's youngest son, moved to Botorp, a manor in west Linderås, in 1835, where he worked as a farmhand.¹¹⁹ On March 14, 1841, Gustaf was married to Eva Maja Johndotter.¹²⁰ Eva was born on September 17, 1815 in Linderås Parish.¹²¹



Marriage record of Gustaf Johansson and Eva Maja Johansdotter – March 14th, 1841

Transcription:

Nº 4.
Gustaf Johansson 25 Dräng i Sjötorp.-----12 32 2na
Maja St. Johansdr Piga från Friden under Sätra, giftomans bevis No.
 5. Lystes d(en) 28 Febr. 7, 14 Mars 1841

Translation:

Nº 4.
Gustaf Johansson (married) 25th Farmhand in Sjötorp (paid stamp tax) 12(shillings) (age) 32
 Second marriage
Maja Stina Johansdr Maid from Friden under Sätra, guardian's certificate No.
 The banns were published on February 28th, March 7th and 14th 1841.

In 1843, Gustaf and Eva moved to Tärenäs Westergård, a farm just north of Botorp, where they raised a family. Gustaf and Eva had five children together: Johanna Sofia (b. 1844), Johan (b. 1847), Hedda (b. 1849), Carl August (b. 1851), and Gustaf Adolf (b. 1854). Their eldest daughter Johanna was later married to her first cousin Sven Johan (John High).

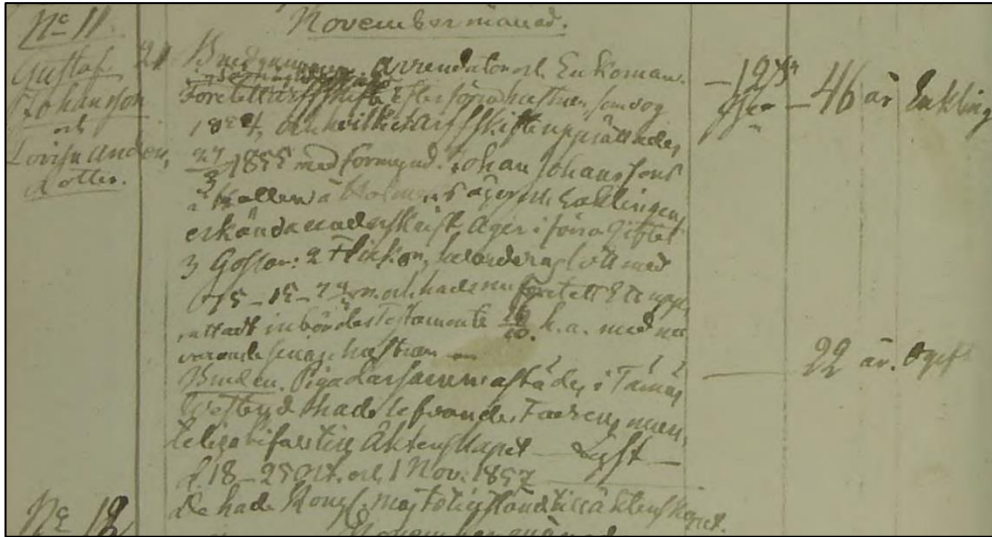
Children of Gustaf Johansson and Eva Maja Johansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish/State
Johanna Sofia	September 18, 1844	Linderås	August 7, 1907	Minnesota, USA
Johan	March 1, 1847	Linderås	March 8, 1925	Minnesota, USA
Hedda	April 19, 1849	Linderås	October 30, 1941	Minnesota, USA
Carl August	September 20, 1851	Linderås	September 15, 1929	Marbäck
Gustaf Adolf	February 22, 1854	Linderås	January 4, 1935	Minnesota, USA

¹¹⁹ Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:8b (1836-1841), page 75

¹²⁰ Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 693

¹²¹ Linderås Births, Vol. C:4 (1779-1842), page 267



Marriage record of Gustaf Johansson and Lovisa Andersdotter – November 21st, 1857

Transcription:

<u>N^o 11.</u>	<u>November Månad</u>	
<u>Gustaf Johansson</u>	21	Brudgummen arrendator och Enkoman----- 12 S ^k 46 år Enkling
och		Företett arfskifte efter förra hustrun, som dog B ^{co}
<u>Lovisa Andersdotter</u>	27/3 1855	med förmynd. Johan Johanssons i Hallen å Holmens ägor. Enklingens erkända underskrift Äger i forra giftet 3 gossar, 2 flickor hela deras lott med 75-15-7 ? sm och hade nu företett ett uppvärande swåghustrun.
		Bruden: Piga däsammastädes i Tärenäs----- 22 år Ogift
		Westergd. Hade lefvande Fadrens mun teliga bifall till äktenskapet—Lyst--- d. 18-25 Oct och 1 Nov 1857.
		De hade Kongl. Majts tillstånd till äktenskapet.

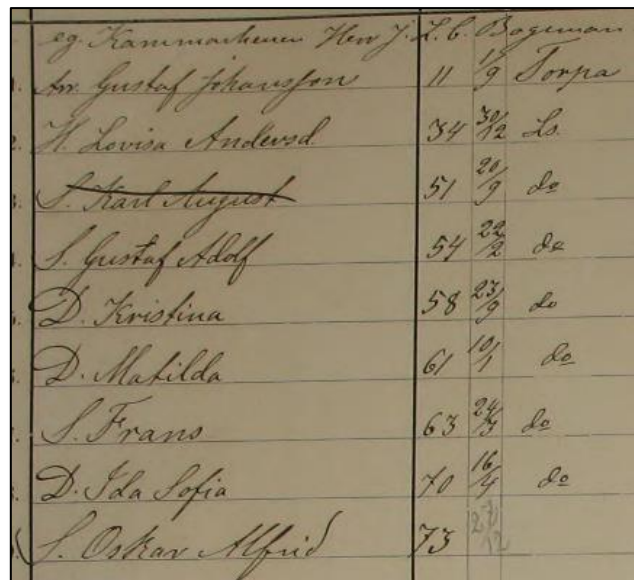
Translation:

<u>N^o 11.</u>	<u>Month of November</u>	
<u>Gustaf Johansson</u>	21 st	Bridegroom is a tenant farmer widower.----- 12 Shillings 46 years Widower
och		He showed "the division of the state" after his last wife who died in 1854. A transcript was prepared on
<u>Lovisa Andersdotter</u>	March 23 rd , 1855	and signed by guardian Johan Johansson in Hallen under Holmen's land. The widower from his first marriage has 3 boy and, 2 girls. Their part is 75 riksdaler 15 skillings and 7 ?.
		There was shown a joint will ?? with his present sister-in-law.
		Bride: A maiden at Tärenäs, .----- 22 years old. Single
		Västergård in the same parish. She had the oral permission from her father – Banns (were read) the 18 th and 25 th of October and November 1 st 1857
		The couple had received Royal permission to get married.

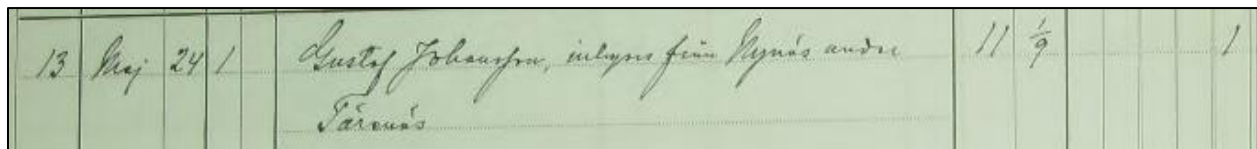
Children of Gustaf Johansson and Lovisa Andersdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish/State
Christina	September 13, 1858	Linderås	August 9, 1939	Linderås
Mathilda	January 10, 1861	Linderås	September 30, 1942	Linderås
Frans	March 24, 1863	Linderås	October 22, 1947	Minnesota, USA
Ida Sophia	April 16, 1870	Linderås	Unknown	Illinois?
Oskar Alfred	December 22, 1873	Linderås	Unknown	Illinois?

Gustaf and Lovisa had five children together: Christina (b. 1858), Mathilda (b. 1861), Frans (b. 1863), Ida Sophia (b. 1870), and Oskar Alfred (b. 1873). In 1886, Gustaf's family moved to Nynäs, another croft at Tärenäs Västergård.¹²⁵ Lovisa Andersdotter, Gustaf's second wife, died at Nynäs in 1905. After Lovisa's death, Mathilda, one of Gustaf's daughters, returned to Tärenäs Västergård to take care of her father. On May 24, 1909, Gustaf died at Nynäs at the old age of 97. He was buried in the cemetery of Linderås Church on June 1st.¹²⁶



Household Examination showing Gustaf Johansson and Lovisa Andersdotter's family at Tärenäs, Linderås Parish: (1876-1880)



Death and burial record of Gustaf Johansson - June 1st, 1909

Transcription:

13 Maj 24 1 Gustaf Johansson, inhyses från Nynäs under. 11 1/9
Tärenäs

Translation:

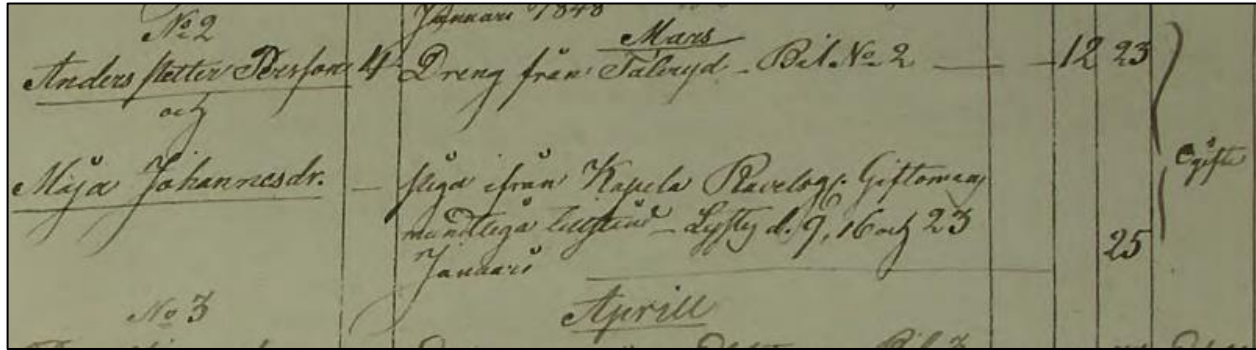
13. (died) May 24th (buried June) 1st Gustaf Johansson, poor man from Nynäs under.
Tärenäs Born (September 1st, 1811)

¹²⁵ Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:19 (1886-1890), page 238

¹²⁶ Linderås Deaths, Vol. EI:2 (1895-1922), page 47

The Fate of Maja Johansdotter

Maja, Johannes Johansson's second eldest daughter, was married to Anders Persson, a farmhand from Taleryd, on March 4, 1848.¹²⁷



Marriage record of Anders Petter Persson and Maja Johansdotter – March 4th, 1848

Transcription:

<u>N^o 2</u>	<u>Mars</u>	
<u>Anders Petter Persson</u>	4 Dreng från Taleryd. Certificate Bet. 2.-----	12. 23
och		
<u>Maja Johansdr.</u>	Piga från Kapela Ravelsgd. Gifto- mandtliga tillstånd. Lystes d. 9, 16, och 23 Januari-----	Ogift 25

Translation:

<u>N^o 2</u>	<u>March</u>	
<u>Anders Petter Persson</u>	4 Farmhand Taleryd. Certificate No. 2.-----	12. 23
and		stamp tax paid) 12 (age) 23
<u>Maja Johansdotter.</u>	Maid from Kapela Ravelsgård Guardian authorized. Banns read the 9 th , 16 th , and 23 rd of January-----	Both are single ----- (age) 25

After Maja married Anders, she moved to Taleryd to live with him. The two had ten children together: Hedda Sofia (b. 1849), Emeli Kristina (b. 1850), Josefina Wilhelmina (b. 1853), Augusta (b. 1854), Anders Johan (b. 1857), Mathilda (b. 1859), Johanna Charlotte (b. 1862), Frans Otto (b. 1865), Gustaf Aron (b. 1868), and Johan Alfred (b. 1875).



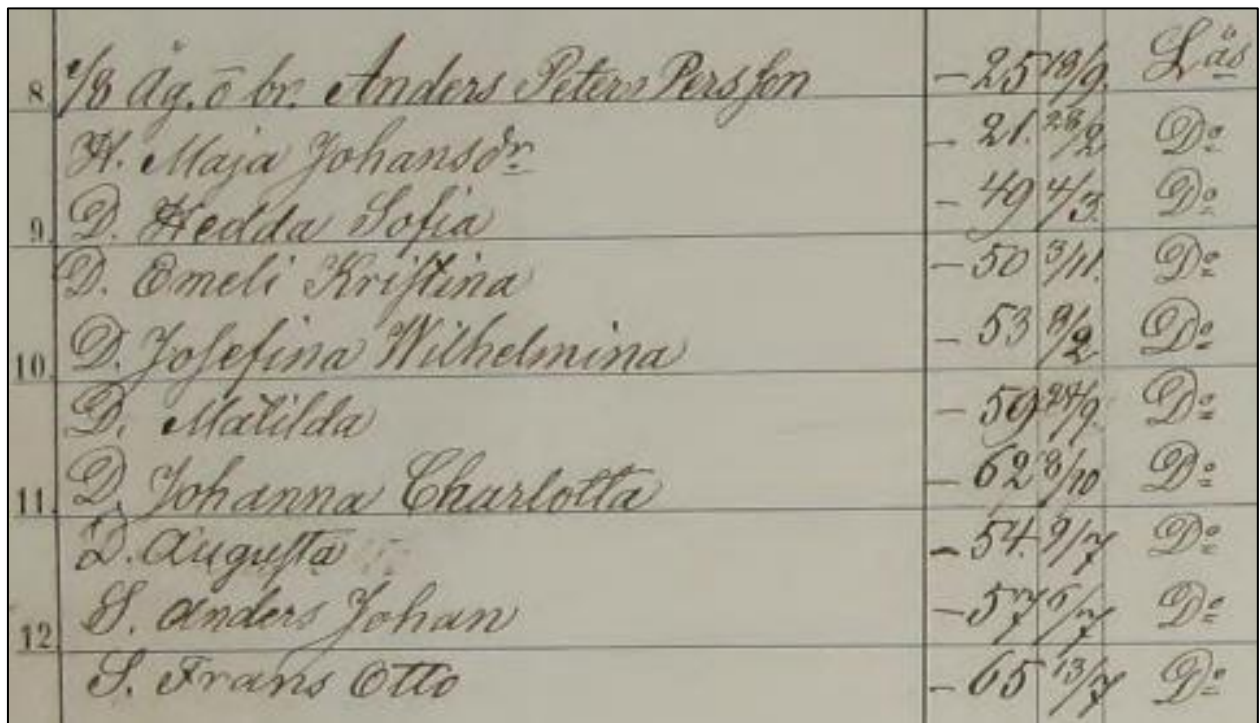
Taleryd, Linderås – Where the family of Maja Johansdotter resided

¹²⁷ Linderås Marriages, Vol. EI:1 (1843-1860), page 9

Children of Anders Petter Persson and Maja Johansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish/State
Hedda Sofia	March 4, 1849	Linderås	January 11, 1936	Linderås
Emeli Kristina	November 3, 1850	Linderås	June 7, 1931	Linderås
Josefina Wilhelmina	February 8, 1853	Linderås	August 12, 1915	Säby
Augusta	July 9, 1854	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Anders Johan	July 6, 1857	Linderås	January 23, 1939	Säby
Mathilda	September 29, 1859	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown
Johanna Charlotte	October 8, 1862	Linderås	Unknown	USA
Frans Otto	July 7, 1865	Linderås	Unknown	USA
Gustaf Aron	May 22, 1868	Linderås	February 9, 1960	Oregon, USA
Johan Alfred	March 16, 1875	Linderås	Unknown	Unknown

Anders Persson was a tenant farmer at Taleryd Norrgård, one of the four farms at Taleryd. In 1875, Anders and Maja’s family moved to Taleryd Mellengård, where Anders owned part of the land.¹²⁸ Three other farmers owned the other portions of Taleryd Mellengård and lived there with their families.



8	J. äg. ö br. Anders Peter Persson	- 25 ^{10/9}	L. äg.
	M. Maja Johansdotter	- 21 ^{23/2}	D. =
9	D. Hedda Sofia	- 49 ^{4/3}	D. =
	D. Emeli Kristina	- 50 ^{3/11}	D. =
10	D. Josefina Wilhelmina	- 53 ^{8/2}	D. =
	D. Mathilda	- 59 ^{24/9}	D. =
11	D. Johanna Charlotta	- 62 ^{8/10}	D. =
	D. Augusta	- 54 ^{9/7}	D. =
12	S. Anders Johan	- 57 ^{5/7}	D. =
	S. Frans Otto	- 65 ^{13/2}	D. =

Household Examination showing Anders Peter Persson and Maja Johansdotter’s family at Taleryd, Linderås Parish: (1866-1867)

¹²⁸ Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:16 (1871-1875), page 28

Anders Peter Persson	25	2/2	h.
M. Maja Johansdotter	21	2/2	de
D. Josefine Wilhelmina	53	8/2	de.
L. Anders Johan	57	6/1	de
D. Matilda	59	2/1	de
D. Hanna Charlotta	62	8/10	de
L. Frans O. M.	65	13/1	de
L. Gustaf Åron	68	22/5	de
D. Emelie Kristina	80	3/11	de
M. Johan Alfred	73	1/3	Ekhoj



House at Taleryd

Household Examination showing Anders Peter Persson and Maja Johansdotter's family at Taleryd, Linderås Parish: (1872-1875)

Maja Johansdotter passed away at Taleryd Mellengård on March 28, 1906. She was buried in the cemetery of Linderås Church on April 1st.¹²⁹ Maja was 85 years old at the time of her death. Anders Persson, her husband, passed away in 1910.¹³⁰

12	Mars 28	1	Maja Johansdotter, hustru till hemmansägaren Anders Peter Persson i Taleryd Mellangård	21	28/2
----	---------	---	--	----	------

Death and burial record of Maja Johansdotter - April 1st, 1906

Transcription:

12 Mars 28 1 Maja Johansdotter, hustru till hemmansägaren 21 28/2
Anders Peter Persson i Taleryd Mellangård

Translation:

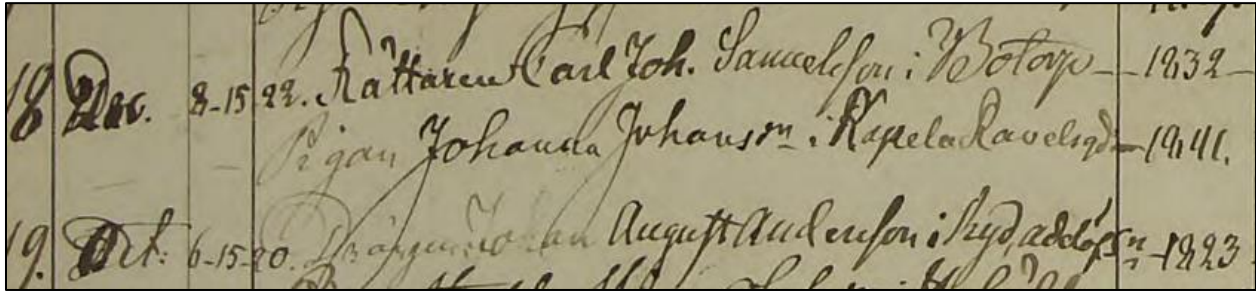
12 (died) March 28th (buried April) 1st Maja Johansdotter, wife to farmer
Anders Peter Persson in Taleryd Mellangård Born February 28th, 1821

¹²⁹ Linderås Deaths, Vol. EI:2 (1895-1922), page 37

¹³⁰ Linderås Congregation Records, Vol. AIIa:2 (1906-1912), page 254

The Fate of Johanna Johansdotter

Johanna, Johannes Johansson’s third eldest daughter, was married to Carl Johan Samuelsson, a farmhand from Botorp, on December 18, 1861.¹³¹ Johanna was 20 years old when she was married.



Marriage record of Carl Johan Samuelsson and Johanna Johansdotter – December 18th, 1861

Transcription:

18. Dec 8-15-22. Rättaren Carl Joh. Samuelsson i Botorp-----1832
 Pigan Johanna Johansdotter i Kapela Ravelsgård----1841

Translation:

(married) the 18th of December. Banns read the 8th, 15th, and 22nd of December.
 Foreman Carl Johan Samuelsson in Botorp, (born) 1832
 Maiden Johanna Johansdotter in Kapela Ravelsgård, (born) 1841

Children of Carl Johan Samuelsson and Johanna Johansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Anders Emil	October 29, 1862	Linderås	After 1929	Unknown
Johan Herman	July 27, 1864	Frinnaryd	July 28, 1903	Skällvik
Karl Oskar	September 7, 1869	Kudby	October 2, 1947	Drothem, Östergötland
Ernest Gustaf	February 21, 1872	Kudby	October 28, 1900	Gårdserum
Amanda Josephine	November 12, 1876	Kudby	After 1926	Unknown
Johan Martin	January 26, 1879	Tåby	After 1916	Unknown
Alvin	May 29, 1882	Tåby	After 1920	Unknown
Helga Maria	July 2, 1885	Tåby	April 6, 1974	Sankt Laurentii, Östergötland

¹³¹ Linderås Marriages, Vol. C:6 (1861-1867), Image 77

Ego Herrarn Friid i Tåby			
Anders Carl Johan Samuelsson	1832 ^{25/2}	Frinnaryd	göteborg. l.
Hustru Johanna Johansdotter	41 ^{25/2}	Frinnaryd	göteborg. l.
Son Anders Emil	12 ^{25/2}	Åby	
Johan Herman	64 ^{25/2}	Frinnaryd	
Karl Oskar	69 ^{25/2}	Kuddby	
Ernst Gustaf	70 ^{25/2}	Åby	
Dötter Amanda Josephine	76 ^{25/2}	Åby	
Son Johan Martin	79 ^{25/2}	Tåby	
Alvin	82 ^{25/2}	Åby	
Dötter Helga Maria	85 ^{25/2}	Åby	

Johanna and Carl Johan had eight children together: Anders Emil, Johan Herman, Karl Oskar, Ernest Gustaf, Amanda Josephine, Johan Martin, Alvin, and Helga Maria.

<u>Places Johanna Johansdotter Lived from 1861-1924</u>	
1861-1862	Botorp, Linderås
1862-1864	Gränna, Linderås
1864-1865	Brunnsgård, Frinnaryd
1865-1867	Olstorp, Askeryd*
1867-1868	Vårdsberg Parish*
1868-1877	Gnestad, Kuddby*
1877-1893	Oxtorp, Tåby*
1893-1924	Våhlö, Skällvik*

* Located in Östergötland County

Household Examination of Carl Johan Samuelsson and Johanna Johansdotter's family at Oxtorp, Tåby Parish, Östergötland

Johanna passed away at Våhlö, Skällvik Parish, Östergötland County, on January 24, 1924. She was buried in the cemetery of Skällvik Church on February 1st.¹³² Johanna was the last of Johannes Johansson's children to pass away.

1924 års Döds- och Begravningsbok											
1	Jan	24	-	1	Johanna Samuelsson f. Johansdotter	41	25	2	- - - - 1	347	Ålderdoms- enka fr. Våhlö

Death and burial record of Johanna Johansdotter - February 1st, 1924

Transcription:

1. Jan 24 1 Johanna Samuelsson f. Johansdotter 41 25/2 347 ålderdoms enka fr. Våhlö

Translation:

1. (died) January 24th (buried February) 1st Johanna Samuelsson f. Johansdotter widow from Våhlö (Born February 25, 1841) 347 (page in book) (died of) old age

¹³² Skällvik Deaths, Vol. C:9 (1895-1915), Image 237/page 73

The Fate of Hedvig Johansdotter

Hedvig, Johannes Johansson's fourth daughter, continued to live with her mother Catharina after Johannes's death in 1857. She was confirmed at Linderås Church sometime in 1858.¹³³

Confirmation in Old Sweden

In 19th century Sweden, confirmation marked the transition from childhood to adulthood. Confirmation was an important rite of the Swedish church in which adolescents adequately demonstrated their knowledge of the Bible and Lutheran Catechism and publically declared their faith in front of their church's congregation. Before a child was confirmed, he or she wasn't really counted as a real person, but was always referred to in relation to their father. According to the Church Law of 1686, every parishioner had to be examined upon their knowledge of Christianity before being allowed to partake in Communion. During the late 18th Century, a special church service was dedicated for this custom, which eventually became known as Confirmation. Youths were typically around 15 years old when they were confirmed, although their confirmation could be postponed if the parish vicar didn't think they were mature enough.

Illustrating the transition to adulthood, youths started wearing adult clothing after they were confirmed. Swedish children typically wore a smock-frock (a type of dress) that went down to the middle of the calf, and was cut differently for boys and girls. Boys wore a bib apron above this, while girls wore a waist-apron. Children wore a cap at all times. After a child was confirmed, he or she had the right to wear adult clothing. Boys began to wear long trousers after their confirmation, while girls began to dress in floor-length dresses and wear their hair up.

Possessions that Hedvig Johansdotter Owned

At the time of Hedvig Johansdotter's death, she owned the following items: *

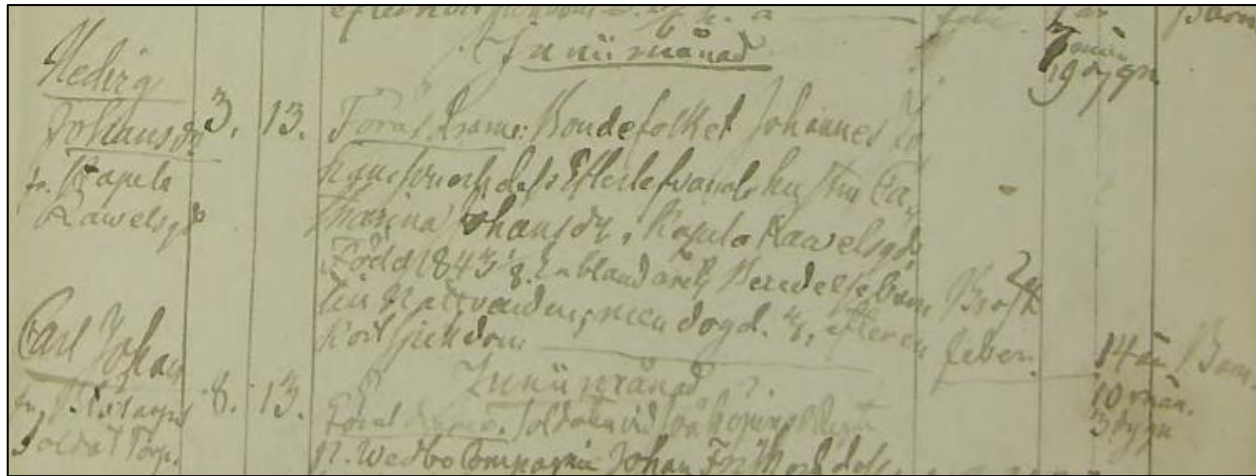
3 Semi-wool dresses, 2 Skirts, 4 Aprons
 3 Sweaters, 11 Handkerchiefs, 3 Shawls, 3 white Bonnets
 3 Towels, 1 Cap and 2 pairs of Mittens, 1 Psalm book
 1 pair Stockings and 2 pairs of Shoes, 5 Shifts
 1 Pillow, 1 Quilt, 2 Sheets, 1 Chest

Norra Vedbo häradsrätt, Vol. FII:78 (1858-1859), page 817



¹³³ Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 306

The same year, Hedvig fell ill with pneumonia. Hedvig died at the young age of 14 on June 3, 1858 and was buried in the cemetery of Linderås Church on June 13th.¹³⁴



Death and burial record of Hedvig Johansdotter - June 13th, 1858

Transcription:

<u>Hedvig</u>		<u>Junii Månad</u>	
<u>Johansdr</u>	3. 13.	Föräldrarne: Bondefolket Johannes Jo-	
fr. Kapela		hansson och dess efterlevande hustru Ca-	
Rawelsgd		tharina Johansdr i Kapela Rawelsgd.	
		Född 1843 1/8. En bland årets beredelse barn	Bröst-
		till nättvårdens... dog d. 3 efter en	feber
		kort sjukdom	14 år Barn
			10 mån.
			3 dygn.

Translation:

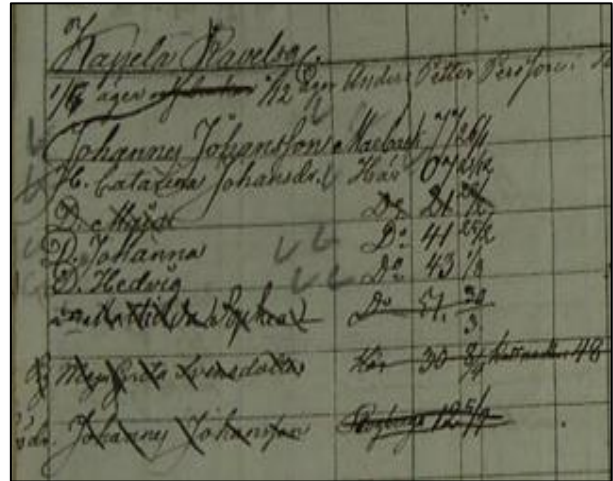
<u>Hedvig</u>		<u>Month of June</u>	
<u>Johansdotter</u>	(died) 3 rd (buried) 13 th	Parents: Farmers Johannes Johansson	
from Kapela		and his surviving wife Catharina	
Rawelsgd		Johansdotter in Kapela Ravelsgård.	
		Born September 1 st , 1843. One among this year's children	
		to be confirmed ... Died the 3 rd after a	
		short illness.	
		(cause of death) Pneumonia	
		14 years Child	
		10 months	
		3 days	

¹³⁴ Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 306

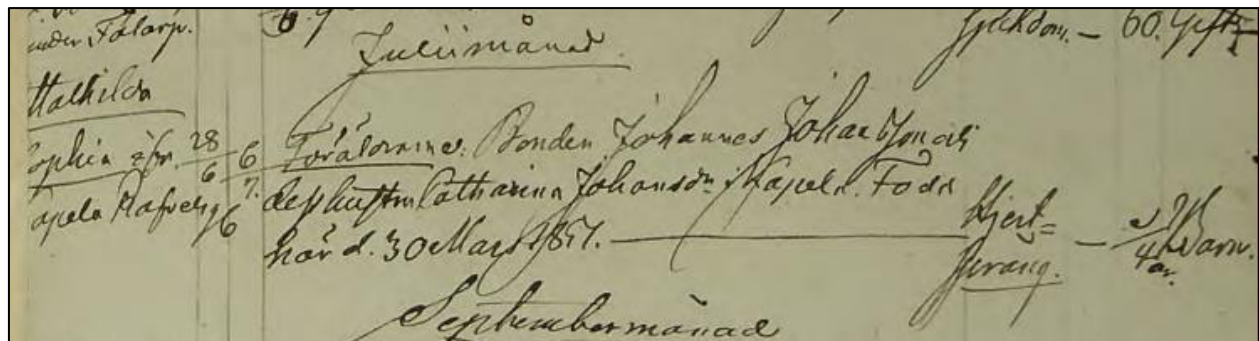
The Final Days of Johannes Johansson (1851-1857)

Johannes Johansson spent his final days in Kapela Ravelsgård. Matilda Sofia, his infant daughter, died from convulsions on June 28, 1851. She was buried in the cemetery of Linderås Church on July 6th.¹³⁵

In 1852, Jonas Carlsson, one of the farmers at Kapela Ravelsgård, died and his widow Maja Jönsdotter inherited his portion of the farm. Sven Månsson, the former owner of a portion of Kapela Ravelsgård, also died sometime in the early 1850s.¹³⁶



Household Examination of Johannes Johansson and Catharina Johansdotter's family at Kapela Ravelsgård, Linderås Parish: 1846-1852



Death and burial record of Mathilda Sofia Johansdotter – July 6th, 1851

Transcription:

	<u>Julii Månad</u>	
<u>Mathilda</u> 28/6	<u>Föräldrarne:</u> Bonden Johannes Johansdotter och	
<u>Sophia</u> ifr.	dess hustru Catharina Johansdotter i Kapela. Född	
Kapela Ravelsgd.	här d. 30 Mars 1851.-----	Hjert- språng. ¼ Barn

Translation:

	<u>Month of July</u>	
<u>Mathilda</u> (died) June 28 th (died) July 6 th .	<u>Parents:</u> Farmer Johannes Johansdotter and	
<u>Sophia</u> from	his wife Catharina Johansdotter in Kapela. Born	
Kapela Ravelsgård	here d. 30 Mars 1851.-----	(died from) convulsions ¼ year old. Child

¹³⁵ Linderås Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 249

¹³⁶ Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:11a (1852-1856), pages 36-39

Anders Månsson, one of the farmers at Kapela Ravelsgård, sold his half of Kapela Ravelsgård to his son Carl Johan Andersson sometime in the late 1850s, and moved to the farm's undantag cottage. Meanwhile, Johannes Johansson continued to farm at Kapela Ravelsgård, even in his old age.

All of Johannes's children lived within a few miles of him, so he probably saw them and his grandchildren on a regular basis. Johannes had 37 grandchildren, 33 of whom survived infancy. 15 of these grandchildren were born before Johannes died. Since Johannes's eldest daughter Anna Stina also lived at Kapela Ravelsgård, Johannes probably saw her children every day. Despite being an elderly man in his seventies, Johannes had two young daughters of his own, Johanna and Hedvig, who were only young teenagers when he passed away.

On April 27, 1857, Johannes became a great-grandfather when Johan Alfred was born to Gustaf Adolf, Johannes's grandson (and the eldest son of his daughter Anna Stina), and his wife Anna Christina Lagermark.¹³⁷

Imagining Johannes Johansson in His Latter Days*

Johannes was always known for his passionate spirit and boisterous personality. Even in his latter days, the spry old farmer with a long white beard remained very active. While most men his age had retired, Johannes's passion for farming prevented him from following suite. He was always interested in learning about new farming techniques and never shied away from hard farm labor, even in his advanced years. In his spare time, Johannes enjoyed reading, and he owned a number of old books on agriculture and Christianity. Johannes was known throughout Linderås Parish for his amusing stories, entertaining jokes, and distinctive laughter. In his advanced years, Johannes used a walking stick to get around.

Johannes was also a strong family man, and was deeply devoted to his children and grandchildren. On cold winter nights, his two young daughters, Johanna and Hedvig, and four eldest grandchildren, Maja Greta, Gustaf, Sven Johannes, and Johanna Sofia, would sit by the fire and listen to him tell stories of mischievous trolls and frightening witches. Likewise, he would always tell the story of the Nativity to his grandchildren at Christmas. After his passing, Johannes's absence left a large void in the lives of his loved ones.

*By Jeffrey High

¹³⁷ Linderås Births, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 154

Kapela Ravelsgård

Inn.-Besked N:o	Namn.	Född			Döpt		
		dag	år	uti	dag	år	uti
	J. Oger och br.						
	Johannes Johansson	26	1797	Marbäck			
	K. Katrina Johansdotter	21	1807	Kär			
	D. Johanna	25	1841	Kär			
	D. Hedda	18	1843	Kär			

Household Examination of Johannes Johansson and Katrina Johansdotter's family at Kapela Ravelsgård, Linderås Parish: 1852-1856

Johannes Johansson – A Resilient Spirit

Of all of the High family's known Swedish ancestors, Johannes Johansson appears to have experienced the most hardship throughout his life. When Johannes was 13, his only brother Sven died. By the time Johannes was 31, both of his parents, Johan Svensson and Annica Johansdotter, had passed away. Johannes also experienced the heavy loss of two wives. Perhaps the most painful experience for Johannes was witnessing the deaths of five of his children who died in infancy. Johannes had little stability and financial security in his life. After he left his parents' home, he lived at ten different farms as a farmhand or tenant farmer before he finally purchased his own land at Kapela Ravelsgård.

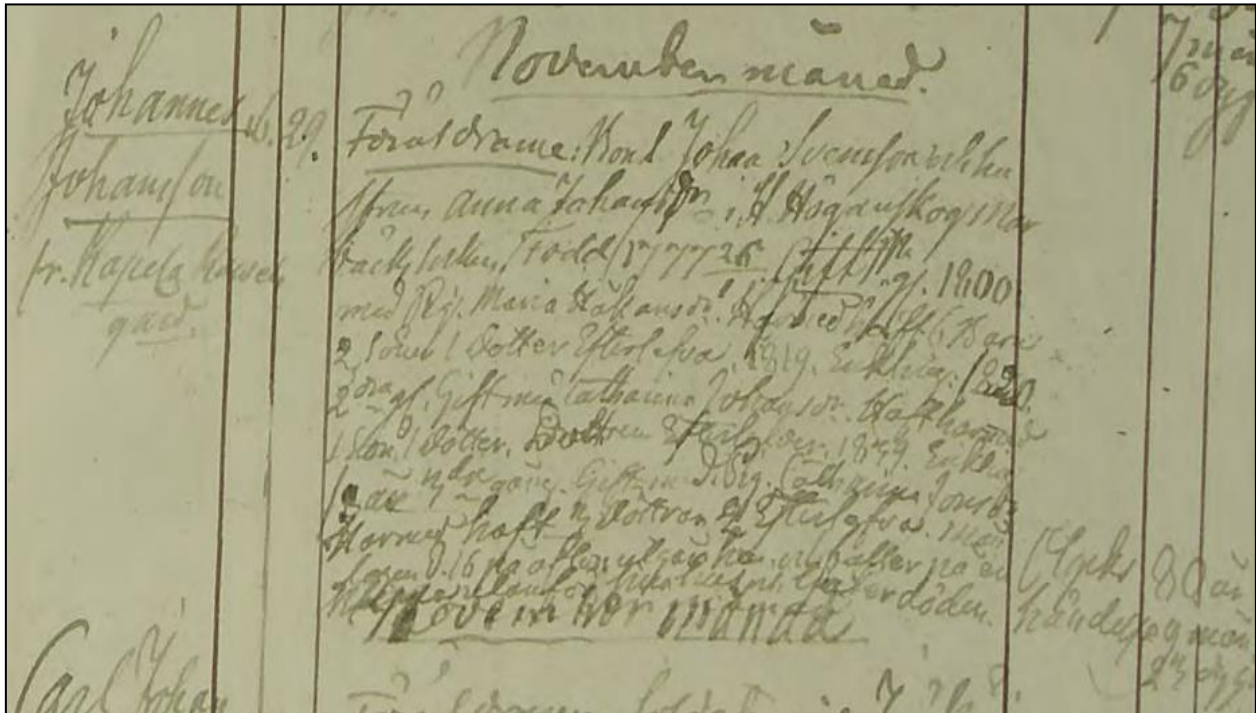
Yet, despite all of these trials, Johannes persevered and continued living life to the fullest. Within a year of his first two wives' deaths, he remarried. Johannes continued having children well into his old age. When his youngest child Mathilda Sofia was born, Johannes was 74 years old. Johannes never retired from farming and probably remained in good physical health in his older age. It's interesting to point out that Johannes's cause of death was not through natural causes, but through an accident. If this accident hadn't occurred, he may have lived to be well into his 90s, just like his second eldest son Gustaf, who lived to be 97. To carry on through such suffering, Johannes must have had a very resilient spirit. His steadfast perseverance was probably bolstered by his faith and the support of his loved ones.

On a Monday evening on November 16, 1857, while walking outside, Johannes tripped and fell from a rock or elevated portion of ground, killing him. Johannes's fall could have been caused by the ground being wet from rain or could have been covered in frost, making it slippery.



Johannes was 80 at the time of his death. He was buried on November 29th in the cemetery of Linderås Church.¹³⁸ After Johannes's death, his widow Catharina continued to live at Kapela Ravelsgård with her daughters, Johanna and Hedvig.¹³⁹ Catharina survived Johannes by six years. She died at Kapela Ravelsgård on May 27, 1863.¹⁴⁰

The cemetery of Linderås Church – The final resting place of Johannes Johansson



Death and burial record of Johannes Johansson – November 29th, 1857

¹³⁸ Linderås Deaths , Vol. C:5, (1843-1861), page 301

¹³⁹ Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. A1:12A (1856-1861), page 78

¹⁴⁰ Linderås Household Examinations, Vol. AI:13 (1861-1865), page 34

Transcription:

November månad

Johannes 16 29 Föraldrarne: bonde Johan Svensson och hu-
Johansson stru Anna Johansdotter i St. Högaskog i Mar-
 fr(ån) Kapela Räveld- bäck socken. Född 1777 26/1. Gift 1^{sta} g(ången) 1800
gård med pig(an) Maria Håkansdotter. Har med(henne) haft 6 barn:
 2 söner, 1 dotter efterleva. 1819 enkling. 1820
 2^{dra} g(ången) gift med Catharina Johansdotter. Haft härmed
 1 son, 1 dotter. Dottren efterleva. 1839 enkling
 I 8 år. 3^{dje} g(ången) gift med piga Catharina Jons-
 dotter. Hon med haft 3 dottrar, 2 efterleva. Mån-
 dag(en) 16 på afton utgår han och falter på en
 klippa nedanför ? och luter döden.

Ölycke- 80 år,
 händelse 9 mån.,
 23 dagar. Gift.

Translation:

Month of November

Johannes 16th(died) 29th(buried) Parents: farmer Johan Svensson and
Johansson wife Anna Johansdotter in Högaskog in Marbäck
 from Kapela Parish. Born 1-26-1777. Married first in 1800
 Räveldgård to maiden Maria Håkansdotter. They had 6 children,
 2 sons and 1 daughter surviving. In 1819 he was widowed. In 1820
 he was married a second time to Catharina Johansdotter. With her he
 had 1 son, 1 daughter. The daughter survives. In 1839 he was widowed
 for 8 years*. The third time he married maiden Catharina Jonsdotter.
 With her he had 3 daughters, of which 2 are surviving. On Monday
 the 16th in the evening he went outside and fell down a
 cliff and was killed. (Cause of death) Accident.

(Age) 80 years,
 9 months,
 23 days
 Married.

* Here, the vicar made a mistake. Johannes was widowed for 8 **months**, not 8 years.

Quiz on Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter

1. What year was Johannes Johansson born?
 - a. 1777
 - b. 1778
 - c. 1779
 - d. 1880

2. What parish was Johannes Johansson born at?
 - a. Linderås
 - b. Säby
 - c. Marbäck
 - d. Bälaryd

3. What farm was Maria Håkansdotter born at?
 - a. Ålmås
 - b. Önnarp
 - c. Lommaryd
 - d. Bälaryd

4. What farm did Johannes Johansson and Maria Håkansdotter probably meet at?
 - a. Siggarp
 - b. Säby Norrgård
 - c. Önnarp
 - d. Gummelycke

5. How did Maria Håkansdotter die?

6. What was the name of Johannes Johansson's second wife?

7. How many times was Johannes Johansson married?

8. How many children did Johannes Johansson have? How many of them survived infancy?

9. What was the name of the farm that Johannes Johansson owned land at?

10. How old was Johannes Johansson when he died?

Answers: 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. gangrene 6. Stina Johansdotter 7. three 8. eleven, six 9. Kapela Ravelsgård
10. 80 years old

Estate Records for Johannes Johansson¹⁴¹

Denna Bouppteckning är verkställd år 1857 den 30 November efter
 Bonden Johannes Johansson i Skapela Travels gård, som blef död d. 16.
 innevarande och lemnade efter sig: Enkan Märtrina Johansdotter, med
 hvilken han aflat två lefwande flickor: Johanna född d. 25 Februari
 1841, och Bedda född den 1 Augusti 1843, deras rätt bewakas nu
 af Hemmansegaren Johannes Adamsson i Trimmestorp.

För detta äktenskap har Johannes Johansson varit gift tvänno
 gånger. Först med Maja Flånsdotter, med hvilken han haft tre
 lefwande myndiga barn: Johannes hemmansegare i Gylskils Sälby
 socken, Gustaf Arrendator i Tårenäs och Anna Stina gift andre
 gången med afskedade Soldaten Anders Thor i Rödfejuga och
 Ängarpe Norregård. Ut i sitt andra äktenskap med Stina Johansdotter är
 endast en lefwande dotter: Maja, gift med Hemmansegaren Anders
 Peter Persson i Täleryd Norregård.

Ut i alla dessas närvaro och med deras biträde uppgifvo Enkan Boet un-
 der vedelig förpligtelse, sådant det befunns vid Mannens död.

	Silver:	Koppar:	Skenn och Malm:	Diwersa:	Transport	Tänko.
2 Koppar väga 13 1/4 lod ä 42" 2						18
1 Kattel 2, 2 Skålar, 1 Bunk och 1 Bratt 2. 2. 4, 1 Kattel 1 1/2 10" = 10.	17 3/4					19 3/4
2 Kru 4, 3 Danner och 1 Kaffepokare 1. 16		5. 16				
1 Fat 32", 6 Tälrickar 12", 1 Skop 32", 2 Spisflakar 10"			1. 38			2. 42
1 Mortel 40", 12 mindre och större Skedar 12"			1. 4			
9 Bleckformar och Skålar 1. 16, 1 Trebreds ö 1 Skop 12"			1. 28			
10 mindre Tälrickar 12", 12 något större dito 16"			2. 8			
4 Dito 6", 2 Carotter, 1 Spilkum och 1 Bräddskål 8"			1. 4			
3 Kaffekoppar och 3 Tälrickar			8.			
5 Brödteljer och 2 Caraffer 20", 3 Flakor ö 2 Bunteljer 20"			40			
3 Spelt- och 2 Ölglas 4", 2 Glasburkar 6"			10			
10 Stenfat, 2 Skålar, 1 Spilkum ö 4 Tälrickar 16", 1 Kötstång 32"			1. -			
6 Frytor ö 2 Kasar 2., 1 Önnas lock 20", 3 Brändringar 20"			2. 40			
1 par Torrinsjern 32", 9 par 1. 16, 3 Jernnaglar, 1 Kaffepokare 12"			2. 12			
3 Naprar, 1 Medel ö 1 Skålhake 40", 1 Näppa Låra 16"			1. 8			
4 Spadar, 1 Flåhaka, 1 Medjern ö 2 Kötstångar			2. 4			
21 Styfvar 26", 4 Lågar, 4 Huggjern, 1 Napver ö 1 Bandknif 10"			36			
					12. 54	34. 31. 4

1115

¹⁴¹ Norra Vedbo häradsrätt, Vol. FII:77 (1856-1857), pages 1115-1117

Transport	12. 5. 4	37. 31
2 Skrälläder 5 ⁴ , 2 Selar m.m. 3 ⁴ , 1 Sadel, 3 Rep ö 2 Tommar 21 ⁴	—	26. 4.
1 Billharf 26 ⁴ , 3 par Krokav 27 ⁴ , 1 q. Plög 5 ⁴ , 4 par Kälkar 28 ⁴	1. 6. —	
1 Arbetsvagn ö 1 Skottkierra 1. 16, 1 Rys 32 ⁴ , 4 q. Kav 21 ⁴ 4 r.	—	2. 21. 4.
3 Läderlävar ö 1 Kista 2. 52, 3 Degtråg ö 2 Skinn säll 21 ⁴ 4	—	3. 5. 4.
3 Kav, 1 Drinkestunna samt 3 q. Lån 22 ⁴ 3, 2 Oxok 5 ⁴ 4.	—	1. —
1 Handqvam, Halvspann ö Käppemätt 21 ⁴ 4 r, 1 Puffa, 1 Hufvudbänk, 2 Skåp	—	1. —
1 Kåke, 1 Spinnrock, Bommar, 3 par Kardor 21 ⁴ 4, 1 q. Bureau 1. 16	—	1. 37. 4.
3 Käpp, 1 Matsäcksförm 2., 1 Strykjern med lod 16 ⁴ , 1 Soffa 32 ⁴	—	3. —
1 Sö, 1 Skänna 16 ⁴ , 2 Bord 32 ⁴ , 2 q. Stolar och 1 Piggur 44 ⁴	—	1. 44. —
3 Byttor, 1 Mjölksflaska och 2 Mjölkoppar	—	21. 4.
1 Spegel och 1 Staffa	—	—
1 Beredd ö 3 ike bereddä färfskin 1. 16, 1 oberedd. Håfskin 32 ⁴	—	2. —
10 Aln. grätt Madmal ä 21 ⁴ 4 r.	—	4. 21. 4.
Radiner till 5 fönsterluster 21 ⁴ 4, 3 par Staffa ä 2. 10. 8 = 6. 32	—	7. 5. 4.
Rakedor, 1 Käpp och några gamla Böcker	—	—
<u>Linnen, Säng- och Sängkläder:</u>		45. 32
1 Sammat Stricktäcke 21 ⁴ 4 r, 1 q. Boffta ö 1 Dyna väja 1 1/2 15 ⁴ ä 3 ⁴ = 5. 40	—	6. 12. 4.
1 Stockdyna 2 ⁴ , 3 par Täcken ö 1 2 ⁴ Lakan 40 ⁴ , 4 q. Dukar 1. 16	—	2. 16. —
3 Ränder 17. 37. 4, 2 Tröjor ö 2 par Byxor 3. 16, 1 Päls 2. 10. 8	—	23. 16. —
3 Puffar ö 2 Mattar 32 ⁴ , 5 Skjortor ö 1 Lakan 2. 21. 4	—	3. 5. 4.
<u>Spannemål och Potater:</u>		35. 21
2 1/2 Råg ä 6. 10. 8 = 19. 32, 2 1/2 Höfve ä 2. 32 = 5. 16, 16 k. Korn 2. 32	—	24. —
2 1/2 Potater ä 1. 16	—	2. 32. —
Rågsåde på 1/2 mte Kapela Ravelsgård vänderad till dub-		
belt belopp för gjordt bruk, alltså 1 1/2 10 k ⁴ ä 6. 10. 8	—	8. 8
<u> Kreatur:</u>		34. 40
1 par Oxar 88. 42. 8, 2 Kor 44. 21. 4, 3 Får 5. 16	—	138. 32
<u> Fastighet</u>		
1/2 mantal krono skatte Kapela Ravelsgård var förvärf-		
wadt af Johannes Johansson före sistä äktenskapet,		
famt af Taxerings komitté uppskattadt till	—	366. 32
<u> Summa Inventarii Banco R²</u>		653. 21
<u> Sterbhusets skulder.</u>		
Begravnings kostnad, erlagd utaf Anders Peter Persson,		
Täleryd Norra ² , enligt nu godkänd räkning	—	42. 31
Transport	—	42. 31

	Transport		49.32
Till Johannes Johansson i Hjukelo för 20 dt Rågalm	2.32		
Till Gustaf Johansson i Tärnäs, enligt räkning	13.20 2		
Till Soldaten Blom för dagsverken	4. --		
Gustaf Adolf Hög har att fördras, enligt räkning	2.16		
Anders Thor i Rödjeftugan har ock att fördras enligt uppgift	1. 8	23.28 8	
Fattigprocent		39 2	
Stämpeladt papper till Bouppteckningen	44		
Lösen för Bouppteckningsinstrumentet wid Kärals Rätten	1.12		
Bouppteckningsmännens arvode	2. --	4.48 2	
Sterbhusets gemensamma skuld Banko R 71. 11. 10			
Behållen Summa Banko R 562. 14. 6			
<p>År efter uppvissades ett Testamente, gifvit den 4 Februari 1856 utaf afledne Johannes Johansson, till förmon för sin nu efterblefna Enka, hvilken handling, under skrifform och lagligen bevitnad, nu ljudeligen upplästes i samtliga släktingarnes närvaro och redeligen uppgifvit; icke något med uppsåt utelämnadt, intyggar under edelig förbindelse. Kapela som ofvaras.</p> <p>Katarina KJ D Johansdotter - Enka - Med hand på Papperets Wärdarat och antecknat af And. Joh. Lindy och Johannes J.S. Johansson i Kapela Norregård</p> <p>Wid denna förrättning hafva wi varit närvarande, som ofvaras Johannes J.S. Johansson i Hjukelo, Gustaf Johansson i Tärnäs, Anders Thor i Rödjeftugan, Anders Peter Petersson i Täleryd. - Johannes Adamsson i Frimnestorp - Förmyndare</p> <p>Wittnen:</p> <p>Gustaf Johansson i Kapela - Jonas Nilsen i Sjöarp</p> <p>Linderås Fattighusfa har erhållit ofwan skrifne 39 2 r. Rte, Wittnen</p> <p>Linderås den 13. December 1857.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">And. Joh. Lindy Organist.</p>			

2.2.1. Estate Records for Johannes Johansson

Transcription:

Denna Bouppteckning är verkställd år 1857 den 30 November efter Bonden Johannes Johansson i Kapela Ravelsgård som blef död d. 16. innewarande och lemnade efter sig: Enkan Katrina Johansdotter, med hvilken han aflat två lefwande flickor: Johanna född d. 25 Februari 1841, och Hedda född den 1 Augusti 1843, deras rätt bewakas nu af Hemmansegaren Johannes Adamsson i Grimmestorp.

Före detla äktenskap har Johannes Johansson varit gift twenne gånger. Först med Maja Håkansdotter, med hvilken han haft tre lefwande myndiga barn: Johannes hemmansegare i Hyckelö Säby socken, Gustaf arrendator i Tärenäs och Anna Stina gift andre gången med afskedade Soldaten Anders Thor i Rödjestugan under Ängarp Norrg(ård). Ut i sitt andra äktenskap med Stina Johansdotter är endast en lefwande dotter: Maja, gift med Hemmansegaren Anders Peter Persson i Taleryd Norregård.

Ut i alla dessas närwaro och med deras biträde uppgifwer Enkan Boet under edelig förpligtelse, sådant det befanns vid Mannens död.

<u>Silfwer:</u> 2 kappar wäga 13½ lod à 42:8 _____	—	—	—	<u>Banko.</u> 12	--	--
<u>Koppar:</u> *1 kittel 2:, 2 skålar, 1 bunke och 1 Tratt 2:21:4, 1 kittel 1 <u>Ltt</u> 10tt à 16s = 10: 2 krus 4:, 3 Pannor och 1 Kaffekokare 1:16 _____	14: <u>5:</u>	21. <u>16</u>	4. <u>--</u>	19:	37.	4.
<u>Thenn och Malm:</u> 1 Fat 32 s, 6 Tallrickar 12 s, 1 Stop 32 s, 2 Ljusstakar 10 s _____ 1 Mortel 40 s, 12 mindre och större Skedar 12 s _____	1: <u>1:</u>	38 <u>4</u>	-- <u>--</u>	2:	42	--
<u>Diwersse:</u> 9 Bleckformar och skålar 1:16, 1 Thebrecka o(ch) 1 Halfstop 12 s _____ 10 mindre Påstlinstallrickar 12 s, 12 något större ditto 16 s _____ 4 Dito 6 s, 2 Carotter, 1 Spilkum och 1 Gräddskål 8 s _____ 3 Kaffekoppar och 3 Tallrickar _____ 5 Bouteljer och 2 Caraffer 20 s, 3 Flaskor o 2 Bouteljer 20 s _____ 3 Spets- och 2 Ölglas 4 s, 2 Glasburkar 6 s _____ 10 Stenfat, 2 Skålar, 1 Spilkum o 4 Tallrickar 16 s, 1 Hotstång 32 s _____ 6 Grytor o 2 Basar 2:, 1 Panna o lock 20 s, 3 Brandringar 20 s _____ 1 par Gorånsjern 32 s, 9 Yxor 1:16, 3 Jernnaglar, 1 Rasp o 1 Nyckel 12 s _____ 8 Nafrar, 1 Mede o 1 Hållhake 40 s, Några Liar 16 s _____ 4 Spadar, 1 Flåhacka, 1 Medjern o 2 Hoftänger _____ 21 Hyflar 26 s, 4 Sågar, 4 Huggjern, 1 Nafver o 1 <u>Bandknif</u> 10 s _____ Transport _____	1: -- -- -- -- -- 1: 2: 2: 1: -- -- 12:	28 28 14. 8. 40 10 -- 40 12 8 21. <u>36</u> 5.	-- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 4. 4. -- -- 4.	34:	31.	4.

Notes:

- The actual currency in Sweden of those days was: 1 riksdaler banco = 48 skillingar (s) ; 1 skilling = 12 rundstycken (r).
- Ltt = Lispund ≈ 8.5 kg: tt = Skålpund ≈ 425 g. 1 Lispund = 20 Skålpund.

	Transport_____	12:	5.	4.	34:	31	4
2 Skräläder 5 s, 2 Selar m.m.32 s, 1 Sadel, 3 Rep o 2 Tömmar 21s 4_		--	26	4.			
1 Billharf 26 s, 3 gla krokas 27 s, 1 gl Plog 5 s, 4 par kälkar 28 s _____		1:	6.	--			
1 Arbetswagn o 1 Skottkärria 1:16, 1 Ryss 32 s, 4 gla kar 21 s 4 r _____		2:	21	4.			
			.				
3 Sädeslärar o 1 Kista 2:32, 3 Degtråg o 2 Skinnsåll 21 s 4 _____		3:	5.	4.			
3 Kar, 1 Drikestunna samt 3 gla Såar 42 s 8, 2 Oxok 5 s 4 _____		1:	--	--			
1 Handquarn, Halfspann o Kappemått 21s 4 r, 1 Wäfstol, 1 Hyfwelbänk, 2 kistor 26. 8		1:					
1 Häckla, 1 Spinnrock, Bommor, 3 par kardor 21 s. 4, 1gl Bureau 1:16		1:	37	4.			
			.				
3 Skåp, 1 Matsäckskrin 2:, 1 Strykjern med lod 16 s, 1 Soffa 32 s _____		3:	--	--			
1 Så, 1 Stånna 16 s, 2 Bord 32 s, 7gla Stolar och 1 Wäggur 44 s		1:	44	--			
3 Byttor, 1 Mjölklaska och 2 Mjölkkoppar _____		--	21	4.			
			.				
1 Spegel och 1 Tafla _____		--	36	--			
			.				
1 Beredt o 3 icke beredda Fårskinn 1:16, 1 oberedt kalfskinn 32 s		2:	--	--			
10 Aln. grått Wadmal à 21 s 4 r. _____		4:	21	4.			
			.				
Gadiner till 5 fönsterlufter 21 s 4, 3 Ltt Fläsk à 2:10.8=6.32 _____		7:	5.	4.			
Rakedon, 1 Käpp och några gamla Böcker _____		--	42	8	43:	32	-
							-
<u>Linne.-Säng- och Gångkläder</u>							
1 Gammalt Sticktäcke 21 s 4 r, 1 glt Bolster o Dyna väga 1 Ltt 15 tt à 2 s =5:40		6:	13	4.			
			.				
1 Flockdyna 8 s, 3 gla Täckan o 1 Do Lakan 40 s, 4 gla Dukar 1:16 _____		3:	16	___			
8 Räckar 17: 37.4, 2 Tröjer o 2 par Byxor 3: 16, 1 Päls 2:10.8 _____		23:	16	___			
8 Västar o 2 Hattar 32 s, 5 Skjortor o 1 Lakan 2:21.4 _____		3:	5.	4.	35:	2	
<u>Spannemål och Potäter:</u>							
3 Tr Råg a 6:10.8=18:32, 2 Tr Hafre a 2:32=5:16, 16 k. korn 2:32 _____		24:	--	--			
2 Tr Potater à 1:16 _____		2:	32	--			
Rågsåde på 1/12 mtl Kapela Ravelsg(år)d värderas till dub- belt belopp för gjordt bruk, altså 1 T ^a 10 k st à 6:10.8 _____		8:	8	--	34:	40	
<u>Kreatur:</u>							
1 par Oxar 88: 42.8, 2 Kor 44: 21.4, 3 Får 5:16 _____		___	--	___	138:	32	
<u>Fastighet</u>							
1/6 mantal krono skatte Kapela Ravelsgård var förwärf- wadt af Johannes Johansson före siffta äktenskapet, samt af Taxerings komitté uppskattadt till _____		___	___	___	366:	32	
Summa Inventarii Banko		RD ^f	___	___	653	26	
<u>Sterlhusets skulder.</u>							
Begravnings kostnad, erlagd utaf Anders Peter Persson i Tåleryd Norrg(år)d, enligt nu godkänd räkning _____		___	--	___	42:	31	
			___	___	42:	31	
	Transport_____	___	--	___	42:	31	

2.2.1. Estate Records for Johannes Johansson

	Transport					
Till Johannes Johansson i Hyckelö för 20 Ltt Råghalm	2:	32	--	42:	32	--
Till Gustaf Johansson i Tärenäs, enligt räkning	13:	20	8.			
Till Soldatan Blom för dagsverken	4:	--	--			
Gustaf Adolf Hög har att fordra enligt räkning	2:	16	--			
Anders Thor i Rödjestugan har att fordra enligt uppgift	1:	8	--	23:	28.	8
Fattigprocent	--	39	2			
Stämpladt papper till Boupteckningen	--	44.	--			
Lösen för Bouptecknings instrumentet vid Härads Rätten	1:	12	--			
Bouptecknings männens arvode	2:	--	--	4:	47.	2.
Sterbhusets gemensamma skuld Banko		RD ^l		71:	11.	10
Behållen Summa Banko		RD ^l		582:	14.	6.

Härefter uppwisades ett Testamente, gifwet den 4 Februarui 1856 utaf afledne Johannes Johansson, till förmon för sin nu efterblefna Enka, hwilken handling, underskrifwen och lagligen bewittnad, nu ljudeligen upplästes i samtelige slägtingarnes närwaro.

Allt redeligen uppgifwit, icke något med uppsåt utelemnadt intygar under edelig förbindelse, Kapela som ofwan.

Katarina KJD Johansdotter – Enka – Med hand på Papperet.

Wärderat och antecknat af And. Jon. Lind och Johannes J.J.S. Johansson i Kapela Norregård.

Wid denna förrättning hafwa wi varit närwarande som ofwan, *Johannes JJS Johansson* i Hyckelö, *Gustaf Johansson* i Tärenäs, *Anders Thor* i Rödjestugan, *Ander Peter Petersson* i Taleryd. *Johannes Adamsson* i Grimmestorp – Förmyndare.

Witten:

Gustaf Johansson i Kapela, *Jonas Nilsson* i Sjöarp.

Linderås Fattigkassa har erhållit ofwanskrijfne 39 s 2 r B^{ko}, Quitteras Linderås den 13. December 1857.
And. Joh. Lind.

Organist

Translation:

This estate inventory was made on November 30th 1857 after the farmer Johannes Johansson at Kapela Ravelsgård, who died on November 16th and left behind the widow Katrina Johansdotter and their living daughters Johanna (b. February 25th 1841) and Hedda (b. August 1st 1843). Their rights are now looked after by the farmer Johannes Adamsson in Grimmestorp.

Before this marriage Johannes Johansson had been married twice. First to Maja Håkansdotter, with whom he had three living children of age: Johannes, farmer in Hyckelö in Säby Parish; Gustaf, a tenant farmer in Tärenäs; and Anna Stina, married second time to the dismissed soldier Anders Thor at Rödjestugan under Ängarp Norrgård. From his second marriage, to Stina Johansdotter, there is only one living daughter: Maja, who is married to the farmer Anders Peter Persson in Taleryd Norregård.

In the presence of all these and with their assistance, the widow stated under oath the estate as it was when her husband died.

				<u>Amount</u>		
<u>Silver:</u>						
2 cups, weighing 13½ “lod” (≈ 177.6 g) _____	—	—	—	12	--	--
<u>Copper:</u>						
1 stew pan, 2 basins, 1 bowl, 1 funnel and 1 cauldron _____	14:	21.	4.			
2 Jars, 3 Pans and 1 Kettle	<u>5:</u>	<u>16</u>	--	19:	37.	4.
1:16 _____						
<u>Tin and Brass:</u>						
1 dish 32 s, 6 plates 12 s, 1 stoup 32 s, 2 candlesticks 10 s _____	1:	38	--			
1 mortar 40 s, 12 smaller and larger spoons 12 s _____	<u>1:</u>	<u>4.</u>	--	2:	42	--
<u>Various:</u>						
9 tin cans and bowls 1:16, 1 tea tray and one half-stoup 12 s _____	1:	28	--			
10 smaller Porcelain plate 12 s, 12 somewhat larger 16 s _____	--	28	--			
4 Ditto 6 s, 2 deep dishes, 1 large cup and 1 cream-bowl 8 s _____	--	14.	--			
3 coffee cups and 3 plates _____	--	8.	--			
5 cruets and 2 decanters 20 s, 3 bottles and 2 cruets 20 s _____	--	40	--			
3 dram glasses and 2 beer glasses 4 s, 2 glass jars 6 s _____	--	10	--			
10 stone wear plate, 2 bowls, 1 bowl and 4 dishes 16 s, 1 trivet 32 s _____	1:	--	--			
6 cauldrons and 2 iron pans 2, 1 liquor pan 20 s, 3 Brandringar ¹⁴² 20 s _____	2:	40	--			
1 waffle iron 32 s, 9 axes 1:16, 3 iron nails, 1 Rasp and 1 key 12 s _____	2:	12	--			
8 drills, 1 runner, 1 hook 40 s, a couple of scythes 16 s _____	1:	8	--			
4 spades, 1 mattock, 1 runner-iron and 2 pinchers _____	--	21.	4.			
21 planes 26 s, 4 saws, 4 chisels, 1 drill and 1 <u>band-knife</u> 10 s _____	--	<u>36</u>	--			
Brought Forward _____	12:	5.	4.	34:	31.	4.

¹⁴²¹⁴² Round trivets on high legs



2.2.1. Estate Records for Johannes Johansson

	Brought Forward	12:	5.	4.	34:	31	4
2 pieces of leather 5 s, 2 harnesses.32 s, 1 saddle, 3 ropes and 2 reigns 21s 4		--	26	4.			
1 harrow 26 s, 3 gold hooks 27 s, 1 old plow 5 s, 4 sledges 28 s		1:	6.	--			
1 carriage and 1 wheelbarrow 1:16, 1 carriage for coal 32 s, 4 old tubs 21 s 4 r		2:	21	4.			
3 tubs, 1 water barrel 2:32, 3 old tubs and 2 yokes for oxen 21 s 4		3:	5.	4.			
3 vats, 1 ale barrel and 3 old tubs 42 s 8, 2 yokes for oxen 5 s 4		1:	--	--			
1 hand mill, half-bucket and pitch measures 21s 4 r, 1 loom, 1 carpenter's bench, 2 chests 26. 8		1:	--	--			
1 hackle, 1 spinning wheel, beams, 3 pair of cards 21 s. 4, old bureau 1:16		1:	37	4.			
3 closets, 1 food bin 2:, 1 flat-iron 16 s, 1 sofa 32 s		3:	--	--			
1 tub, 1 barrel 16 s, 2 tables 32 s, 7old chairs and 1 wall clock 44 s		1:	44	--			
3 casks, 1 milk bottle and 2 milk cups		--	21	4.			
1 mirror and 1 picture		--	36	--			
1 prepared and 3 non prepared sheep hides 1:16, 1 non prepared calf hide 32 s		2:	--	--			
10 alnar (\approx 20 feet) grey rough homespun fabric 21 s 4 r.		4:	21	4.			
5 pair of Curtains 21 s 43 "Lispund" (\approx 25.5 kg) pork 2:10.8=6.32		7:	5.	4.			
Shaving equipment, 1 walking stick and some old books		--	42	8	43:	32	-
<u>Linen, bedding, and clothes</u>							
1 old knitted quilt 21 s 4 r, 1 old feather bed weighing 1 "Lispund" and 15 "Skålpund =5:40		6:	13	4.			
1 cushion 8 s, 3 old quilts and 1 old sheet 40 s, 4 old tablecloths 1:16		3:	16	--			
8 coats 17: 37.4, 2 sweaters and 2 pairs of trousers 3: 16, 1 fur coat 2:10.8		23:	16	--			
8 waistcoats and 2 hats 32 s, 5 shirts and 1 sheet 2:21.4		3:	5.	4.	35:	2	
<u>Cereal and potatoes:</u>							
3 barrels of rye at 6:10.8=18:32, 2 barrels of oats at 2:32=5:16, 16 "kappar" (\approx 73.6 liters) barley2:32		24:	--	--			
2 barrels of potatoes at 1:16		2:	32	--			
Rye for sowing, used at 1/12 Kapela Ravelsgård, estimated to 1 Barrel and 10 "kappar 10 k ^{pr} à 6:10.8		8:	8	--	34:	40	
<u>Livestock:</u>							
1 pair of oxen 88: 42.8, 2 cows 44: 21.4, 3 sheep 5:16		--	--	--	138:	32	
<u>Real Estate</u>							
1/6 Mantal Kronoskatte (taxation unit) was bought by Johannes Johansson before his last marriage and by the taxation committee estimated to be worth		--	--	--	366:	32	
The Grand Total:		RD ^f	--	--	653	26	
<u>The estate's debts</u>							
Burial costs, paid by Anders Peter Persson in Tåleryd Norrgård, as per now approved bill		--	--	--	42:	31	
Brought Forward		--	--	--	42:	31	

	Brought Forward _____	_____	_____	_____	42:	32	--
Johannes Johansson in Hyckelö, for 20 “Lispund” (≈ 170 kg) rye straws_____	2:	32	--				
Gustaf Johansson in Tärenäs, as per bill_____	13:	20	8.				
The soldier Blom for day labors_____	4:	--	--				
Gustaf Adolf Hög, as per bill_____	2:	16	--				
Anders Thor at Rödjestugan, from information received_____	<u>1:</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>--</u>	23:	28.	8	
	--	39	2				
Percent for the poor_____	--	44.	--				
Stamped papers for the estate inventory proceedings_____	1:	12	--				
Estate administrators’ remuneration_____	2:	--	--	4:	47.	2.	
	The estate’s debts	RD [£]		71:	11.	10	
	Residue	RD [£]		582:	14.	6.	

Hereafter a will, signed on February 4th 1856 by the deceased Johannes Johansson, in favor of his now surviving widow, signed and legally testified, was read clear and loud in presence of all relatives.

That everything is stated and nothing with intent omitted certifies under oath, Kapela as above

Katarina KJD Johansdotter – Widow – with her hand on the paper

Valued and booked in Kapela Norregård by And. Jon. Lind and Johannes J.J.S. Johansson.

At this proceeding we were present as above.
Johannes JJS Johansson in Hyckelö, *Gustaf Johansson* in Tärenäs,
Anders Thor at Rödjestugan, *Ander Peter Petersson* in Taleryd.
Johannes Adamsson in Grimmestorp – Guardian.

Witnesses:
Gustaf Johansson in Kapela, *Jonas Nilsson* in Sjöarp.

Linderås’ Fattigkassa (“social insurance office”) has received 39 “Skillingar” and 2 “Rundstycken”.

Acknowledged, Linderås December 13th 1857.
And. Joh. Lind.
 Organist

Notes:

- Katarina Johansdotter couldn’t write herself, so she held her hand on the paper to confirm that it was correct.
- The sign after And. Joh. Lind’s name states that he was the one who wrote.

Estate Records for Hedvig Johansdotter ¹⁴³

År 1858 den 1 September förrättades Baptiseringen efter Hieskan Hedda Johansdotter i Kapela Rawelsgård som blef död den 3. nästleden Juni, och woro härwid närvarande hennes äktingar och arftagare nemmligen: Madren Katrina Johansdotter och systern Johanna Johansdotter, hwars rätt bewakas af gemwäl närvarande laga förmyndaren Johannes Adamsjon: Grimmesjöns, halfsystern för öfrigt: Gustaf Johanson: Hypokrite Tarenäs, Johannes Johanson: Hykle, ehäsa Johansdotter gift med Anders Petersson: Talerud och Anna Stina Johansdotter gift med afledade Soldaten Anders Thor: Rödsetugan.

Egendomen uppgifwis af ledoren, afwännämnde Erika, som derwid biträdes förnämnde förmyndare.

Kontanta Tillgångar		Riksgälds.
Efter den aflednas fader Johannes Johanssons död hafwa samtelige arfwingaren genom frivillig öppen auktion förfärlt fastigheten 1/6 mfr Kapela Rawelsgård, hwarigenom tillfallit den afledna utaf huses tillingen att utan ränta erhålla den 14 Mars 1859		476 9 -
Öfrig Lödöre Egendom:		
3 Halvskelklädnigar 7, 2 Hjörter 2, 4 Förklädn 36 ²	9 36 -	
3 Tröjer 2, 11 Näsdukar 2, 3 Schawleter 1, 3 hwarit klädm 1	0 - -	
3 Handklädn, 1 krus och 2 p. wantar 12 ² , 1 Dalmbok 12 ²	24 - -	
1 p. Strumpor och 2 par känger 24 ² , 5 Lentyg 1	1 24 -	
1 Kudd, ett tärke 1, Lakon och understärke 1, 1 kiffa 24 ²	3 24 -	21 12 -
Summa inventari		497 21 -
Skulder:		
Begravningskostnad enligt särskild räkning	49 5 6	
Skuld till en Wästgöthe	1 - -	50 5 6
Halften af löfen för förmyndareförordnandet	1 2 3	
Fattigprocenten	30 - -	1 32 3
Summa Behållning Riksgälds	445 31 3	
Rätteligen uppgifwit; icke något uppsätligen dölst, betygat under edelig förbindelse. Katrina KJD Johansdotter Enkel		
På omundiga Johanna Johansdotters wägnar: Johannes Adamsjon: Kapela. - Laga förmyndare. - Närvarande wid Baptiseringen: Gustaf Johanson: Tarenäs, Johannes Johanson: Hykle, Anders Thor, Rödsetugan, Anders Petersson: Talerud. -		

Transcription:

År 1858 den 1 September förrättades Boupteckning efter Flickan Hedda Johansdotter i Kapela Ravelsgård som blef död den 3 nästledne Junii, och woro härwid närwarande hennas slägtin-gar och arftagare nemnligen Modren Katrina Johansdotter och systren Johanna Johansdotter, hwars rätt bewakas af jemwäl närwarande laga förmyndaren Johannes Adamson i Grimmestorp, halfsykonen för öfrigt: Gustaf Johansson i Tärenäs, Johan-nes Johansson i Hyckle, Maja Johansdotter gift med Anders Peter Persson i Taleryd och Anna Stina Johansdotter gift med afskeda-de Soldaten Anders Thor i Rödjestugan.

Egendomen uppgifwes af Modren, ofannämnde Enka, som derwid biträdes förenämnde Törmyndare.

<u>Kontanla Tillgångar:</u>				Riksgälds.		
Efter den aflednas Fader Johannes Johanssons död hafwa samtelige arfwingaren genom friwillig öppen auk-Tion försållt Fastigheten 1/6 mtl. Kapela Ravelsgård, hwarigenom tillfallit den afledna utaf köpeskillingen att utan ränta erhålla den 14 Mars 1859_____	--	--	--	467:	9.	--
<u>Öfrig Lösöre Egendom:</u>						
3 Halfylleklädningar 7:, 2 kjortlar 2:, 4 Förkläden 36 s_____	9:	36	--			
3 Tröjer 2: , 1 Näsdruker 2: , 3 Schawletter 1:, 3 hwita kläden 1:_____	6:	--	--			
3 Handkläden, 1 Myssa och 2 p(ar) wantar 12 d, Psalmbok 12 s_	--	24.	--			
1 p. Strumpor och 2 Par Känger 24 s, 5 Lintyg 1:_____	1:	24.	--			
1 Kudde 1: , ett Täckte 1:, Lakan och undertäckte 1:, kifta 24 s_____	3:	24.	--	21:	12.	--
Summa inventari_____				497:	21.	--
<u>Skulder:</u>						
Begravningskostnad enligt sarskild räkning_____	49:	5.	6.			
Skuld till en Wästgöthe_____	1:	--	--	50:	5.	6.
Hälften af lösen för Förmyndareförordnandet_____	1:	2.	3.			
Fattigprocenten_____	--	30.	--	1:	32.	3.
Summa Behållning Riksgälds R(iks) D(aler)	—	—	—	445:	31.	3.

Rätteligen uppgifwet; icke något uppsåtligen doldt,
betygar under edelig förbindelse. *Katrina KJD Johansdotter*
Enka

På omyndiga Johanna Johansdotters wägnar: *Johannes Adamsson* i
Kapela. – Laga Förmyndare. –

Närwarande vid Boupteckningen: *Gustaf Johansson* i Tärenäs,
Johannes Johansson i Hyckle, *Anders Thor* i Rödjestugan, *Anders Peter*
Petersson i Taleryd.

2.2.1. Estate Records for Hedvig Johansdotter

Translation:

On September 1st 1858 estate inventory was made after the girl Hedda Johansdotter in Kapela Ravelsgård who died June 3rd. Present were her relatives and heirs: her mother Katrina Johansdotter and her sister Johanna Johansdotter, who's rights are looked after by the also present legal guardian Johannes Adamsson in Grimmestorp; her half-siblings: Gustaf Johansson in Tärenäs, Johannes Johansson in Hyckle, Maja Johansdotter married to Anders Peter Persson in Taleryd and Anna Stina Johansdotter married to the dismissed soldier Anders Thor at Rödjestugan.

The estate was described by the mother, the widow above, assisted by the guardian mentioned.

			Riksgälds.			
<u>Cash:</u> After the death of the deceased father, Johannes Johansson the heirs sold the property by auction: 1/6 mtl. Kapela Ravelsgård The deceased's part of the purchase sum without interest should be paid to her on March 14 th 1859. _____	--	--	--	467:	9.	--
<u>Other Personal Items</u> 3 semi-wool dresses 7:, 2 skirts 2:, 4 aprons 36 s _____	9:	36	--			
3 sweaters 2: , 1 handkerchief 2: , 3 shawls 1:, 3 white bonnets 1:	6:	--	--			
3 towels, 1 cap och 2 pairs of mittens 12 d, 1 hymnbook 12 s _____	--	24.	--			
1 pair of stockings and 2 pair of shoes 24 s, 5 linen fabric 1: _____	1:	24.	--			
1 pillow 1:, 1 quilt 1:, 2 sheets 1:, 1 chest 24 s _____	3:	24.	--	21:	12.	--
The Grand Total _____				497:	21.	--
<u>Debts:</u> Burial costs as per separate bill _____	49:	5.	6.			
Owing to a "Västgöte" ¹⁴⁴ _____	1:	--	--	50:	5.	6.
Half of the Guardian-costs _____	1:	2.	3.			
Percent for the poor _____	--	30.	--	1:	32.	3.
Residue _____				445:	31.	3.

Correctly told, nothing hidden, states under oath: *Katrina KJD Johansdotter*, widow
On behalf of the under aged Johanna Johansdotter: *Johannes Adamsson* in Kapela – legal guardian
Present at the proceedings: *Gustaf Johansson* in Tärenäs, *Johannes Johansson* in Hyckle, *Anders Thor* at Rödjestugan, *Anders Peter Petersson* in Taleryd

¹⁴⁴ A "Västgöte" is a person from the province of Västergötland. This province was famous for its licensed peddlers. Most likely Hedda had bought something from one of them, and didn't have enough money at the time.

The Emigrant Grandchildren of Johannes Johansson

Within the next three decades after Margaret High Mann, Gustaf Adolf High, John High, and Sofia High Williamson, the four children of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter, immigrated to America, ten of their maternal cousins also left Sweden to settle in the New World. Thus, over a third of Johannes Johansson’s grandchildren ended up immigrating to America. Upon arriving in the United States, several of his grandchildren changed their surnames to “Tanquist,” while one of them took the surname “Noreen.”

Five of Johannes’s grandchildren ended up settling in Blue Earth and Nicollet Counties, the region in southern Minnesota where the four High family pioneers had settled. One of those five, Gustaf Adolf Tanquist, spent his final years in Douglas County in central Minnesota. Several of Johannes’s grandchildren also lived in Illinois for a while, and Ida Tanquist Lundberg, one of his granddaughters, spent the rest of her days in that state. One of Johannes’s grandsons, Gustaf Aron Noreen, settled on the west coast, living in the states of California and Oregon. The locations of where three of Johannes’s grandchildren settled in America are unknown. The high number of these emigrations is indicative of how many Swedes immigrated to the United States in the late 19th century.



The different locations in the United States where Johannes Johansson’s grandchildren settled



2.2.3. The Emigrant Grandchildren of Johannes Johansson

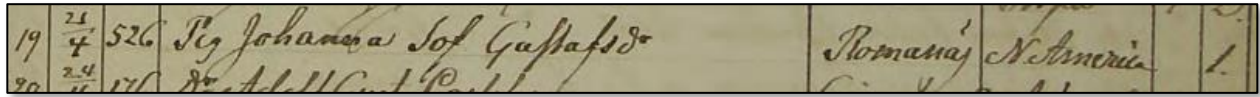
Three of Johannes Johansson's children had children that immigrated to America. In addition to the four children of Anna Stina Johansdotter, seven of Gustaf Johansson's children and three of Maja Johansdotter's children also ended up starting a new life across the Atlantic.

Timeline of Johannes Johansson's Grandchildren's Emigrations

May 26, 1854	Maja Greta Svensdotter (Margaret High Mann) emigrates out of Säby Parish to head to America.
June 16, 1858	Gustaf Adolf Svensson (Gustaf Adolf High) emigrates out of Linderås Parish to head to America.
June 18, 1862	Sven Johan Svensson (John High) and Johanna Sofia Svensdotter (Sofia High Williamson) emigrate out of Linderås Parish to head to America.
April 21, 1868	Johanna Sofia Gustafsdotter (Johanna Sofia High) emigrates out of Säby Parish to head to America.
May 22, 1868	Johan August Gustafson (Johan Tanquist) emigrates out of Linderås Parish to head to America.
May 18, 1869	Hedda Gustafsdotter (Hattie Lind) emigrates out of Linderås Parish to head to America.
December 29, 1886	Frans Gustafson (Frank Tanquist) emigrates out of Linderås Parish to head to America.
April 25, 1887	Johanna Charlotte Andersdotter emigrates out of Linderås Parish to head to America.
May 25, 1887	Gustaf Aron Andersson (Gustaf Aron Noreen) emigrates out of Säby Parish to head to America.
March 19, 1888	Gustaf Adolf Gustafson (Gustaf Adolf Tanquist) emigrates out of Marbäck Parish to head to America.
March 29, 1889	Frans Otto Andersson emigrates out of Säby Parish to head to America.
March 13, 1891	Oskar Alfred Gustafson emigrates out of Linderås Parish to head to America.
February 2, 1893	Ida Sophia Gustafsdotter (Ida Lundberg) emigrates out of Linderås Parish to head to America.

Johanna Sofia Gustafsdotter (Johanna Sofia High)

Johanna Sofia, the eldest child of Gustaf Johansson, was born at Tärenäs, Linderås Parish on September 13, 1844.¹⁴⁵ On April 21, 1868, Johanna emigrated out of Säby Parish to head to America.¹⁴⁶



Record of Johanna Sofia Gustafsdotter’s emigration from Säby Parish – April 21st, 1868

Johanna arrived in America sometime in June of 1868. Upon arriving, she headed directly to Nicollet County in southern Minnesota where two of her cousins, Gustaf Adolf High and John High, were living. On July 18, 1868, Johanna was married to John High.¹⁴⁷

Children of John High and Johanna Sofia Gustafsdotter

Name	Born	County, State	Died	County, State
John Albert	October 23, 1879	Nicollet, MN	September 28, 1951	Nicollet, MN
Hulda Sofia	May 26, 1872	Nicollet, MN	May 2, 1909	Nicollet, MN
Emma Christina	September 13, 1876	Nicollet, MN	June 29, 1954	Hennepin, MN
Frank Edward	February 23, 1883	Nicollet, MN	May 19, 1883	Nicollet, MN
Esther Amanda	July 15, 1885	Nicollet, MN	November 10, 1970	Denver, CO

John and Johanna Sofia High resided on a farm in Belgrade Township, Nicollet County. They had five children: John Albert (b. 1879), Hulda Sofia (b. 1872), Emma Christina (b. 1876), Frank Edward (b. 1883), and Esther Amanda (b. 1885). Their family attended church at the Swedish Lutheran Church in St. Peter. The 1880 Census shows that Johan, one of Johanna’s brothers, lived with their family for a short period of time.¹⁴⁸

Johanna Sofia passed away on August 7, 1907 and was buried beside her husband John High at the Centennial Cemetery in St. Peter, Minnesota.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁵ Linderås Births, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 20

¹⁴⁶ Säby Moving In/Out, Vol. C:10 (1861-1869), page 475

¹⁴⁷ Minnesota, Marriages Index, 1849-1950, FHL Film Number: 1319410

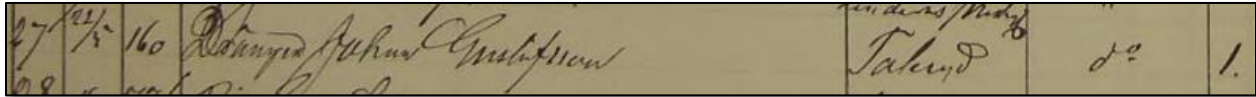
¹⁴⁸ United States Federal Census. Year: 1880; Census Place: Belgrade, Nicollet, Minnesota; Roll: 627; Family History Film: 1254627; Page: 122B; Enumeration District: 184; Image: 0247

¹⁴⁹ Ancestry.com. U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

2.2.3. The Emigrant Grandchildren of Johannes Johansson

Johan August Gustafsson (John Tanquist)

Johan August, the second eldest child of Gustaf Johansson, was born at Tärenäs, Linderås Parish on March 1, 1847.¹⁵⁰ On May 22, 1868, Johan emigrated out of Linderås Parish to head to America.¹⁵¹



Record of Johan August Gustafsson's emigration from Linderås Parish – May 22nd, 1868

Upon arriving in America, Johan changed his last name to “Tanquist,” while his first name became known by its English equivalent, “John.” He settled in Belgrade Township Nicollet County, Minnesota where his sister Johanna resided. The 1880 Census shows that Johan lived with Johanna's family for a short period of time. During this time, he worked as a laborer.¹⁵²

122	122	Thigh John	W 41	43		1	Farmer	✓
		Johanna	W 36	36	Wife	1	Keeping house	
		John P.	W 15	15	son	1		
		Hilda S.	W 8	8	Daughter	1		
		Cecilia	W 3	3	Daughter	1		
		Tanquist John	W 33	33	Bro. in law	1	Laborer	✓
123	123	Young Wm	W 65	65	Bachelor	1	Keeping house	

1880 U.S. Census showing John Tanquist in Nicollet County, Minnesota

Johan Tanquist married Cecilia S. Monson on March 18, 1884.¹⁵³ Cecilia was born in Sweden in 1844. The two had five children together: Charles Bertie (b. 1886), Emily Sophia (b. 1889), Arthur Albin (b. 1892), Ruth Effie (b. 1895), and Esther Edith (b. 1897).

For the first few years of their marriage, John and Cecilia's family lived in the town of St. Peter, Minnesota. By 1889, they were living in the city of Mankato, Minnesota.¹⁵⁴ In 1900, John Tanquist's family was living in a house at 1504 North Broad Street. At this time, John was working as a carpenter.¹⁵⁵

¹⁵⁰ Linderås Births, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 43

¹⁵¹ Linderås Moving In/Out, Vol. BI:2 (1868-1894), Image 33

¹⁵² United States Federal Census. Year: 1880; Census Place: Belgrade, Nicollet, Minnesota; Roll: 627; Family History Film: 1254627; Page: 122B; Enumeration District: 184; Image: 0247

¹⁵³ Minnesota, Marriages Index, 1849-1950, FHL Film Number: 1319411

¹⁵⁴ St. Peter Swedish Lutheran Church records

¹⁵⁵ United States Federal Census. Year: 1900; Census Place: Mankato Ward 1, Blue Earth, Minnesota; Roll: 757; Page: 5A; Enumeration District: 0016; FHL microfilm: 1240757

Children of Johan August Tanquist and Cecilia Månsson

Name	Born	County, State	Died	County, State
Charles Bertie	March 19, 1886	Nicollet, MN	February 25, 1966	Blue Earth, MN
Emily Sophia	June 22, 1889	Blue Earth, MN	Unknown	Unknown
Arthur Albin	December 30, 1892	Blue Earth, MN	November 18, 1979	Nicollet, MN
Ruth Effie	January 16, 1895	Blue Earth, MN	October 1, 1962	Blue Earth, MN
Esther Edith	August 4, 1897	Blue Earth, MN	March 26, 1985	Nicollet, MN

Johan August Tanquist		1 Mar 1847	Linderås Sverige Sverige						
X Aust. Cecilia (f. Månsson)		24 Aug. 1863	Christiansdal. L. Sverige Scandian. Em. 1889						
S. Charles Bertie		19 Mar 1886	St. Peter						
D. Emily Sophia		22 Juni 1889	Mankato						
S. Arthur Albin		30 Dec. 1892	Mankato						
D. Ruth Effie		16 Jan. 1895	Mankato						
D. Esther Edith		4 Aug. 1897	Mankato						
MARRIED.	Date.	No. of Certificates.	ARRIVED IN AMERICA.		ARRIVED AT THIS PLACE.		REMOVED.		REMARKS.
			WHERE FROM.	Yrs.	WHERE FROM.	Yrs.	WHERE TO.	Yrs.	
	15 Mar 1889/1868		Jönköping	1868	do	do	W. to Mankato	2/5 1912.	
	" " " 1889		Christiansdal	1864	Scandian Em.	1889	"	"	

St. Peter Swedish Lutheran Church record for John and Cecilia Tanquist's family

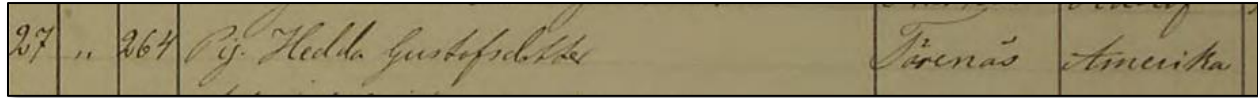
By 1910, John Tanquist's family had moved back to Belgrade Township, where Johan had purchased land and became a farmer.¹⁵⁶ John Tanquist died on March 8, 1925 in Mankato.¹⁵⁷ He was 78 years old at the time of his death.

¹⁵⁶ United States Federal Census. Year: 1910; Census Place: Belgrade, Nicollet, Minnesota; Roll: T624_712;; Page 4B; Enumeration District: 0096; FHL microfilm: 1374725

¹⁵⁷ Minnesota, Death Index, 1908-2002, State File Number: 001237, Record Number: 1319411

Hedda Gustafsdotter (Hattie Lind)

Hedda, the third eldest child of Gustaf Johansson, was born at Tärenäs, Linderås Parish on April 19, 1849.¹⁵⁸ On May 18, 1869, Hedda emigrated out of Linderås Parish to head to America.¹⁵⁹



Record of Hedda Gustafsdotter's emigration from Linderås Parish – May 18th, 1869

After she immigrated to America, Hedda was known by the name “Hattie.” Hattie settled in Belgrade Township, Nicollet County, where two of her siblings were living after she arrived in America. On March 25, 1873, Hattie was united in marriage to Charles Alfred Lind. Charles was born in Sweden in 1846. After their marriage, Hattie and Charles's family resided in Belgrade Township, where Charles was a farmer.¹⁶⁰ Hattie and Charles had eight children together: Gustaf Alfred (b. 1875), Helde Mary (b. 1877), Carl Victor (b. 1878), John Edward (b. 1880), Joseph (b. 1881), Oscar Frederick (b. 1885), Amanda (b. 1887), and Ellen (b. 1889). Their family attended the Swedish Lutheran Church in St. Peter.

Children of Charles Alfred Lind and Hattie Gustafsdotter

Name	Born	County, State	Died	County, State
Gustav Alfred	April 26, 1875	Blue Earth, MN	April 15, 1948	Cass, MN
Helde Mary	1877	Blue Earth, MN	Unknown	Unknown
Carl Victor	June 21, 1878	Nicollet, MN	October 19, 1950	Becker, MN
John Edward	1880	Nicollet, MN	1898	Nicollet, MN
Joseph F	December 30, 1881	Nicollet, MN	February 16, 1960	Nicollet, MN
Oscar Frederick	March 25, 1885	Nicollet, MN	May 12, 1958	Kandiyohi, MN
Amanda H	August 7, 1887	Nicollet, MN	June 17, 1966	Nicollet, MN
Ellen V	April 19, 1889	Nicollet, MN	Unknown	Unknown

Hattie died on October 30, 1941, and was buried beside her husband Charles Lind at the Centennial Cemetery in St. Peter, Minnesota ¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁸ Linderås Births, Vol. C:5 (1843-1861), page 63

¹⁵⁹ Linderås Moving In/Out, Vol. BI:2 (1868-1894), Image 35

¹⁶⁰ United States Federal Census. Year: 1880; Census Place: Belgrade, Nicollet, Minnesota; Roll: 627; Family History Film: 1254627; Page: 124B; Enumeration District: 184; Image: 0251

¹⁶¹ Minnesota, Death Index, 1908-2002, State File Number: 009638, Record Number: 009638

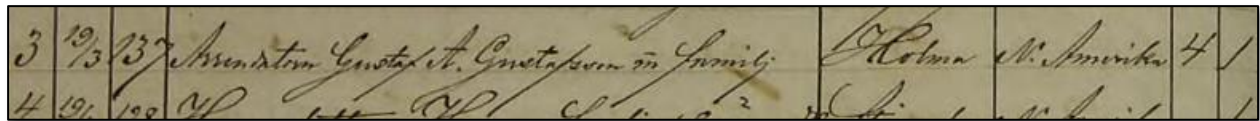
Gustaf Adolf Gustafsson (Gustaf Tanquist)

Gustaf Adolf, the fifth eldest child of Gustaf Johansson, was born at Tärenäs, Linderås Parish on February 22, 1854.¹⁶² On October 23, 1877, Gustaf married Emma Kristina Fast (b. 1853).¹⁶³ Shortly after Gustaf and Emma were married, they moved to Marbäck Parish. In September of 1882, Gustaf was baptized into Marbäck’s Baptist Church, where he temporarily served as the pastor of in the absence of a regular pastor.¹⁶⁴ Gustaf and Emma had three children that were all born in Marbäck Parish: Karl Gustaf Henning (b. 1880), Erik Josef Nathanael (b. 1881), and Knut Simeon Hesekiel (b. 1885).

Children of Gustaf Adolf Tanquist and Emma Kristina Fast

Name	Born	Parish	Died	County, State
Karl Gustaf Henning	March 15, 1880	Marbäck	1924	MN
Erik Josef Nathanael	December 24, 1881	Marbäck	November 21, 1968	MN
Knut Simeon Hesekiel	February 12, 1885	Marbäck	1896	MN

On March 19, 1888, Gustaf and Emma’s family emigrated from Marbäck Parish to head to America.¹⁶⁵



Record of Gustaf Adolf Gustafsson’s emigration from Marbäck Parish – March 19th, 1888

Upon arriving in America, Gustaf changed his surname to “Tanquist” and his family settled in St. Joseph, a town in Berrian County, Michigan. Sometime in 1889, Emma passed away. Gustaf Tanquist was married again in 1890 to Ada Serafia Sandberg (b. 1865).¹⁶⁶ Gustaf and Ada had five children together: Edwin John (b. 1891), Marie Ruth Eunice (b. 1893), Albin Theodore (b. 1895), Esther (b. 1895), and Rubin (b. 1897).

Sometime in the early 1890s, Gustaf and Ada’s family moved to Belgrade Township, Nicollet County, Minnesota, where several of Gustaf’s siblings and cousins were living. Here, Gustaf was a farmer.

¹⁶² Linderås C:5 Births, Vol. (1843-1861), pages 112-113

¹⁶³ Linderås C:7 Weddings, Vol. (1868-1880), Image 174

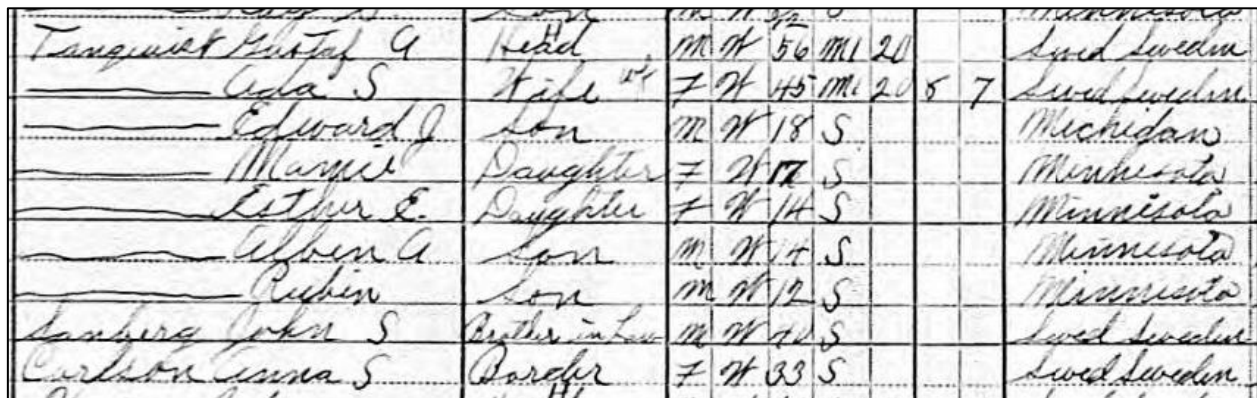
¹⁶⁴ Gustaf Tanquist’s obituary: *Alexandria Citizen Press* – January 10, 1935, page 5

¹⁶⁵ Marbäck F:1 Moving In/Out, Vol. (1856-1890), page 185

¹⁶⁶ United States Federal Census. Year: 1900; Census Place: Belgrade, Nicollet, Minnesota; Roll: 777; Page: 11A; Enumeration District: 0195; FHL microfilm: 1240777

Children of Gustaf Adolf Tanquist and Ada Serafia Sandberg

Name	Born	County, State	Died	County, State
Edwin John	August 16, 1891	Berrien, MI	October 6, 1988	MN
Marie Ruth Eunice	February 9, 1893	Nicollet, MN	Unknown	Unknown
Albin Theodore	April 29, 1895	Nicollet, MN	May 21, 1989	MN
Esther E	April 29, 1895	Nicollet, MN	Unknown	Unknown
Rubin	September, 1897	Nicollet, MN	Unknown	Unknown



1900 U.S. Census showing Gustaf Tanquist’s family in Nicollet County, Minnesota

In 1919, Gustaf’s family moved to St. Paul, Minnesota. Here, Gustaf worked at variety of jobs. In 1928, Gustaf’s family moved to the city Alexandria in Douglas County, Minnesota. Here, Gustaf spent the remainder of his years. While he lived in Alexandria, Gustaf served as the caretaker of Douglas County Hospital.

As a devout Baptist, Gustaf Tanquist was an avid member of every church he was a member of and served in the positions of deacon and superintendent of the Sunday School program. Tanquist was known to be a “very energetic and industrious” person, and was well loved by many.¹⁶⁷ Gustaf Tanquist died on January 4, 1935 and was 80 years old at the time of his death.¹⁶⁸



Douglas County Hospital – Alexandria, MN

¹⁶⁷ Gustaf Tanquist’s obituary: *Alexandria Citizen Press* – January 10, 1935, page 5

¹⁶⁸ Minnesota, Death Index, 1908-2002, State File Number: 003790, Record Number: 003790

GUSTOF ADOLPH TANQUIST

PARK REGION ECHO

Date *January 10, 1935*

Gustof Adolph Tanquist was born in Nynas Linderas Smaland, Sweden, Feb. 22, 1854. He passed to his reward Jan. 4, 1935, after a lingering illness, being tenderly cared for at the Douglas County Hospital, at the age of 80 years, 10 months and 13 days.

He was united in marriage in Sweden, which union was blessed with three children, two of whom have passed away. He immigrated to America in 1888 and settled in St. Joseph, Mich. He was united in marriage a second time to Ada Sandberg in 1890 at St. Joseph. Five children were born to this union of whom one daughter, Miss Esther Tanquist, preceded him in death. They came to Mankato and settled on a farm at Belgrade, where they resided until 1919, when they moved to St. Paul where the children continued their educational pursuits. They arrived in Alexandria in 1928 where he resided until his death.

Mr. Tanquist was a very energetic and industrious character. After his many years of toil on the farm in Mankato, where he reared his family, he worked at different occupations during his residence in St. Paul and was the caretaker of the Douglas County Hospital since coming to Alexandria.

He was baptized upon his confession of faith at Linderas Marback, Sweden, in Sept., 1882 which church he served in the capacity of leader and minister in the absence of a regular pastor. Here in America he served both in Mankato and St. Paul and Alexandria in various capacities in church, superintendent of Sunday School and deacon. His main interest in life was that of promoting the cause of his Saviour, whom he so dearly loved and faithfully served. As a member of this church, he shall be remembered as one of the faithful ones. He will be missed in the congregation. His saintly personality always added to any gathering of the church where he

was present. He also took part in expressing his praise to his Lord in whom he trusted and to whom he often expressed that he owed his life, his happiness and all. A loved and respected citizen in the community has gone to his reward.

He is missed and mourned by his beloved wife, Mrs. Ada Tanquist, sons, Missionary Joseph Tanquist, of Kohima Assam, India, Dr. Ed J. Tanquist of this city, Albin Tanquist of Glenwood and Reuben Tanquist of Yankton, S. Dak., and a daughter, Dr. Manie Tanquist Miller of Albuquerque, N. Mexico, one brother, Frank Tanquist of St. Peter, four sisters, Mrs. Hedda Lind, Mrs. A. G. Lundberg of Chicago, Mrs. Christine Dahl and Miss Mathilda J. Johnson in Sweden, ten grandchildren, the entire church and a host of friends.

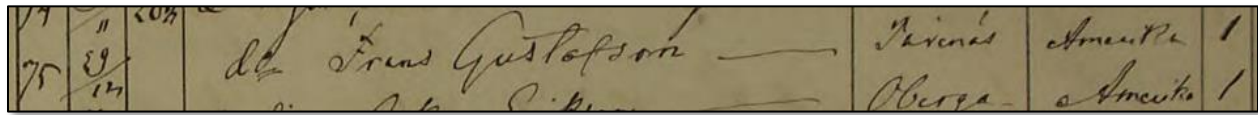
May his memory inspire near and dear ones in a quest for the higher and immortal things in life which were so dear to him.

Funeral services were held Tuesday at 1:30 o'clock at the Engstrom Funeral Home and 1:45 at the Swedish Baptist church, Rev. Axel Anderson officiating, who spoke very appropriately in English. Rev. C. A. Beckman of Garfield spoke in Swedish. Rev. Sutherland opened the services with scripture and prayer. The choir sang "Suart randas en dag" and "Klippa du som Brast for Mig". A quartet composed of C. L. Michaelson, Walter Johnson, Mrs. B. Saetre, and Mrs. C. Neller sang, "Home, Home, Heavenly Home". The pallbearers were Ole Olson, Ole Danielson, Peter Engstrom, C. O. Peterson, Gust Larson and Gust Erickson. Interment was made in Kinkead cemetery.

Those from out of town attending the funeral were: Mr. and Mrs. Albin Tanquist and family of Glenwood, Reuben Tanquist of Yankton, S. D., Mrs. J. E. Tanquist, Donald, Dorothy, and Mrs. G. Rask of St. Paul.

Frans Gustafsson (Frank Tanquist)

Frans, the eighth eldest child of Gustaf Johansson, was born at Tärenäs, Linderås Parish on May 14, 1863.¹⁶⁹ On December 29, 1886, Frans emigrated out of Linderås Parish to head to America.¹⁷⁰

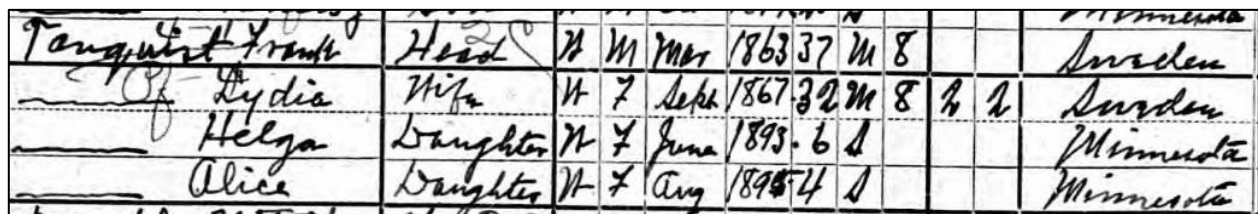


Record of Frans Gustafsson's emigration from Linderås Parish – December 29th, 1886

Upon arriving in America, Frans changed his last name to “Tanquist,” while his first name became known by its English equivalent, “Frank.” After his arrival, Frank settled in Oshawa Township, Nicollet County, Minnesota, not too far from where several of his siblings and cousins were living. Here, Frank was a farmer. Around 1892, Frank married Lydia Johnson (b. 1867).¹⁷¹ Frank and Lydia had four children: Helga Adina (b. 1893), Alice Victoria (b. 1895), Rudolph Theodore (b. 1902), and Helen Lydia (b. 1905).

Children of Frank Tanquist and Lydia Johnson

Name	Born	County, State	Died	County, State
Helga Adina	June 18, 1893	Nicollet, MN	August 9, 1924	Nicollet, MN
Alice Victoria	February 9, 1895	Nicollet, MN	February 16, 1978	Nicollet, MN
Rudolph Theodore	January 24, 1902	Nicollet, MN	March 26, 1941	Nicollet, MN
Helen Lydia	May 13, 1905	Nicollet, MN	September 28, 1991	Nicollet, MN



Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Birth Date	Birth Place
Tanquist Frank	Head	M	37	Mar 1863	Sweden
Lydia	Wife	F	32	Sept 1867	Sweden
Helga	Daughter	F	6	June 1893	Minnesota
Alice	Daughter	F	4	Aug 1895	Minnesota

1900 U.S. Census showing Frank Tanquist's family in Nicollet County, Minnesota

Frank Tanquist died at the age of 84 on October 22, 1947. He was buried in Resurrection Cemetery in St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota.¹⁷²

¹⁶⁹ Linderås Births, Vol. C:6 (1861-1867), Image 28

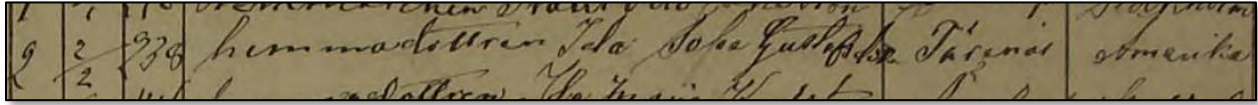
¹⁷⁰ Linderås Moving In/Out, Vol. BI:2 (1868-1894), Image 56

¹⁷¹ United States Federal Census. Year: 1900; Census Place: Oshawa, Nicollet, Minnesota; Roll: 777; Page: 2A; Enumeration District: 0203; FHL microfilm: 1240777

¹⁷² Minnesota, Death Index, 1908-2002, State File Number: 1049738, Record Number: 1049738

Ida Sophia Gustafsdotter (Ida Lundberg)

Ida Sophia, the ninth eldest child of Gustaf Johansson, was born at Tärenäs, Linderås Parish on April 16, 1870.¹⁷³ On February 2, 1893, Ida emigrated out of Linderås Parish to head to America.¹⁷⁴



Record of Ida Sophia Gustafsdotter’s emigration from Linderås Parish – February 2nd, 1893

There is little concrete evidence of what happened to Ida once she immigrated to America. A woman named Ida Tanquist is listed as living a maid in Mankato, Blue Earth County, Minnesota, in the 1900 Census. This Ida’s date of birth is listed as April, 1870 and her year of immigration is given as 1893, both which match that of Ida Sophia Gustafsdotter.¹⁷⁵

465137/28	Boyeton Cooks	Head	W M	Boyeton	40	18		BT	BT	Canada
	" Kate	Wife	W F	August	36	16	1	Minn	BT	N York
	" Bluffard	Son	W M	July	25	14	8	Minn	BT	Minn
	Tanquist, Ida	Servant	W F	April	30	8		Sweden	Sweden	Sweden 1893

1900 U.S. Census showing a woman named Ida Tanquist in Blue Earth County, Minnesota

This same Ida Tanquist was married to a man named August Furst on July 3, 1906 in Cook County, Illinois.¹⁷⁶ One son, Roland (b. 1891), was born from this union.

Children of August Furst and Ida Tanquist

Name	Born	County, State	Died	County, State
Roland	August 16, 1891	Michigan	Unknown	Unknown

In 1910 August and Ida’s family were living Benton Harbor, Michigan.¹⁷⁷ The 1930 Census shows that this Ida Tanquist Furst was a widow who was living in Cook County, Illinois, with her son Roland.¹⁷⁸ Nothing more can be found about this woman, so it’s unknown when she died. However, in the obituary of Gustaf Tanquist, Ida’s brother, from 1935, one of his surviving sisters is listed as Mrs. A.G. Lundquist in Cook County, Illinois, which is the only concrete record of Ida Sophia in America.

¹⁷³ Linderås C:7 Births, Vol. (1868-1880), Image 22

¹⁷⁴ Linderås Moving In/Out, Vol. BI:2 (1868-1894), Image 64

¹⁷⁵ United States Federal Census. Year: 1900; Census Place: Mankato Ward 5, Blue Earth, Minnesota; Roll: 758; Page: 7A; Enumeration District: 0021; FHL microfilm: 1240758

¹⁷⁶ Illinois, Cook County Marriages, 1871–1920, FHL Film Number:1030405

¹⁷⁷ United States Federal Census. Year: 1910; Census Place: Benton Harbor Ward 1, Berrien, Michigan; Roll: T624_638; Page: 6B; Enumeration District: 0060; FHL microfilm: 1374651

¹⁷⁸ United States Federal Census. Year: 1930; Census Place: Chicago, Cook, Illinois; Roll: 470; Page: 11A; Enumeration District: 1273; Image: 809.0; FHL microfilm: 2340205

2.2.3. The Emigrant Grandchildren of Johannes Johansson

Oskar Alfred Gustafsson

Oskar Alfred, the youngest child of Gustaf Johansson, was born at Tärenäs, Linderås Parish on December 26, 1873.¹⁷⁹ On March 13, 1891, Oskar emigrated out of Linderås Parish to head to America.¹⁸⁰

7	13	116	Oskar Alfred Gustafsson	Tärenäs	Amerika	1
5	13	239	Gustaf Adolf Karlsson med h	Möller	Amerika	1

Record of Oskar Alfred Gustafsson's emigration from Linderås Parish – March 13th, 1891

No records can be found for Oskar in America. Since the 1935 obituary of his brother Gustaf only mentions one surviving brother, Frank, Oskar must have died prior to 1935.

Johanna Charlotte Andersdotter

Johanna Charlotte Andersdotter, the seventh eldest child of Maja Johansdotter, was born at Taleryd, Linderås Parish on October 8, 1862.¹⁸¹ On April 25, 1887, Johanna emigrated out of Linderås Parish to head to America.¹⁸² No records can be found for Johanna in America.

25	22	110	Johanna Charlotte Andersdotter	Taleryd	Amerika	1
26	22	198	Ille Maja Nord	Linderås	Amerika	1

Record of Johanna Charlotte Andersdotter's emigration from Linderås Parish – April 25th, 1887

Frans Otto Andersson

Frans Otto Andersson the eighth eldest child of Maja Johansdotter, was born at Taleryd, Linderås Parish on July 13, 1865.¹⁸³ On March 29, 1889, Frans emigrated out of Säby Parish to head to America.¹⁸⁴ No records can be found for Frans in America.

7	29	806	Frans Otto Andersson, född 1865	Säby	Amerika	1
8	30	203	P. Andersson	Säby	Amerika	1

Record of Frans Otto Andersson's emigration from Säby Parish – March 29th, 1889

¹⁷⁹ Linderås Births, Vol. C:7 (1868-1880), Image 50

¹⁸⁰ Linderås Moving In/Out, Vol. BI:2 (1868-1894), Image 62

¹⁸¹ Linderås Births, Vol. C:6 (1861-1867), Image 23

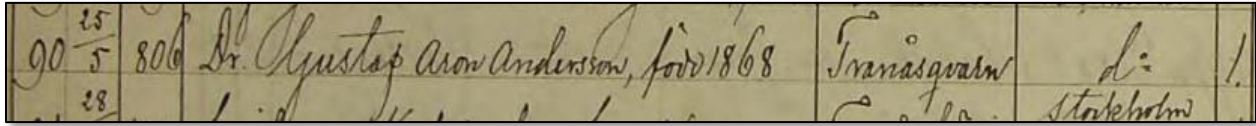
¹⁸² Linderås Moving In/Out, Vol. BI:2 (1868-1894), Image 57

¹⁸³ Linderås Births, Vol. C:6 (1861-1867), Image 49

¹⁸⁴ Säby Moving In/Out, Vol. BI:2 (1888-1894), Image 30

Gustaf Aron Andersson (Gustaf Aron Noreen)

Gustaf Aron Andersson the ninth eldest child of Maja Johansdotter, was born at Taleryd, Linderås Parish on May 22, 1868.¹⁸⁵ On May 25, 1887, Gustaf emigrated out of Säby Parish to head to America.¹⁸⁶



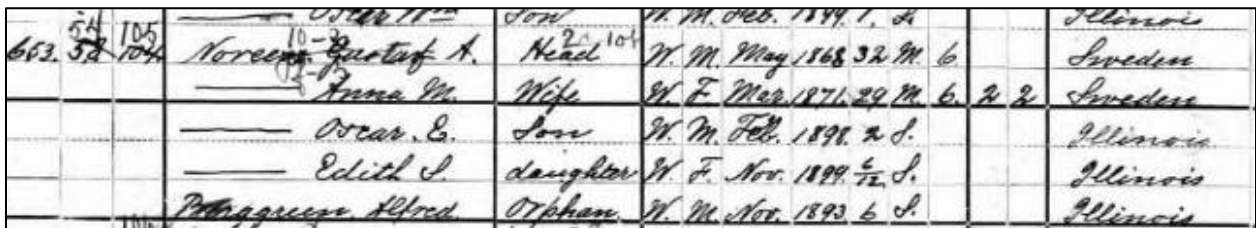
Record of Gustaf Aron Andersson’s emigration from Säby Parish – May 25th, 1887

After Gustaf arrived in America, he changed his surname to “Noreen.” Gustaf settled in Chicago, Illinois after immigrating. On August 15, 1894, he was married to Anna Maria Peterson (b. 1871). Gustaf and Anna Maria had five children: Oscar Emmanuel (b. 1898), Edith Sophia (b. 1899), Edward Cornelius (b. 1901), Olga Elvira (b. 1903), and Amy (b. 1910).

Children of Gustaf Aron Noreen and Anna Maria Peterson

Name	Born	County, State	Died	County, State
Oscar Emmanuel	February 17, 1898	Cook, IL	October 9, 1983	Stanislaus, CA
Edith Sophia	November 27, 1899	Cook, IL	February 22, 1986	Multnomah, OR
Edward Cornelius	August 21, 1901	Cook, IL	June 7, 1999	Los Angeles, CA
Olga Elvira	February 3, 1903	Cook, IL	December 21, 1995	Clackamas, OR
Amy	June 27, 1910	Merced, CA	January 13, 1985	Multnomah, OR

In 1900, Gustaf and Anna’s family were living in Chicago Ward 26. Gustaf served as a policeman while he lived in Chicago.¹⁸⁷



1900 U.S. Census showing Gustaf Noreen’s family in Chicago Ward 26, Cook County, Illinois

¹⁸⁵ Linderås Births, Vol. C:7 (1868-1880), Image 6

¹⁸⁶ Säby Moving In/Out, Vol. C:12 (1882-1887), Image 233

¹⁸⁷ United States Federal Census. Year: 1900; Census Place: Chicago Ward 26, Cook, Illinois; Roll: 276; Page: 5B; Enumeration District: 0790; FHL microfilm: 1240276

2.2.3. The Emigrant Grandchildren of Johannes Johansson

In 1910, Gustaf's family were living in Fairview, Merced County, California¹⁸⁸ Here, his family lived on a farm where Gustaf was a farmer. By 1920, Gustaf's family was living in Damascus, Clackamas County, Oregon, where they also farmed.¹⁸⁹

Fig 52, 53	Noreen	Gustaf A	Head	10	F	W	52	M	1837	1892	400	yes	Sweden	
✓		Anna Maria	Wife			F	W	45	M	1843	1892	100	yes	Sweden
✓		Edith	Daughter			F	W	20						Illinois
✓		Edward	Son			M	W	15						Illinois
✓		Olga	Daughter			F	W	16						Illinois
✓		Amy	Daughter			F	W	9						California

1920 U.S. Census showing Gustaf Noreen's family in Damascus, Clackamas County, Oregon

By 1930, the Noreen family had moved Gresham, Multnomah County, Oregon, where Gustaf spent the remainder of his life.¹⁹⁰

Gustaf Noreen died on February 9, 1960.¹⁹¹ He was 91 years old at the time of his passing.

NOREEN — Gustaf, ri. 3 box 189, Gresham; beloved husband of Anna M.; father of Olga Noreen, Mrs. Melvia Gradin, Mrs. Leonard Sitclair, Oscar E. and Edward. Services Saturday 10 a.m., Powell Valley Mission Covenant Church, Interment Forest Lawn. Friends who wish may contribute to the Church Memorial Fund. BATEMAN FUNERAL CHAPEL, Gresham, directors.

Obituary of Gustaf Noreen – February, 1960

¹⁸⁸ United States Federal Census. Year: 1910; Census Place: Fairview, Merced, California; Roll: T624_89; Page: 5A; Enumeration District: 0107; FHL microfilm: 1374102

¹⁸⁹ United States Federal Census. Year: 1920; Census Place: Damascus, Clackamas, Oregon; Roll: T625_1491; Page: 7B; Enumeration District: 33; Image: 1128

¹⁹⁰ United States Federal Census. Year: 1920; Census Place: Damascus, Clackamas, Oregon; Roll: T625_1491; Page: 7B; Enumeration District: 33; Image: 1128

¹⁹¹ Oregon State Library; Oregon Death Index 1931-1941; Reel Title: Oregon Death Index L-Z; Year Range: 1951- 1960. Certificate: 2533