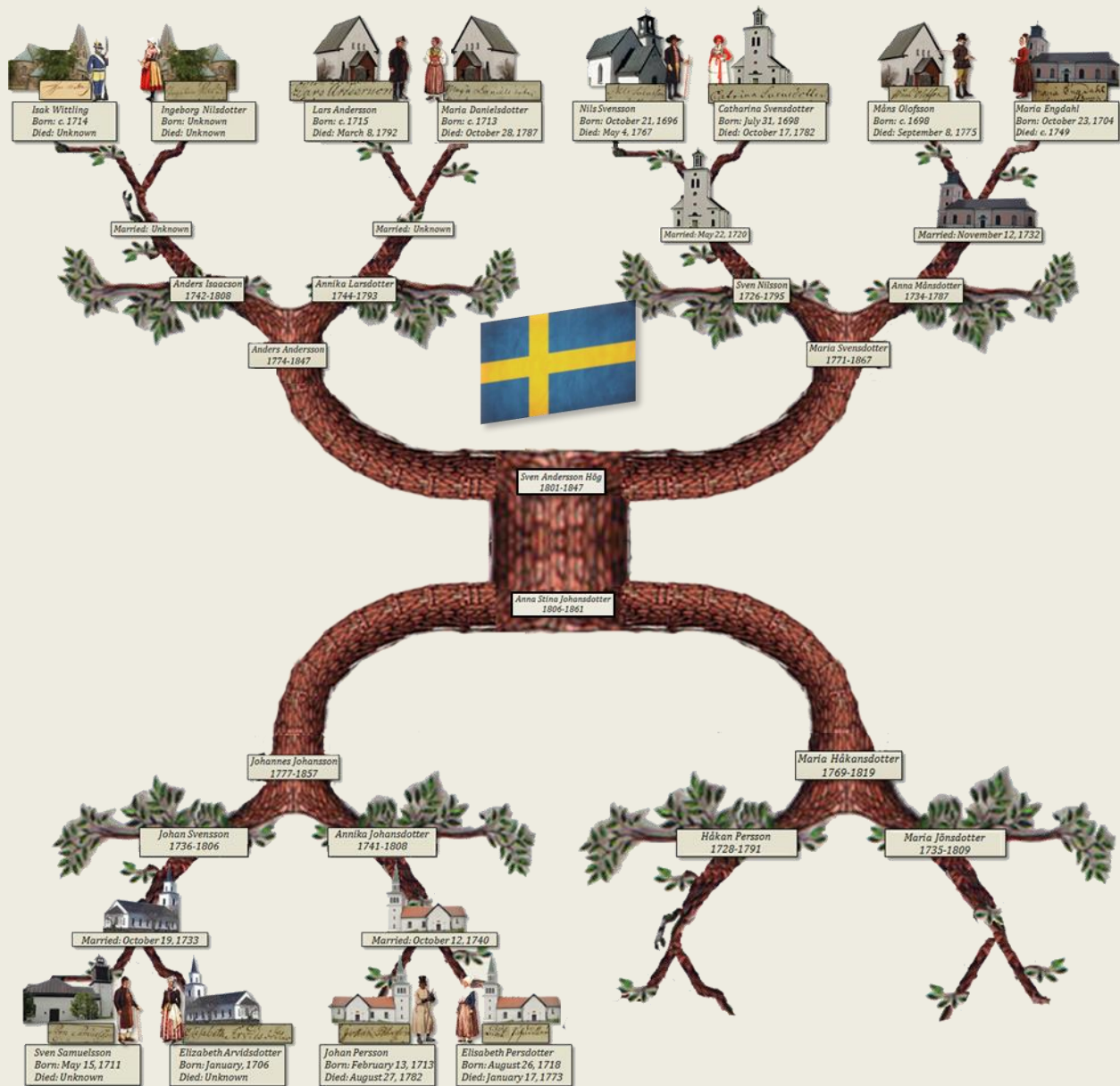


# Chapter Four

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



1696-1792

# Chapter Four Contents

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

By Jeffrey High – September 14<sup>th</sup>, 2015

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

The packet of information I received in October of 2006 only contained the names of a few of Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents and didn't include any information about them. Over the course of 2008 to 2013, I uncovered the identities of six of the eight sets of Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents:

1. The paternal grandparents of Sven Hög's father Anders Andersson were Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter.
2. The maternal grandparents of Sven Hög's father Anders Andersson were Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter.
3. The paternal grandparents of Sven Hög's mother Maria Svensdotter were Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter.
4. The maternal grandparents of Sven Hög's mother Maria Svensdotter were Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl.
5. The paternal grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter's father Johannes Johansson were Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter.
6. The maternal grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter's father Johannes Johansson were Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrsson.

Unfortunately, no information can be found on any of the grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter's mother Maria Håkansdotter.

Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents lived a century before the patriarch and matriarch of the High Family. Since this generation mostly lived in a time before household examinations, it was much more difficult to obtain information on them.



This illustration represents the great-grandparents of Sven Hög

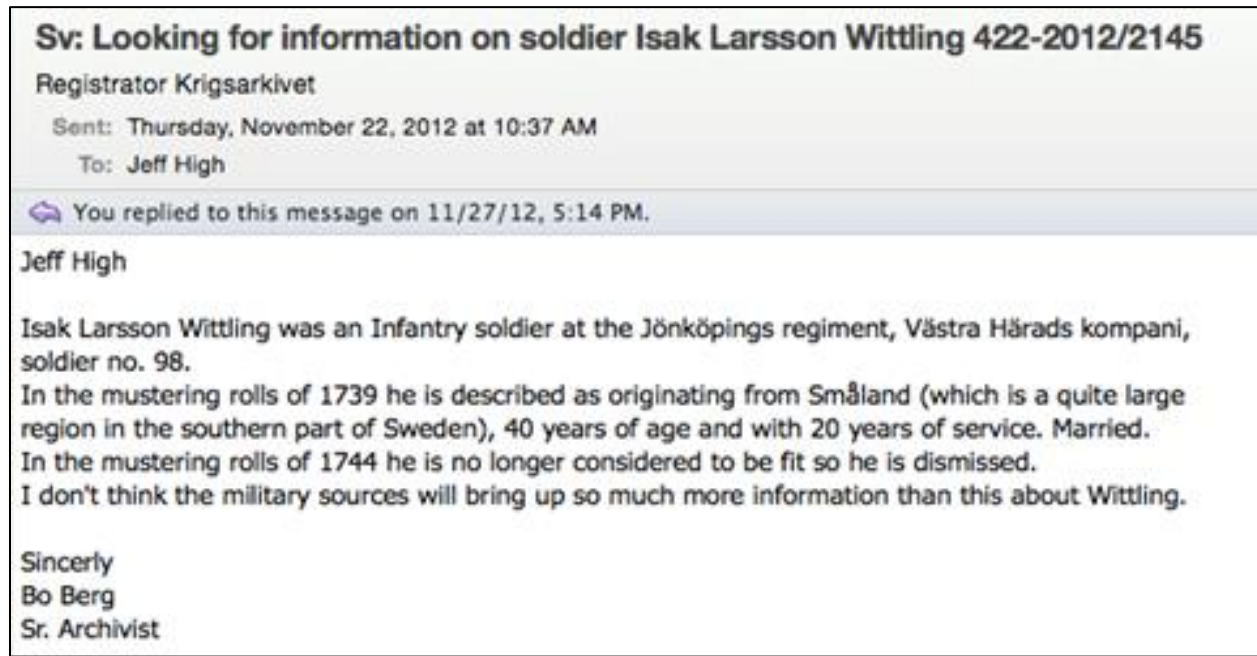


This illustration represents the paternal great-grandparents of Anna Stina Johansdotter



## Discovering Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter

Shortly after I learned about the existence of Sven Hög’s paternal grandfather Anders Isaacsson, I used the information from the household examinations he was listed on to have my researcher, Rhonda Serafini, search for his birth and baptism record from Lommaryd Parish in 1742. The only Anders Isaacsson who was born in Lommaryd that year was the son of a soldier named Isac Wittling and his wife Ingeborg Nilsdotter from the village Vittaryd, so they must have been his parents. After learning this, I emailed the Military Archives in Stockholm and requested any information they had on Isac Wittling.



An email I received from the Military Archives in Stockholm about Isac Wittling – November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2012

<b><u>Timeline of Research on Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter</u></b>	
<b>November 8, 2012</b>	I learn about the identities of Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter.
<b>November 22, 2012</b>	I obtain images of the General Muster Roll records from 1742 and 1744 which mention Isac Wittling and state he was born around 1714.
<b>September 7, 2015</b>	I obtain an image of a General Muster Roll record from March 22, 1742 that mentions Isac Wittling and lists the date he enlisted.
<b>September 13, 2015</b>	I learn that Isac Wittling served in Hats' Russian War of 1741-1743.

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

The Military Archives responded to my email and sent me images of the records they had on Isac Wittling. According to these records, Isac was born somewhere in Småland around 1714. He enlisted in the military in 1742 and was discharged in 1744 because of an ulcer in his leg.

##### Confusion between Isac Larsson and Isac Wittling

It's easy to confuse Isac Wittling with Isac Larsson, the soldier who lived at Vittaryd's soldier cottage before Isac Wittling lived there. Since Isac isn't a very common name in Sweden, it's a pretty big coincidence that both of these soldiers had the same name. However, Isac Larsson was born in 1698 and died in service on October 22, 1741. He was subsequently replaced by Isac Wittling.



In 2015, I realized that Isac Wittling served in the military during the same time that Hats' Russian War took place. After conducting some research, I learned that Isac served in this war.

Unfortunately, no information can be found on Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsson outside of Isac's time in the military. Although several hours were spent looking through the records of numerous parishes, no possible marriage or death records for the two were found.

#### Discovering Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter

Shortly after I learned about the existence of Sven Hög's paternal grandmother Annika Larsdotter, I found the marriage record of her to Anders Isaacsson, which listed Lars Andersson as her father. I then used the information from the household examinations Annika was listed on to track down her birth and baptism record. Although the household examinations listed that Annika Larsdotter was born around 1746, no birth record can be found for her that year in Norra Solberga. The closest birth entry for an Annika Larsdotter in Norra Solberga is from 1744 and lists Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter as her parents. While conducting research on Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter, I found the death and burial record for Lars Andersson from 1792 and the death and burial record for Maria Danielsdotter from 1787.

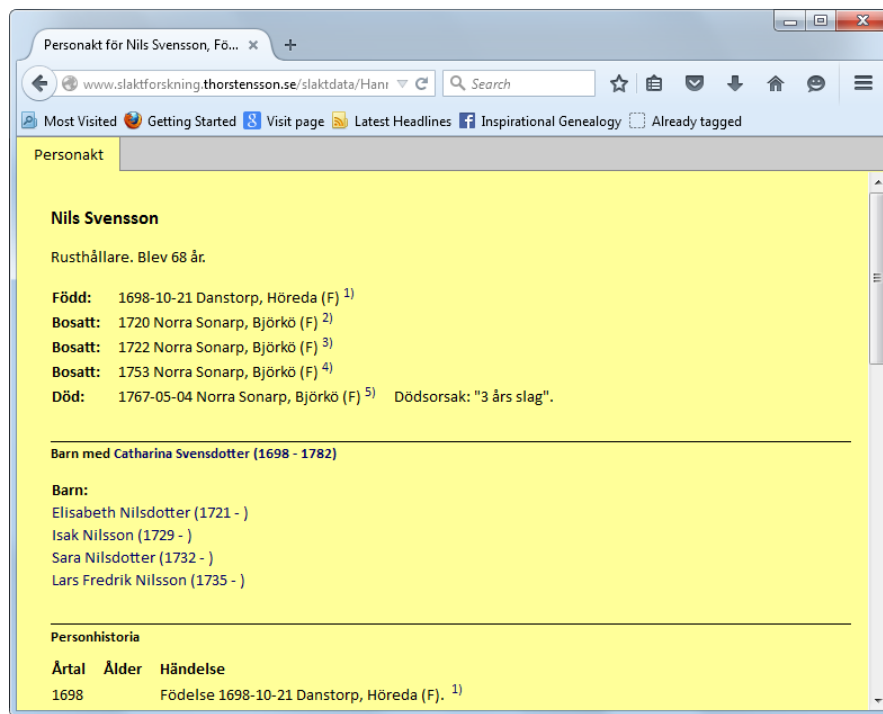
##### Timeline of Research on Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter

	<p><b>September 30, 2012</b></p>	<p>I discover the identities of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter.</p>
	<p><b>October 1, 2012</b></p>	<p>I obtain images of the death and burial records of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter.</p>

## Discovering Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter

According to the packet of information I received in 2006, the parents of Sven Hög’s maternal grandfather Sven Nilsson were Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter. Since Sven was born in Norra Sändsjö Parish, I searched through that parish’s records for more information on Nils and Catharina. Outside of finding a birth and baptism record of their daughter, Margareta from 1723, no other records from Norra Sändsjö mentioned Nils and Catharina.

For years, I believed I would never find anything else out about Nils and Catharina. One night in 2013, when re-reading the death and burial record of Sven Nilsson’s son Sven Svensson, I noticed that he had spent a few years in Björkö Parish, the parish just east of Norra Sändsjö. Since this was close to where Sven Nilsson was born, I wondered if a familial connection could have brought his son to Björkö and if Nils and Catharina moved there. Thus, I searched through the first volume of Björkö Parish’s household examinations for Nils and Catharina’s family. To my excitement, I found that their family lived at Norra Sonarp, a farm in northwest Björkö. After I typed the terms “Nils Svensson” and “Norra Sonarp” in Google, I found a webpage<sup>1</sup> which provided a vast amount of information on them, including when and where they were born and died, who Catharina’s parents were, and that they had four other children that I didn’t know about: Elisabeth, Isak, Sara, and Lars Frederik.



The website I found that mentions Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.slaktforskning.thorstensson.se/slaktdata/Hanna\\_Johansson/pafbe67da.html](http://www.slaktforskning.thorstensson.se/slaktdata/Hanna_Johansson/pafbe67da.html) - Accessed July 29, 2013

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

Over the next two years, I continued to discover new information about Nils and Catharina. After investigating the fates of their children, I obtained images of the marriage records of two of Nils and Catharina's daughters, Margaret and Sara. In early 2015, I uncovered more records on Nils and Catharina. In January of that year, I learned that that Nils Svensson's father was Sven Ingelsson. Six months later, I learned that Nils's mother was probably Kirstin Larsdotter. Since Nils's death records mentioned that he was a *rusthållare*, or farmer that was responsible for providing for cavalry riders, I searched for and found several Cavalry General Muster records which list Nils Svensson.

#### **Timeline of Research on Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter**

<b>October 6, 2006</b>	I learn that Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter were the parents of Sven Nilsson
<b>May 20, 2011</b>	I learn that Nils and Catharina had a daughter named Margareta (b. 1723).
<b>July 29, 2013</b>	I obtain images of Nils and Catharina's birth, marriage, and death records, as well as the birth records of four of their children: Elisabeth, Isak, Sara, and Lars Frederick. I learn that Catharina's parents were Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter. I also discover the fate of Elisabeth, Nils and Catharina's eldest daughter.
<b>November 1, 2013</b>	I obtain images of the marriage records of two of Nils and Catharina's daughters, Margaret and Sara.
<b>January 1, 2015</b>	I learn that Nils Svensson's father was Sven Ingelsson.
<b>June 10, 2015</b>	I obtain images of two Mantalslängder records that mention Nils Svensson.
<b>July 3, 2015</b>	I obtain images of records from Småland Cavalry's Muster Rolls that mention Nils Svensson.
<b>July 17, 2015</b>	I learn that Nils Svensson's mother was probably Kirstin Larsdotter.
<b>July 19, 2015</b>	I discover the fate of Nils and Catharina's son, Isak.

## Discovering Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl

The first of Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents that I learned about was Måns Olofsson. In February of 2008, my fifth-cousin Pia Gudbrand Lindgren sent me the information she had on our common ancestors. According to her information, the parents of Anna Månsdotter, Sven Hög's maternal grandmother, were Måns Olofsson and a woman named Maria. Since Måns Olofsson was born around 1698, he was the first ancestor I knew of who was born in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

In May of 2011, I started preparing for my trip to Sweden. During this time, I came in contact with various historians from the parishes that my ancestors lived. One of these historians, Yngve Anarp, noticed that he and I were both descendants of Måns Olofsson, and he proceeded to send me the information he had on Måns and his family, such as the date that Måns was married to his first wife Anna Pehrsdotter and information on Måns's son Olof. The next month when I went to Sweden, Yngve and his wife Anita took me to Gissarp, the farm where Måns lived in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



On June 17, 2011, I visited Gissarp, the farm Måns Olofsson lived

### Gissarp

Maria Svensdotter lived some years at Gissarp and we think she was a farm maiden there. The owner of Gissarp these years was Olof Månsson Lövberg with his wife Anna Maria Löfving and we have found that they were Maria's uncle and aunt. Olof Månsson and Anna Månsdotter were siblings.

An interesting thing: Olof Månsson Lövberg and Anna Maria Löfving belong to my (Yngve's) ancestors. They are my great-great-great-great-grandparents. Among the witnesses at Maria Svensdotter's baptism was also a girl, 15 years old, called Åhra and she is also one of my ancestors.

In this excerpt from a packet of information that Yngve Anarp sent me, he revealed that he was also a descendent of Måns Olofsson and was a sixth cousin of my father

Over the course of the next year, I continued to uncover more information about Måns Olofsson and his wife Maria. I found a website<sup>2</sup> ran by Nässjö Parish's Historical Society which listed the births that took place in Nässjö during the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. When I searched this list for births that took place at Gissarp, I noticed that two other men, Jon and Daniel Olofsson, also lived at Gissarp at this time and must have been Måns's brothers.

<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately, this website is no longer online.

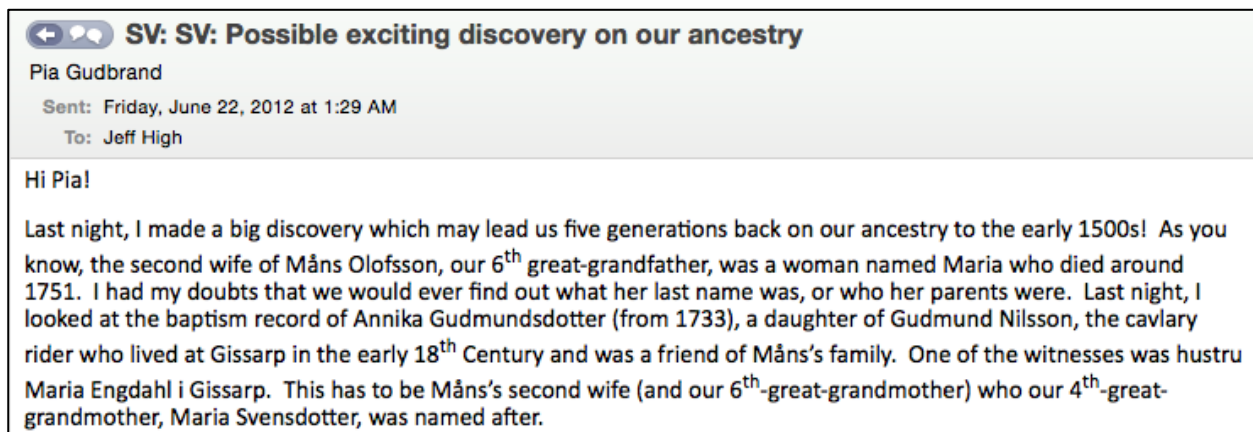


#### 4.0. Discovering the Great-Grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter

The discovery of Måns's brothers ultimately led me to discovering who Måns's parents were, where he was born, and who his other siblings were. On the morning of November 8, 2011, I searched for the terms "Jon Olofsson" (the name of Måns's oldest brother) and "Gissarp" in Google. To my delight, I came across a webpage<sup>3</sup> that contained information about Jon Olofsson. According to this website, his parents were Olof Jonsson and Ingjård Håkansdotter and they lived at Hammaryd, a farm in southern Norra Solberga Parish, before they moved to Gissarp. Thus, Måns must have been born at Hammaryd.

I uncovered several other pieces of information related to Måns Olofsson in late 2011 and early 2012. During this time, Yngve continued to help me find more information on Måns. He sent me detailed information on what Gissarp was like in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and found the inventory estates records for Måns's son Olof. When I learned that Gissarp was a *rusthåll*, or farm that provided for cavalry riders, I emailed the Military Archives in Stockholm and requested information on any Cavalry General Muster records that mentioned Måns.

In June of 2012, I finally discovered information about Maria Engdahl, Måns's wife. One night, I was looking through the various birth and baptism records that involved Gissarp during the 1730s. I noticed that on the birth and baptism record of Annika Gudmundsdotter of Gissarp, "housewife Maria Engdahl in Gissarp" was listed as one of the baptism witnesses.<sup>4</sup> I recognized the surname "Engdahl," as a man named Bengt Engdahl from Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish, was listed as a baptism witness for several of the children of Måns's and Maria's daughter Anna Månsdotter. Wondering if Maria may have been related to Bengt Engdahl, I searched through Barkeryd's church records, and found Måns and Maria's wedding record from 1732, as well as Maria's birth and baptism record from 1704. Maria was indeed the sister of Bengt Engdahl, and her parents were Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter.



An email I sent to my fifth cousin, Pia Gudbrand Lindgren, announcing my discovery on Maria Engdahl – June 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2012

<sup>3</sup> Unfortunately, this website is no longer online.

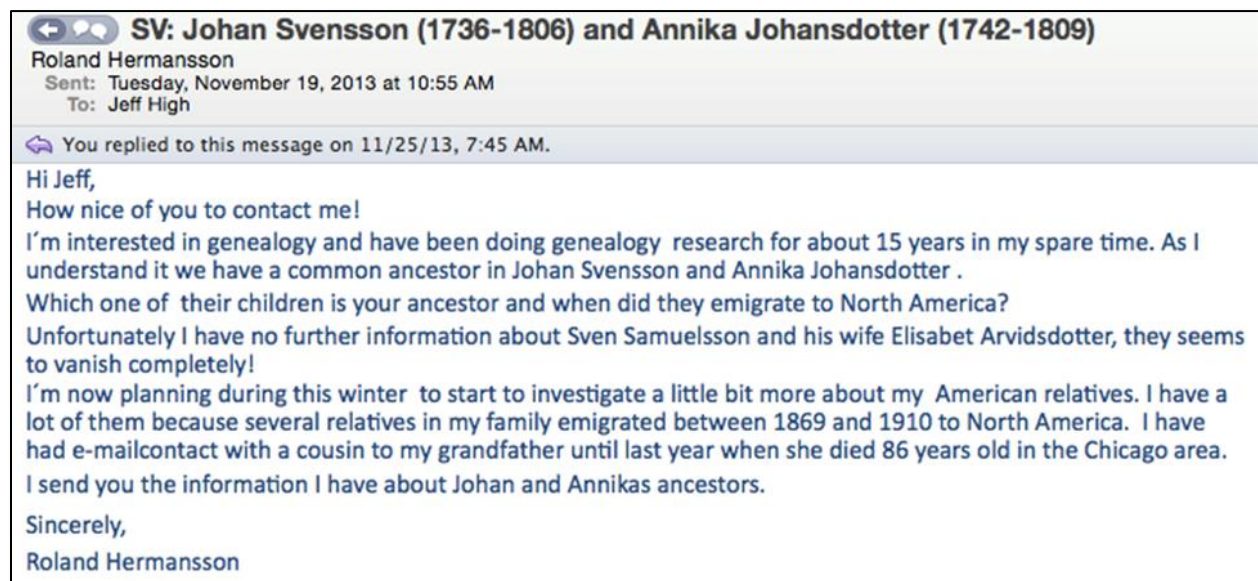
<sup>4</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 7

### Timeline of Research on Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl

<b>February 26, 2008</b>	I learn that Måns Olofsson and Maria (whose surname I didn't know at the time) were the parents of Anna Månsdotter.
<b>May 19, 2011</b>	I obtain images of household examinations that list Måns Olofsson and an image of his death and burial record.
<b>June 8, 2011</b>	I learn that Måns had a son named Olof and I obtain an image of his birth and baptism record.
<b>June 10, 2011</b>	I learn about the fate of Måns's son Olof and I obtain an image of his death and burial record.
<b>June 17, 2011</b>	I visit Gissarp, the farm in Sweden where Måns and Maria lived.
<b>July 7, 2011</b>	I learn about the existence of Måns's daughter Kerstin and obtain an image of her birth and baptism record.
<b>November 1, 2011</b>	I obtain the image of the wedding record of Måns Olofsson and his first wife Anna Pehrsdotter.
<b>November 8, 2011</b>	I discover the identity of Måns's father Olof Jonsson and learn that Måns's mother may have been Ingjård Håkansdotter.
<b>January 7, 2012</b>	I obtain images of the estate inventories of Olof Månsson Löfberg, Måns's son.
<b>January 12, 2012</b>	I obtain images of records from Småland 's Cavalry's Muster Rolls that mention Måns Olofsson.
<b>June 18, 2012</b>	I discover that Maria's surname was "Engdahl" and that her parents were Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter. I also obtain images of Maria's birth and baptism record and Måns and Maria's wedding record.
<b>September 12, 2012</b>	I obtain an image of the wedding record of Måns Olofsson and his third wife Britta Arvisdotter.
<b>June 2, 2016</b>	I obtain images of several Mantalslängder records which show Måns Olofsson's family at Gissarp.

### Discovering Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter

According to the packet of information I received in 2006, the father of Anna Stina Johansdotter's paternal grandfather Johan Svensson was Sven Samuelsson. In November of 2013, I came across a Swedish ancestry forum online where one of the people who posted, Roland Hermansson, mentioned that he was also a descendant of Johan Svensson and Annika Johansdotter. After reading this, I emailed Roland and he subsequently replied to me, sending me all of the information he had on our common ancestors. I learned from Roland that Sven Samuelsson was married to a woman named Elizabeth Arvidsdotter, as well as a few other tidbits of information.



An email I received from my sixth cousin Roland Hermansson – November 19, 2013

### Timeline of Research on Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter

- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  | <p><b>October 6, 2006</b></p> <p>I learn that Sven Samuelsson was the father of Johan Svensson.</p>  |
|  | <p><b>June 18, 2011</b></p> <p>I visit Tällö, the farm in Sweden where Sven and Elizabeth lived in the mid-1730s.</p>  |
|  | <p><b>November 19, 2013</b></p> <p>I learn about the identity of Johan Svensson's mother Elizabeth Arvidsdotter. I also learn that Sven and Elizabeth had a daughter named Elin. I obtain images of Sven and Elizabeth 'baptism records, marriage record, and the birth and baptism record of their daughter Elin.</p> |

## Discovering Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrslotter

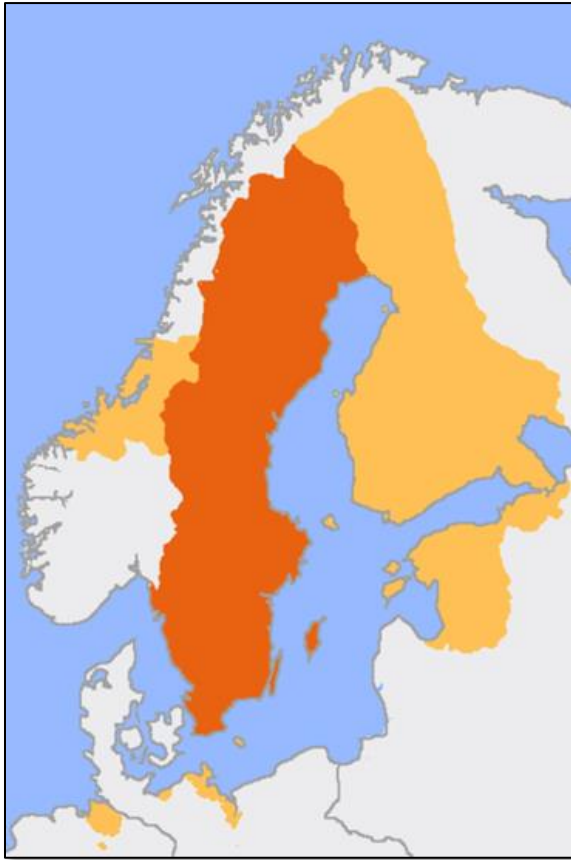
According to the packet of information I received in 2006, the parents of Anna Stina Johansdotter’s paternal grandmother Annika Johansdotter were Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrslotter. When my sixth cousin, Roland Hermansson, emailed me in November of 2013, he also sent me the information he had on Johan and Elisabeth. From Roland, I learned about when and where Johan and Elisabeth were born, married, and died, as well as who their parents were.

In April of 2015, I had my researcher Rhonda Serafini compile a list of births, marriages, and deaths that involved any of the inhabitants of Stora Högaskog, the farm where Johan and Elisabeth lived, from the years 1713 to 1782. This list showed Johan and Elisabeth’s children and also revealed that Johan married a woman named Maja Pehrslotter after Elisabeth died. The same month, I found a website that revealed that Johan and Elisabeth also had a daughter named Elisabeth, whose birth wasn't documented.<sup>5</sup>

<b>Timeline of Research on Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Johansdotter</b>	
<b>October 6, 2006</b>	I learn that Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrslotter were the parents of Annika Johansdotter.
<b>June 18, 2011</b>	I visit Stora Högaskog, the farm in Sweden where Johan and Elisabeth lived.
<b>November 19, 2013</b>	I obtain images of Johan’s and Elisabeth’s birth and baptism records, marriage record, and death records. I also learn who their parents were.
<b>April 8, 2015</b>	I learn that Johan and Elisabeth had another daughter named Elisabeth.
<b>April 13, 2015</b>	I learn that in addition to Annika and Elisabeth, Johan and Elisabeth had nine other children together. I also learn that after Elisabeth died, Johan married a woman named Maja Pehrslotter.
<b>May 21, 2015</b>	I discover the fates of two of Johan and Elisabeth’s daughters, Ingrid and Elin.
<b>August 30, 2015</b>	I discover the fate of Cajsa Johansdotter, one of Johan and Elisabeth’s daughters.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.monsoft.se/barkeryd/databasen/p55186a47.html> - Accessed April 8, 2015.

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



Sweden and its territories - 1700

The generation of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter's great-grandparents was completely encompassed within the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a time when Sweden was an empire on the decline. At the start of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Swedish Empire was at the height of its power and governed over the majority of Scandinavia. To maintain this empire, Sweden was constantly at war with its long-time rival, Russia. Thus, during the generation of Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents, Sweden was involved in four different wars. In addition to the three wars that occurred during the generation of Sven and Anna Stina's grandparents, Hats' Russian War, the Pomeranian War, and Gustaf III's War, Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents grew up during the Great Northern War, a devastating war against Russia that lasted 21 years. Sweden endured numerous defeats during these wars, and lost several of its territories to rival countries.

Sweden's numerous wars had direct effects on several of Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents. Isac Wittling, Sven's direct paternal great-grandfather, enlisted in the Jönköping Regiment of the Swedish Military and served in Hats' Russian War. Two of Sven's other great-grandfathers, Nils Svensson and Måns Olofsson, were *rusthållaren*, or farmers responsible for recruiting and providing for cavalry riders, and were likewise under heavy pressure during times of war. Maria Engdahl, Sven's great-grandmother, lost her father, Bengt Månsson Engdahl, in the Great Northern War.

Despite the frequency of war, Sven and Anna Stina's great-grandparents lived through more economic stability than their 19<sup>th</sup> century descendants. Because Sweden's population was lower during this time, the country's farmland was less fragmented. Thus, it was more common for farmers to own their own land and people didn't have to move around as much. Only one known set of great-grandparents, Lars Andersson, and Maria Danielsson, from this generation lived in poverty, while the others were much more economically stable.

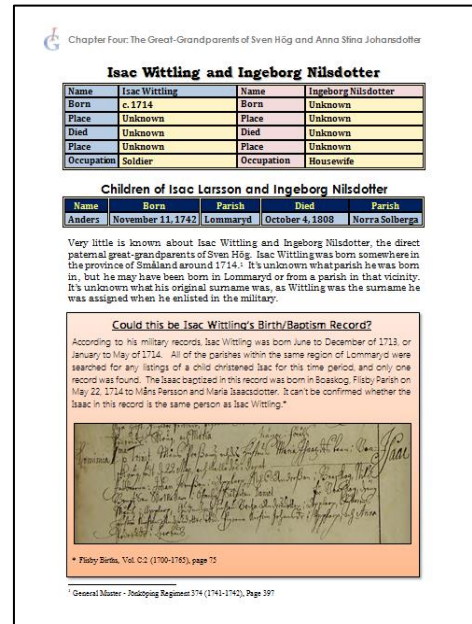


## Writing About Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter

The 10-page file on Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter includes images of five records:

- A possible birth and baptism record of Isac Wittling.
- The birth and baptism record of Isac and Ingeborg’s son Anders Isaacsson.
- Three General Muster records that mention Isac Wittling.

This file contains a picture of Vittaryd, the village where Isac and Ingeborg lived in the early 1740s, and some maps related to Hats’ Russian War. This file features contextual blocks on Hats’ Russian War, galleys, and the Treaty of Åbo, name blocks on the surname “Wittling” and the woman’s name “Ingeborg,” a relationship block on Isac’s commanding officers, an object block on the galley *Horn*, a research block on General Muster records exclusive to the Military Archives in Stockholm, and a theory block on what happened to Isac and Ingeborg.



The first page in the file I wrote on Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter

## Writing About Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter

The file on Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter is just six pages long. It contains images of five records:

- The birth and baptism record of Annika Larsdotter, Lars and Maria’s daughter.
- The marriage record of Annika Larsdotter that lists Lars Andersson as her father.
- The marriage record of Maria Larsdotter, a possible daughter of Lars and Maria.
- The death and burial record of Maria Danielsdotter.
- The death and burial record of Lars Andersson.

This file also contains pictures of three of the four known places that Lars and Maria lived at: Lilla Fåglehult, Dungen, and the site where Norra Solberga’s poorhouse used to be. This file also includes a map of northern Norra Solberga Parish that points out all of the known locations that are associated with Lars and Maria.

### Writing About Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter

The 23-page file on Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter contains images of several records associated with Nils and Catharina, including:

- The birth and baptism records for Nils and Catharina.
- The marriage record of Nils and Catharina.
- The birth and baptism records of five of their six children.
- A household examination associated with Nils and Catharina.
- Two Mantalslängder records associated with Nils Svensson.
- Four General Muster records for the Småland Calvary which mention Nils Svensson.
- A household examination record and death and burial record for Nils and Catharina's daughter Elisabeth, the marriage records for two of Nils and Catharina's daughters, Margaret and Sara, and the death and burial records of Nils and Catharina's son Isak.
- The death and burial records of Nils and Catharina.

This file also contains pictures of three of the four farms that Nils and Catharina lived at: Danstorp, Norra Sonarp, and Sälleryd, as well as an image of Björkö Church, the church that Nils and Catharina attended.

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

#### Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter


Name	Nils Svensson	Name	Catharina Svensdotter
Born	October 21, 1696	Born	July 31, 1698
Parish	Höreda	Parish	Björkö
Died	May 4, 1767	Died	October 17, 1782
Parish	Björkö	Parish	Björkö
Occupation	Rusthåller (Horseman equipper)	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

#### Children of Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Elisabeth	September 16, 1721	Björkö	March 24, 1797	Björkö
Margaret	November 13, 1723	Norra Sändsjö	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	December 9, 1726	Norra Sändsjö	July 14, 1795	Barkeryd
Isak	June 21, 1729	Björkö	October 26, 1794	Björkö
Sara	January 28, 1732	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Lars Frederick	December 2, 1735	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

Early Years (1696-1720)

Nils Svensson was born at the farm Danstorp in Höreda Parish on October 21, 1696. His father was Sven Ingelsson and his mother was probably Kirstin Larsdotter. Nils was baptized at Höreda Church on October 30<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at his baptism were: Nils Månsson in Danstorp, Jon Nilsson in Wimunarp, Nils Ingelsson (probably Nils's paternal uncle) in Nässjö Parish, Sven Larsson in Kulla (probably Nils's maternal uncle), Catharina in Markestad, Karin in Höreda, Lisbeth Jonsdotter in Langstorp, Sara Ingelsdotter in Wimunarp (probably Nils's paternal aunt), and Ingrid Larsdotter in Rinneby's cottage in Nävelsjö Parish (probably Nils's maternal aunt).<sup>1</sup> Sven was baptized by [insert Emando Wettrenius, the pastor of Höreda Church.



The baptism font at Höreda Church where Nils Svensson was baptized in 1696

<sup>1</sup> Höreda Births, Vol. C1 (1654-1702), page 85

There is an assortment of writing blocks in this file, including: contextual blocks on *rusthållen* (farms that provide for cavalry riders), stone fences in Småland, the distribution of fields at farms in Old Sweden, and funeral feasts in Old Sweden; name blocks on the names “Nils” and “Karin;” research blocks on Mantalslängder records, Calvary General Muster records, and early household examinations; a quote from Vilhelm Moberg about Midsummer's Eve in Old Sweden; and the short story “Midsummer's Eve at Norra Sonarp” by Christina Tuvevesson Lindaryd.

The first page in the file I wrote in the file on Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter

## Writing About Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl

The file I wrote on Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl is my favorite file in this chapter. Over the course of its 32 pages, it gives a very detailed look at 18<sup>th</sup> century farm life in Sweden. This file contains images of several records associated with Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl, including:

- The birth and baptism record of Maria Engdahl.
- Records for all three of Måns Olofsson’s marriages.
- The birth and baptism records of two of Måns’s children.
- Three household examinations associated with Måns Olofsson.
- Several Mantalslängder records associated with Måns Olofsson.
- Four General Muster records for the Småland Calvary which mention Måns Olofsson.
- Several records associated with Måns’s son Olof Månsson Löfberg.
- The death and burial record for Måns Olofsson.

This file also contains pictures of all three of the farms that Måns and Maria lived at, Hammaryd, Gransäng, and Gissarp, as well as a picture of Ingsberg, the mansion where Måns’s son Olof was a steward, and a sketch of what Old Nässjö Church looked like when Måns and Maria attended it.

Several contextual blocks are spread throughout this file, such as: choosing a spouse in Old Sweden, following, the famine of 1725, betrothals, children’s inheritances at weddings, the Act of 1734, fees the Swedish Church charged, the Storskifte Act, and stewards. This file also contains relationships blocks on what baptisms Måns and Maria were witnesses at, an object block which describes two-story farmhouses in 18<sup>th</sup> century Sweden, an object block which lists the possessions of Måns’s son Olof, a story block about the murder of Jonas Jonsson (Måns’s nephew) at Gissarp in 1754, a quote from Vilhelm Moberg about the importance of livestock, and the short story that I wrote “Måns Olofsson Hears about the Death of Gudmund Gissberg.”

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

### Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl

Name	Måns Olofsson	Name	Maria Engdahl
Born	c. 1698	Born	October 28, 1704
Place	Norra Solberga	Place	Barkeryd
Died	September 8, 1775	Died	c. 1751
Place	Nässjö	Place	Nässjö
Occupation	Rusthåller (Horseman equipper)	Occupation	Housewife

### Children of Måns Olofsson and Anna Persdotter


Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Olof	June 12, 1723	Nässjö	December 5, 1793	Nässjö
Kerstin	February 20, 1728	Nässjö	Unknown	Unknown

### Children of Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Anna	1734	Nässjö	May 28, 1787	Barkeryd

#### The Early Years of Måns Olofsson (1698-1722)

Måns Olofsson was born around 1698.<sup>1</sup> His father was Olof Jonsson and his mother was probably Ingård Håkansdotter. Since his birth record can't be found, his exact date of birth is unknown. Måns was probably born at the farm of Hammaryd in Norra Solberga parish, since his parents are recorded as living there for most of the last 17<sup>th</sup> Century.



Hammaryd, Norra Solberga – The farm Måns Olofsson was probably born at around 1698.

For the first eight years of his life, Måns most likely lived at Hammaryd, where his father, Olof Jonsson, was a farmer. Måns probably had at least three older brothers, Jon (b. 1686), Sven (b. 1688), and Daniel (b. 1693), and two older sisters, Karin (b. 1686), and Ingrid (b. 1686). His two paternal grandparents died before he was born, and his maternal grandfather, Håkan, died around the time he was born. In the 1690s, a man named Måns also lived at Hammaryd with his family. There's a good chance he was close friends with Olof Jonsson, and that Måns Olofsson was named after him.

<sup>1</sup> Nässjö Deaths, Vol. C13 (1775-1824), page 8

The first page in the file in the file I wrote on Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl



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

### Writing About Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter

The eight-page file I wrote on Sven Samuelsson and Elisabeth Arvidsdotter contains images of four records:

- The baptism record of Elizabeth Arvidsdotter.
- The baptism record of Sven Samuelsson.
- The marriage record of Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter.
- The birth and baptism record of Sven and Elizabeth's daughter Elin.

It also contains pictures of the three known farms associated with Sven and Elizabeth: Hillerstorp, Hareryd, and Tällö, as well as a sketch of how Flisby Church looked in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. There are also a few writing blocks in this file, including an event block on the year 1711, a research block on the Liturgical Calendar of the Swedish Church, a quote from Vilhelm Moberg on the lack of commercialism in Old Sweden, and a theory block on what happened to Sven and Elizabeth.

### Writing About Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrtdotter

The 29-page file I wrote on Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrtdotter contains images of several different records, including:

- Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth's birth and baptism records.
- The marriage record of Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrtdotter.
- The birth and baptism records for ten of Johan Pehrsson's children.
- The marriage record of Johan Pehrsson and Maja Pehrtdotter.
- The death and burial records of Johan's four children that died in infancy.
- Records related to the fates of four of Johan and Elisabeth's daughters: Cajsa, Ingrid, Elisabeth, and Elin.
- The death and burial records for Johan and Elisabeth.

This file contains pictures of the two farms associated with Johan and Elisabeth, Stora Högaskog and Södra Notåsa. The contextual blocks in this file discuss the following topics: night proposals, the tradition of putting the bridal couple to bed on their wedding night in Old Sweden, the introduction of potatoes to Sweden, the Pomeranian War, and the *riksdaler*, the currency that was used in 18<sup>th</sup> century Sweden. Two stories are included in this file, "St. Olaf's Day at Stora Högaskog" by Rhonda Serafini and "The Wedding of Johan Pehrsson and Maja Pehrtdotter" by myself. This file also includes a name block on the name "Elisabeth," a relationship block on the baptisms in which Johan and Elisabeth were witnesses, research blocks on conducting Swedish Genealogy research before household examinations and 18<sup>th</sup> century birth and baptism records from Marbäck Parish, and a quote from Vilhelm Moberg on St. Olaf's Day.



### Acknowledgements

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

- **Anita and Yngve Anarp**, historians of Norra Solberga Parish, for taking me to Gissarp, the farm where Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl lived, and providing me with an abundant amount of information on Måns Olofsson and Gissarp.
- **Arkiv Digital** for providing me with the images for most of the records associated with the great-grandparents of Sven Hög and Anna Stina Johansdotter.
- **Carina Bergström**, a historian from Nässjö Parish, for providing me with information about Gissarp, the farm where Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl lived, and pictures of Old Nässjö Church.
- **Christina Tuve**sson Lindaryd, a Swedish genealogist, for writing the short story “Midsummer’s Eve at Norra Sonarp.”
- **Elizabeth Leek**, a historian of Bälaryd and Marbäck Parishes, for taking me to Tällö, the farm where Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter lived, and Stora Högaskog, the farm where Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrsson lived.
- **Irène Landsjö Nyström** for taking and sending me several pictures of the farms where Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter lived.
- **Lars-Erik Karlsson**, a historian from Marbäck Parish, for helping me decipher some records associated with Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrsson.
- **Magnus Tonquist**, a Swedish genealogist, for transcribing and translating Olof Månsson Löfberg’s estate inventory records.
- **Nina Beckman**, from Barkeryd Parish, for sending me several pictures of Gransäng, the farm where Maria Engdahl was born and grew up.
- **Pia Gudbrand Lindgren**, my fifth-cousin, for providing me with some information related to Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl.
- **Roland Hermanson**, my sixth cousin, for providing me with information related to Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter and Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrsson.
- **Rhonda Serafini**, a Swedish genealogist, for transcribing and translating several records associated with the great-grandparents of Sven and Anna Stina, as well as writing the short story “St. Olof’s Day at Stora Högaskog.”
- **Swedish Army Museum** for providing me with information related to Isac Wittling.
- **Swedish Military Archives** for providing me with information on Isac Wittling.
- **Swedish National Archives** for sending me images of the Mantalslängder records associated with Nils Svensson.



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

### The Swedish Calendar

From March 1, 1700 to February 30, 1712, Sweden used the Swedish Calendar, which was one day ahead of the Julian Calendar and ten days behind the Gregorian Calendar. In November of 1699, Sweden decided that instead of switching directly to the Gregorian Calendar, it would gradually transition to it over a 40 years period. During this period, Sweden would skip all leap days until it was caught up with the Gregorian Calendar in 1740. However, the only leap day that was skipped was in 1700. In January of 1711, King Karl XII decided that Sweden would abandon the Swedish Calendar and revert back to the Julian Calendar. To implement this transition, an extra day was added to February of 1712.



Swedish Calendar for February, 1712 that has 30 days

Events in the Lives of Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Isac Wittling enlists in the Swedish military	February 22, 1742	March 5, 1742
Isac Wittling is sent to the battleship <i>Horn</i> in Stockholm	April 30, 1742	May 11, 1742
Birth of Isac and Ingeborg's son Anders	November 11, 1742	November 22, 1742

Events in the Lives of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter		
Event	Date of Event (Julian Calendar)	Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)
Birthdate of Lars and Maria's daughter Annika	September 21, 1744	October 2, 1744

<b>Events in the Lives of Nils Svensson and Karin Svensdotter</b>		
<b>Event</b>	<b>Date of Event (Julian Calendar)</b>	<b>Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)</b>
Birth of Nils Svensson	October 21, 1696	October 31, 1696
Birth of Karin Svensdotter	July 31, 1698	August 10, 1698
Wedding of Nils Svensson and Karin Svensdotter	May 22, 1720	June 2, 1720
Birth of Nils and Karin's daughter Elisabeth	September 16, 1721	September 27, 1721
Birth of Nils and Karin's daughter's Margaret	November 13, 1723	November 24, 1723
Birth of Nils and Karin's son Sven	December 9, 1726	December 20, 1726
Birth of Nils and Karin's son Isak	June 21, 1729	July 2, 1729
Birth of Nils and Karin's daughter Sara	January 28, 1732	February 8, 1732
Birth of Nils and Karin's son Lars Fredrik	December 2, 1735	December 13, 1735

<b>Events in the Lives of Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl</b>		
<b>Event</b>	<b>Date of Event (Julian/Swedish Calendar)</b>	<b>Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)</b>
Birth of Maria Engdahl	October 23, 1704	November 2, 1704
Wedding of Måns Olofsson and Anna Pehrsdotter	May 6, 1722	May 17, 1722
Birth of Måns's son Olof	June 15, 1723	June 26, 1723
Birth of Måns's daughter Kerstin	February 20, 1725	March 3, 1725
Wedding of Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl	November 12, 1732	November 23, 1732



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

<b>Events in the Lives of Sven Samuelsson and Elisabeth Arvidsdotter</b>		
<b>Event</b>	<b>Date of Event (Julian/Swedish Calendar)</b>	<b>Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)</b>
Baptism of Elizabeth Arvidsdotter	January 13, 1706	January 23, 1706
Baptism of Sven Samuelsson	May 15, 1711	May 25, 1711
Wedding of Sven Samuelsson and Elisabeth Arvidsdotter	October 19, 1733	October 30, 1733
Birth of Sven and Elisabeth's daughter Elin	February 10, 1734	February 21, 1734
Birth of Sven and Elisabeth's son Johan	January 5, 1736	January 16, 1736

<b>Events in the Lives of Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrdsotter</b>		
<b>Event</b>	<b>Date of Event (Julian Calendar)</b>	<b>Date of Event (Gregorian Calendar)</b>
Birth of Johan Pehrsson	February 23, 1713	March 6, 1713
Birth of Elisabeth Pehrdsotter	August 26, 1718	September 6, 1718
Wedding of Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrdsotter	October 12, 1740	October 23, 1740
Birth of Johan and Elisabeth's daughter Annika	September 14, 1741	September 25, 1741
Birth of Johan and Elisabeth's daughter Karin	November 25, 1743	December 6, 1743
Death of Johan and Elisabeth's daughter Karin	January 21, 1745	February 1, 1745
Birth of Johan and Elisabeth's twin daughters Cajsa and Maria	November 1, 1745	November 12, 1745
Birth of Johan and Elisabeth's daughter Elisabeth	February 8, 1748	February 19, 1748
Birth of Johan and Elisabeth's daughter Ingrid	October 28, 1750	November 8, 1750
Death of Johan and Elisabeth's daughter Elisabeth	September 21, 1751	October 2, 1751

## Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Isac Wittling</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Ingeborg Nilsdotter</b>
<b>Born</b>	<b>c. 1714</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Died</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Soldier</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Housewife</b>

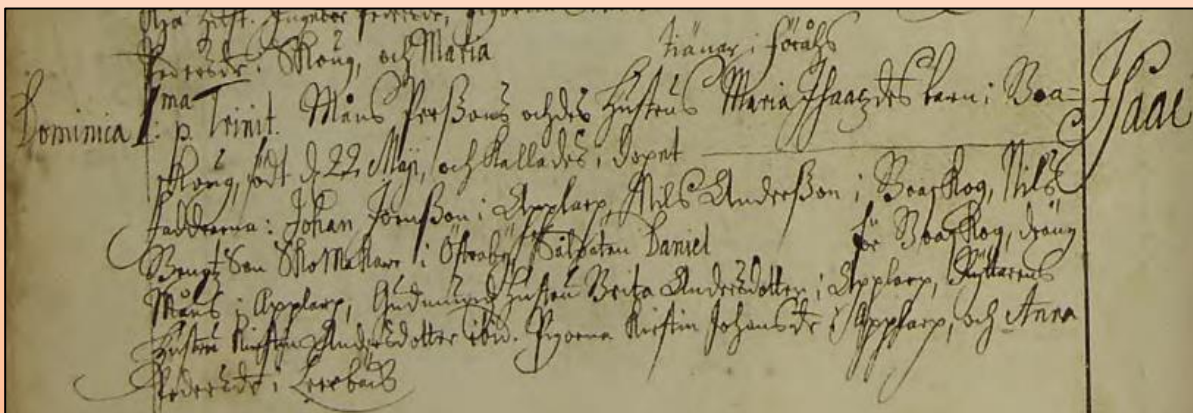
## Children of Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
<b>Anders</b>	<b>November 11, 1742</b>	<b>Lommaryd</b>	<b>October 4, 1808</b>	<b>Norra Solberga</b>

Very little is known about Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter, the patrilineal great-grandparents of Sven Hög. Isac Wittling was born somewhere in the province of Småland around 1714.<sup>6</sup> It's unknown what parish he was born in, but he may have been born in Lommaryd or from a parish in that vicinity. It's unknown what his original surname was, as Wittling was the surname he was assigned when he enlisted in the military.

### Could this be Isac Wittling's Birth and Baptism Record?

According to his military records, Isac Wittling was born sometime around 1714. All of the parishes within the same region of Lommaryd were searched for any listings of a child christened Isac for this time period, and only one record was found. The Isaac baptized in this record was born in Boaskog, Flisby Parish on May 22, 1714 to Måns Persson and Maria Isaacsdotter. It can't be confirmed whether the Isaac in this record is the same person as Isac Wittling.\*



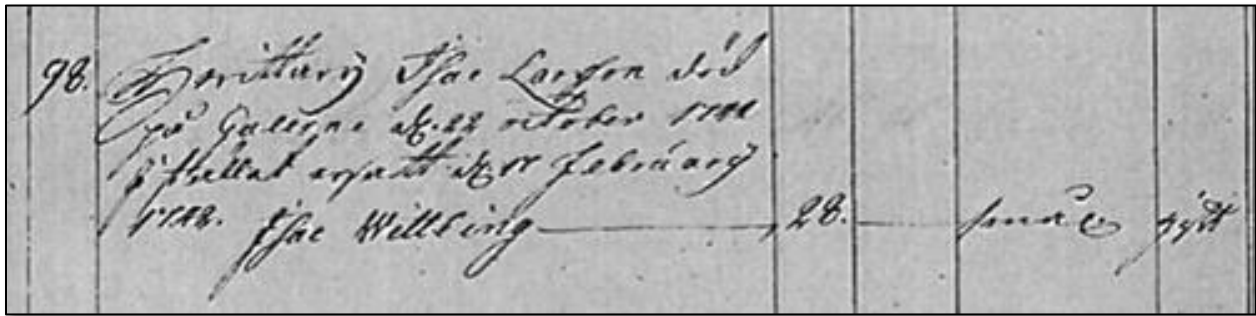
\* Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 74

<sup>6</sup> General Muster - Jönköping Regiment 374 (1741-1742), Page 397

On February 22, 1742 Isac enlisted in the Jönköping Regiment of the Swedish Army and received the surname “Wittling.” Isac was assigned to the *Västra Härad's Compagnie* (Western District’s Company) and was assigned the nr 81 in the Company Roll. He was around 28 years old when he enlisted.<sup>7</sup> Isac spent three weeks in basic training in the city of Jönköping, where the Jönköping Regiment trained at the time. On March 22, 1742, Isac was present in the city of Jönköping for the General Muster for the Jönköping Regiment.



1740s uniform for privates in the Jönköping Regiment of the Swedish Army



Listing of Isak Wittling in the General Muster for the Jönköping Regiment – March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1742

Transcription:

98. Hvittaryd Isac Larsson död  
 på galerna af. 22 October 1741  
 stället ersatt d. 17 February  
 1742.

Isac Wittling \_\_\_\_\_ 28 Smål(and) gift

Translation:

<u>Company Roll Number</u>	<u>Equippers</u>	<u>Rider Name and Notes</u>		
98.	Vittaryd	Isac Larsson died in the warship on October 22, 1741 Replaced on February 17, 1742.		
		<u>Rider Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Province of Origin</u> <u>Marital Status</u>
		Isac Wittling _____	28	Smål(and)            Married

<sup>7</sup> Stockholms eskader vol DIII:5, Fartygsmönsterrullor 1742



After becoming a soldier, Isac was assigned to live at the Soldier Croft No. 98 in the village of Vittaryd, Lommaryd Parish.



Vittaryd – Where Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsdotter lived in the early 1740s

### **The Surname “Wittling”**

The surname “Wittling” derives from Vittaryd, the village that Isac Wittling lived at in the early 1740s. During this time, it was common for a soldier’s surname to be assigned based on the name of the farm he lived at. A variation of the name “Wittling” is “Hvittling,” as Vittaryd was also spelled as “Hvittaryd.” A cavalry rider named Sune Hvittling also lived in Vittaryd in the 1740s\*.

\* Lommaryd Births, Vol. C:3 (1735-1776), page 93

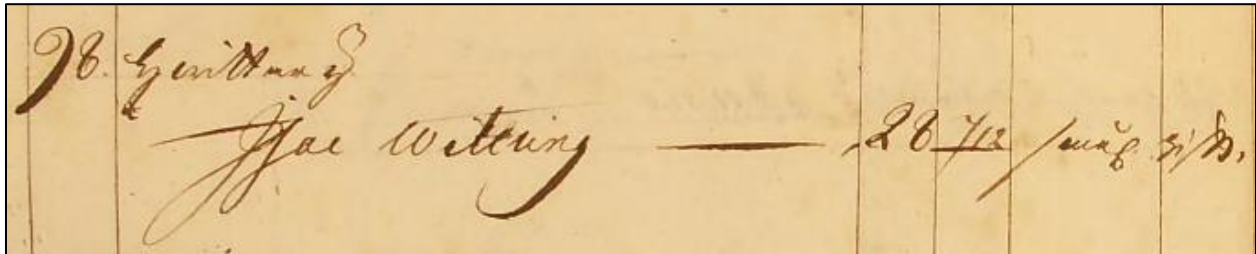
While Isac was a soldier, Sweden was engaged in Hats’ Russian War against Russia. The two years that Isac served in the military revolved around this war.

### **Hats’ Russian War (The Russo-Swedish War of 1741-1743)**

From 1741 to 1743, Sweden was engaged in Hats’ Russian War, a war that was instigated by the Hats, a Swedish political party, against Russia, and took place in Finland. Sweden’s objective was to capture the Russian cities of Vyborg and Saint Petersburg. In July of 1741, Sweden declared war against Russia. Over the course of the next two years, Swedish and Russian forces engaged in several battles across southern Finland. Generals Karl Emil Lewenhaupt and Henrik Magnus von Buddenbrock commanded the Swedish military during this war. The Swedish military’s strategy was to first capture Vyborg and then advance further towards Saint Petersburg.

Although the Swedes won a few victories during the war, they were defeated by the Russians in the majority of the battles. Shortly after the war began, the Russians dealt the Swedish military a major defeat at Villmanstrand. After several months of inactivity, Swedish forces returned to Sweden on October 27, 1741. In the spring of 1742, Swedish forces returned to southern Finland. In June of 1742, the Swedes prepared a strong defensive position outside of Frederikshamn, which they had to abandon because of advancing Russian forces. On July 30, 1742, the Swedish military abandoned their post at Borgå. Swedish forces returned to Sweden in September of 1742. The Swedish military returned to Finland in the spring of 1743. On May 20, 1743, the Swedish galley fleet tried to attack the town of Korpo, but was repelled. On August 8, 1743, the Treaty of Åbo was signed, officially ending Hats’ Russian War. After the war, Generals Lewnhaupt and Buddenbrock were subsequently executed for their military incompetence.

Isac had only been in the military for two months when he received orders to take part in Hats' Russian War. On April 30, 1742, Isac and the Västra District's Company were sent to Stockholm where they boarded a galley named *Horn*. The *Horn* subsequently sailed to the coast of southern Finland and patrolled the waters.<sup>8</sup>



Listing of Isac Wittling in the General Muster for the Jönköping Regiment – May, 1742 (left side)

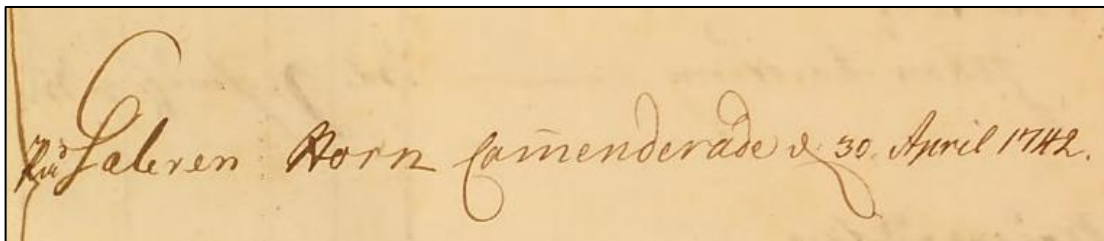
Transcription:

98. *Hvittaryd*  
*Isac Wittling* \_\_\_\_\_ 28 /12 *Smål(and)*

Translation:

<u>Company Roll Number</u>	<u>Equippers</u>
98.	<i>Vittaryd</i>

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Province of Origin</u>
<i>Isac Wittling</i> _____	28	<i>Less than 12 months</i>	<i>Smål(and)</i>



Listing of Isac Wittling in the General Muster for the Jönköping Regiment – May, 1742 (right side)

Transcription:

*På Galeren Horn commenderade d. 30 April 1742*

Translation:

*Commanded to the galley Horn on 30 Apr 1742*

<sup>8</sup> General Muster - Jönköping Regiment 372 (1741-1742), page 397

**Galeren - Galleys**



During Hats' Russian War, the Jönköping Regiment spent most of their time on galleys

A galley is a type of ship that is mainly propelled by rowing. Most galleys had sails, but rowing was the primary method of propulsion. Galleys originated in the Mediterranean region. Although the first evidence of galleys is from the 3rd millennium B.C, several historians believe they could have existed as far back as 8000 B.C. Galleys frequently carried a variety of weapons, including cannons, catapults, and a ram. In times of war, galleys needed to be operated by large crews.

The design of the galley evolved during the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries and they were the most common type of warship in the Atlantic during the Middle-Ages. The peak of the use of galleys in warfare occurred in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the use of galleys started to wane and galleys were replaced by sailing and hybrid ships. There was a revival of galley warfare in Denmark, Russia, and Sweden in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, however.



The southern coast of Finland – where the Jönköping Regiment of the Swedish Military was stationed during Hats' Russian War



### Isac Wittling's Commanding Officers in 1742 Included...

- (General) King Frederick I of Sweden
- *Generallöjtnant* (Lieutenant General) Karl Emil Lewenhaupt
- *Generallöjtnant* (Lieutenant General) Henrik Magnus von Buddenbrock
- *Översten* (Colonel) Per Silfversparre
- *Överste Löjtnant* (Lieutenant Colonel) Carl Lille
- *Kapten* (Captain) Johan Gustaf Trotsig
- *Löjtnant* (Lieutenant) Johan Jacob Tigerschiöld
- *Löjtnant* (Lieutenant) Henrich Strom Hindrich Ström
- *Fältväbel* (an officer responsible for aligning troops during battle)  
Jonas Magnus Gyllenhammar
- (Sergeant) Peter Anström

Sources: General Muster - Jönköping Regiment 372 (1741-1742), Image 5 and page 368

### Timeline of the Jönköping Regiment's Involvement in Hats' Russian War (1741-1743)

—	<b>March, 1741</b>	700 soldiers from the Jönköping Regiment are ordered to Stockholm to board the warships for Finland.
—	<b>June 23, 1741</b>	400 more soldiers from the Jönköping Regiment are ordered to board the ship <i>Fredrika Amalia</i> in the city Karlskrona. 100 soldiers stay in Jönköping.
—	<b>September, 1741</b>	After months of no combat, the Jönköping Regiment returns to Jönköping where they spend the winter.
—	<b>March, 1742</b>	936 soldiers from the Jönköping Regiment are ordered to Stockholm to board the warships for Finland. They spend around six months in Finland and return that autumn.
—	<b>March, 1743</b>	Several hundred soldiers from the Jönköping Regiment once again board the warships for Finland.
—	<b>May 20, 1743</b>	The Jönköping Regiment is part of the Battle of Korpo in Finland.
—	<b>September, 1743</b>	The Jönköping Regiment returns to Sweden and spends the coming winter in the cities of Vänersborg and Uddevalla in southwest Sweden.

Source: "Kungliga Jönköpings regementes historia" ("The History of the Jönköpings Regiment")

**The Galley Horn**

The galley *Horn* originally belonged to the Stockholm squadron. This galley has heavily active during Hats' Russian War. It was first deployed in the war to Finland during the spring of 1741 and returned to Sweden that autumn. In the spring of 1742, the *Horn* returned to Finland for the summer. The *Horn* was at the Corpo ström (stream) during 1743-1744.

Source: Stockholm Military Archives

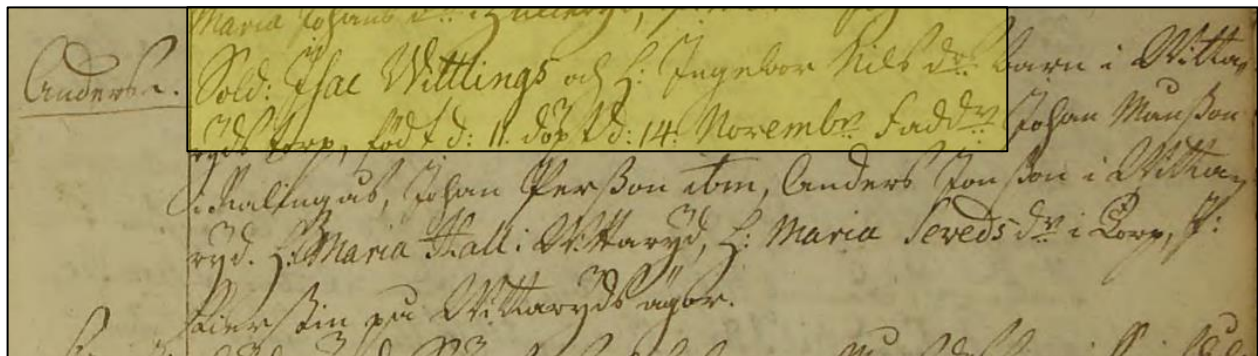
While on the galley *Horn*, Isac spent countless hours rowing whenever there wasn't any wind to propel the ship. Isac sat in an organized arrangement with several other rowers who followed the commands of a supervisor. During times of battle, Isac was a regular soldier who participated in naval boarding and amphibious landings. The Jönköping Regiment saw little combat in 1742, however, so it's possible that Isac wasn't involved in any battles that year. In the autumn of 1742, Isac returned to his home in Vittaryd.

Isac Wittling was married to a woman named Ingeborg Nilsson. It's unknown when and where Ingeborg was born. Since the wedding record for Isac and Ingeborg cannot be found, it's unknown when or where they were married. The two were married sometime in the late 1730s or early 1740s.

**The Name "Ingeborg"**

The name "Ingeborg" is an Old Norse women's name that is derived from the old name *Ing* + the Swedish word *borg*, which means "castle." Thus, it literally translates to "Ing's castle." The name has been in use in Sweden since at least the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The name day for Ingeborg is May 28<sup>th</sup>.

On November 11, 1742 in Vittaryd, Ingeborg gave birth to Anders Isaacson. Three days later, Anders was baptized at Lommaryd Church. The witnesses at Anders's baptism included: Johan Månsson and Johan Persson of Ralingsås, and Anders Jönsson, Maria Hall, Maria Sevedsdotter, and Kierstin of Vittaryd.<sup>9</sup>



Mention of Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsson on their son Anders's baptism record  
November 14<sup>th</sup>, 1742

<sup>9</sup> Lommaryd Births, Vol. C:3 (1735-1776), page 71



During the winter of 1743, Isac probably enjoyed his time at home with his wife Ingeborg and their new-born son Anders. In the spring of 1743, he probably once again boarded a galley in Stockholm with Västra's District Company and returned to the southern coast of Finland.

It's likely that Isac was involved in combat during the spring and summer of 1743. The battles he fought in could have taken place both on land and at sea. The archipelago between Sweden and Finland consists of over 100 000 islands and naval battles were often fought on adjacent islands. On May 20, 1743, Isac probably took part in the Battle of Korpo, which took place on an island in the Turku Archipelago of the coast of southwest Finland. During this battle, the Russians had two artillery batteries on a nearby island. Swedish forces attacked the island and made an amphibious landing on it with a large number of soldiers. Ultimately, the Swedes were repulsed and the attack failed. On August 7, 1743, the Treaty of Åbo was signed, officially ending Hats' Russian War. The following month, Isac and the rest of the Jönköping Regiment returned to Sweden.

**General Muster Records Exclusive to Stockholm's Military Archives**

Some of the General Muster rolls can only be obtained from the *Krigsarkivet*, the Military Archives in Stockholm. Although there is a collection of General Muster rolls that have been digitalized, there are also second copies of the rolls in the regiments archives that the Military Archives now has.

**The Treaty of Åbo**

On August 7, 1743, the Treaty of Åbo was signed, ending the war between Sweden and Russia. As a result of this treaty, Sweden ceded to Russia the areas east of the Kymi River with the fortress of Olavinlinna and the towns of Lappeenranta and Hamina. Thus, the border between Sweden and Russia moved north. The Swedes also agreed to elect Adolf Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, an uncle of a pro-Swedish Russian Count Lestocqas the crown prince. After this treaty was signed, Russia also came to control the southern part of Karelia, just west of its borders.

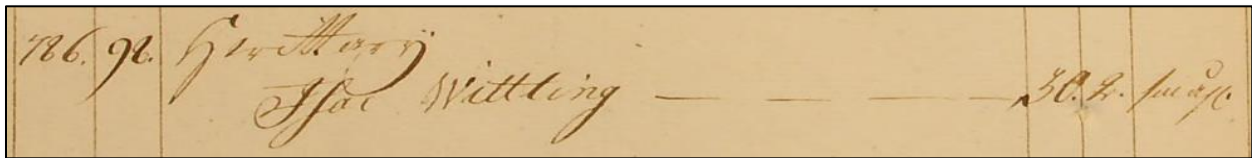


Old Finland. The area in yellow was ceded to the Russian Empire at the Treaty of Åbo

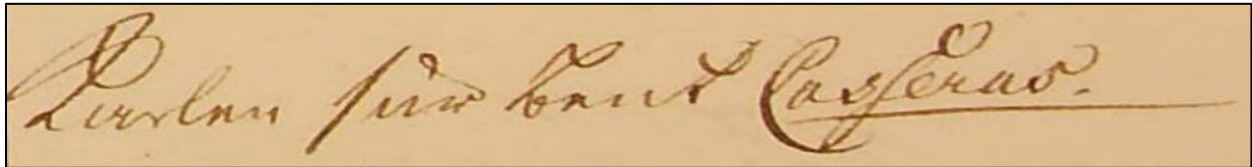
Isac spent the winter months of 1743 and 1744 in the cities of Uddevalla and Vänersborg in west Sweden. That spring, Isac returned home to Vittaryd. He was undoubtedly happy to see his wife, Ingeborg, and son, Anders. However, by this time, he had developed a varicose ulcer in his leg. In May of that year, Isac was present at the General's Inspection of the Jönköping Regiment in Jönköping and was subsequently dismissed from the military.<sup>10</sup>



The Jönköping Regiment spent the winter of 1743/1744 in the cities of Uddevalla and Vänersborg in west Sweden



Listing of Isac Wittling in the General Muster for the Jönköping Regiment – 1744 – (left side)



Listing of Isac Wittling in the General Muster for the Jönköping Regiment – 1744 – (right side)

Transcription:

786. 98. Hvittaryd  
 Isac Wittling \_\_\_\_\_ 30 2 Smål(and) Karlan sur bent Cassearad

Translation: (Left side)

<u>Regiment Roll Number</u>	<u>Company Roll Number</u>	<u>Equippers</u>
786.	98.	Vittaryd

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Province of Origin</u>
Isac Wittling	30	2	Smål(and)

Translation: (Right side)

Remarks.

The man had a varioce ulcer in his leg and was discharged for service

<sup>10</sup> General Muster - Jönköping Regiment 374 (1744-1744), Image 270

No records for Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsson can be found after Isac was discharged from the military in 1744. Although extensive research has been conducted in looking over the church books for Lommaryd, Bälaryd, Flisby, Nässjö, and Norra Solberga parishes, no further records can be found which mention Isac Wittling or Ingeborg Nilsson, and their fates are a mystery.

### What Happened to Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsson?



Map of the different parishes in the area that Isac and Ingeborg lived.

After Isac was discharged from the military, he and his family had to leave the soldier's croft at Vittaryd. They probably left Lommaryd and moved to another parish. Because of Isac's disability with his ulcer, he might not have been able work in the fields and had to live as an *inhysesjon*, or lodger who was supported by the parish. Isac's surname may have also reverted back to the patronymic surname that he was born with after he was discharged.

### Quiz on Isac Wittling and Ingeborg Nilsson

1. Around what year was Isac Wittling born?
2. What year did Isac Wittling join the military?
3. What parish did Isac and Ingeborg live at in the early 1740s?
4. What village did Isac and Ingeborg live at in the early 1740s?
5. Where did Isac Wittling serve for his basic training?
6. What war was going on when Isac was in the Swedish Military?
7. What regiment of the Swedish Military was Isac a part of?
8. What was Isac Wittling's company number?
9. It's unknown when and where Ingeborg Nilsson was born. (True or False?)
10. Why was Isac Wittling discharged from the Swedish Military?

Answers: 1. 1714 2. 1742 3. Lommaryd 4. Vittaryd 5. The city of Jönköping 6. Hats' Russian War 7. The Jönköping Regiment 8. nr 98 9. True 10. He had an ulcer in his leg



## Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter

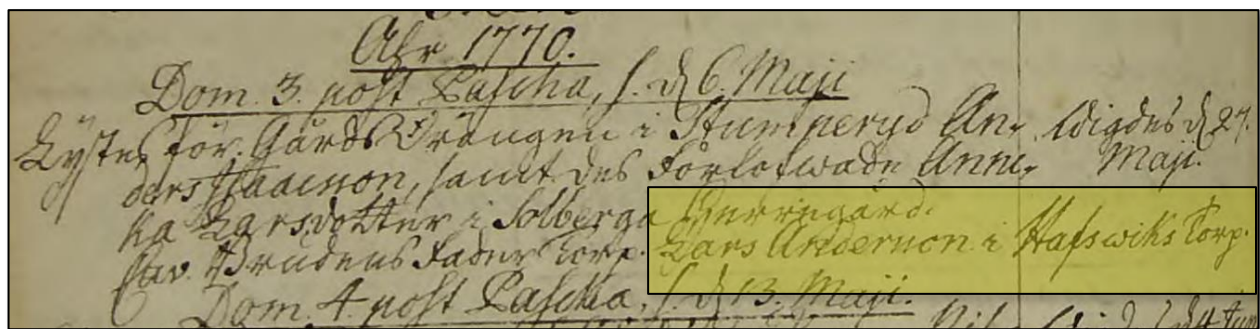
Name	Lars Andersson	Name	Maria Danielsdotter
Born	c. 1715	Born	c. 1713
Place	Unknown	Place	Unknown
Died	March 8, 1792	Died	October 28, 1787
Place	Norra Solberga	Place	Norra Solberga
Occupation	Crofter	Occupation	Housewife

## Children of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Annika	September 21, 1744	Norra Solberga	April 14, 1793	Norra Solberga
Maja?	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Although little is known about Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter, there is a good amount of evidence which shows that they were the parents of Sven Hög’s paternal grandmother Annika Larsdotter.

- In the marriage record of Anders Isaacson and Annika Larsdotter, Annika’s father is listed as Lars Andersson in Havsvik.<sup>11</sup>
- According to a household examination she appears in<sup>12</sup> and her death record<sup>13</sup>, Annika Larsdotter was born around 1746. However, no birth record can be found for her in Norra Solberga that year, and the closest birth entry for an Annika Larsdotter is from 1744, which lists Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter as her parents.<sup>14</sup>



Marriage Record of Anders Isaacson and Annika Larsdotter which lists Lars Andersson as Annika Larsdotter’s father – May 27<sup>th</sup>, 1770

<sup>11</sup> Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 313

<sup>12</sup> Norra Solberga Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1783-1784), page 13

<sup>13</sup> Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 473

<sup>14</sup> Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 79

- The proximity of the places they lived in association to where Annika Larsdotter lived with her family. (See map below)

**Places in Norra Solberga Linked to Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter**

All of the known places linked to Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter are in the northern part of Norra Solberga Parish. It appears that the two lived within a short distance of their daughters, Annika and Maria.



Place	Significance
<b>A</b> Buckhult	The farm where Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter's daughter Annika Larsdotter lived with her family from 1771-1793.
<b>B</b> Stumperyd	The farm where Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter's son-in-law Anders Isaacson lived in 1770.
<b>C</b> Dungen	The croft where Lars Andersson died in 1792.
<b>D</b> Havsvik	The farm where Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter lived in 1770.
<b>E</b> Grimsberg	The farm where a probable daughter of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter named Maja Larsdotter was a maid in 1770.
<b>F</b> Solberga	The village where Maria Danielsdotter died in 1787.
<b>G</b> Elmeshult	The farm where a probable daughter of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter named Maja Larsdotter was a maid in 1771.
<b>H</b> Hyltan	The farm where Johan Danielsson (a likely brother of Maria Danielsdotter) and several friends of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter lived in 1744.
<b>I</b> Lilla Fåglehult	The farm where Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter lived in 1744.



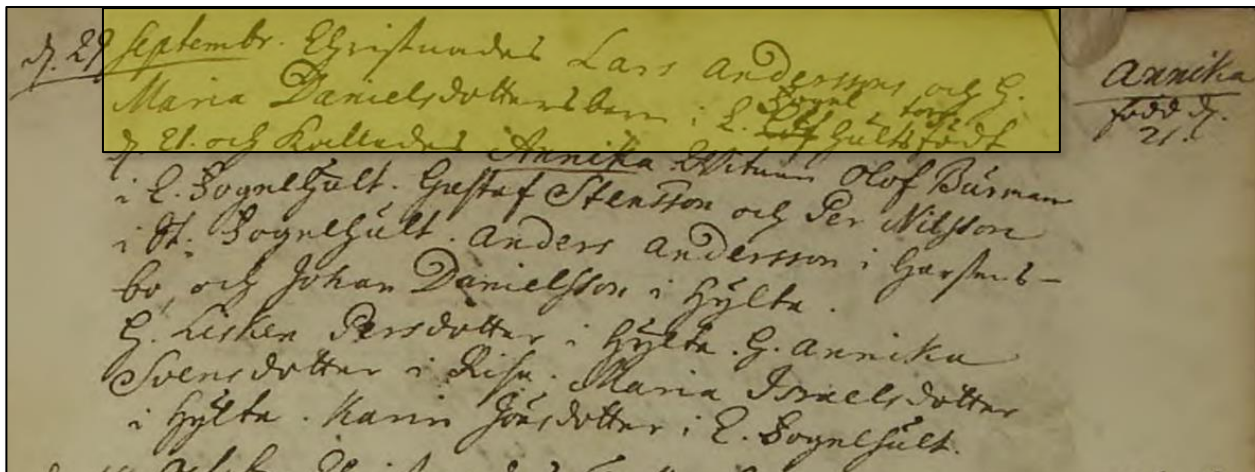
- In the Norra Solberga’s church books, the only death record that could be found for a Lars Andersson who was within the age range of being Annika Larsdotter’s father was a Lars Andersson who died at Dungen, Norra Solberga in 1792. Likewise, the only death record that could be found for a Maria Danielsdotter who was within an age range of being Annika Larsdotter’s mother was a Maria Danielsdotter who died at Solberga village in 1787.

According to their death records, Lars Andersson was born around 1715 and Maria Danielsdotter was born around 1713. The baptism records for the two can’t be found however, nor can their marriage record.

In 1744, Lars and Maria were living at Lilla Fåglehult in northeast Norra Solberga. On September 21, 1744, Maria gave birth to Annika Larsdotter, who was baptized on September 29<sup>th</sup>.<sup>15</sup> One of the witnesses at Annika’s baptism, Anders Andersson in Harstensbo, may have been Lars’s brother, while another one of the witnesses, Johan Danielsson in Hyltan, was probably Maria’s brother.



Lilla Fåglehult – Where Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter were living in the 1744



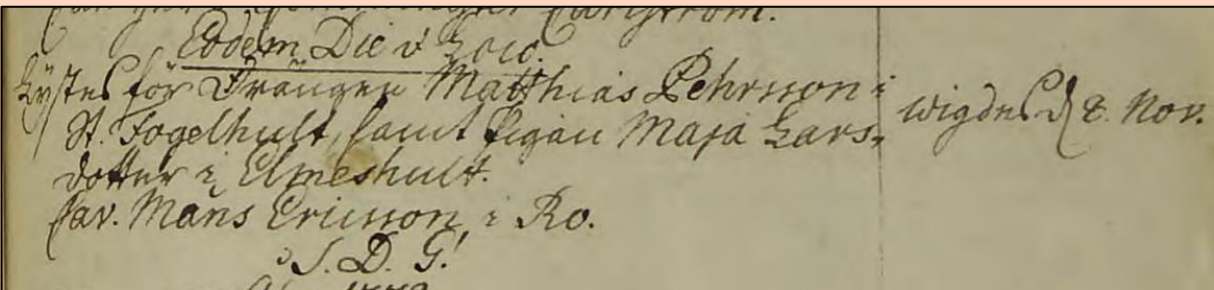
Birth and baptism record of Annika Larsdotter which lists Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter as her parents – September 29<sup>th</sup>, 1744

<sup>15</sup> Norra Solberga Births, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 79

Maja Larsdotter – The Probable Daughter of Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter

It's very likely that Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter had another daughter named Maja (which is a variation of the name "Maria") Larsdotter. On the birth and baptism record for Isaac Andersson (b. 1770), the eldest child of Annika Larsdotter and her husband, Anders Isaacson, one of the witnesses listed is Maja Larsdotter of Grimsberg.\* Grimsberg is only a short distance southeast of Havsvik, the farm that Lars Andersson was listed as living at in 1770.

A year later, a marriage record from November 8, 1771 lists the marriage of a Maja Larsdotter from Elmeshult to Matthias Pehrsson of Stora Fåglehult.\*\* While Elmeshult isn't too far south from Grimsberg, Stora Fåglehult is the neighboring farm of Lilla Fåglehult, the farm that Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter were living in 1744. Although no more records can currently be found which mention Maja Larsdotter, it does seem quite likely that she was Lars and Maria's daughter.



Marriage record of Matthias Pehrsson and Maja Larsdotter - November 8<sup>th</sup>, 1771

Transcription:

*Lystes för drängen Matthias Pehrsson i  
St. Fogelhult samt Pigan Maria Lars-  
dotter i Elmeshult  
Cav. Måns Ericsson i Ro*

*Wigdes d. 8 Nov.*

Translation:

*Banns read for farmhand Matthias Pehrsson in  
Stora Fåglehult with maid Maria Larsdotter  
in Elmeshult  
Guardian: Måns Ericsson in Ro*

*Married November 8<sup>th</sup>*

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

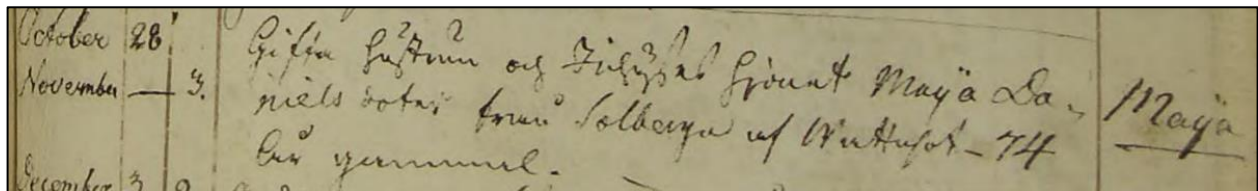
\*\* Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 313

By 1770, Lars and Maria were living at Havsvik in northern Norra Solberga. On Annika Larsdotter’s marriage record from that year, Lars was listed as a crofter.<sup>16</sup> Thus, he never owned land, but rented a small plot of land from the farmer that he worked for. Since there are at least four known places where Lars and Annika lived from 1770 to 1792, it’s likely that they moved around a lot and worked for several different farmers in Norra Solberga.



Location of the old poor house at Solberga where Maria Danielsdotter may have died in 1787

In the late 1780s, Lars and Maria lived at Solberga manor’s farm, where they probably lived in a poorhouse. In 1787, Maria fell ill with dropsy. She succumbed to the disease on October 28, 1787 and was buried in the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church on November 3<sup>rd</sup>. Maria was listed as being 74 years old at the time of her death.<sup>17</sup>



Death and burial record of Maria (Maja) Danielsdotter – November 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1787

Transcription:

October	28	<i>Gifta hustrun och Inhyshjonet Maja Danielsdotter från Solberga af Wattusot – 74</i>	<u>Maja</u>
November	3	<i>Åhr gammal.</i>	

Translation:

October	28	<i>Married housewife and poor woman Maja Danielsdotter from Solberga of Dropsy – 74</i>	<u>Maja</u>
November	3	<i>years old.</i>	

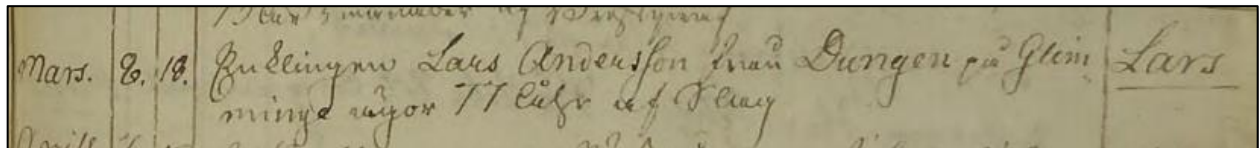
<sup>16</sup> Norra Solberga Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 313

<sup>17</sup> Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 465

Lars Andersson survived his wife by nearly five years. He spent the final years of his life at Dungen, a croft at the farm Glömminge. On March 8, 1792, Lars Andersson died of a stroke at Dungen. He was buried on March 18<sup>th</sup> in the cemetery of Old Norra Solberga Church. Lars was listed as 77 years old at the time of his death.<sup>18</sup>



Dungen – Where Lars Andersson died in 1792



Death and burial record of Lars Andersson – March 18<sup>th</sup>, 1792

Transcription:

Mars 8 18                      Enklingen Lars Andersson från Dungen på Glim-                      Lars  
minge ägor 77 Åhr af Slag

Translation:

March 8 (died) 18 (buried) Widower Lars Andersson from Dungen in -                      Lars  
Glimminge's land. 77 Years old. (Cause of death ) Stroke.

### Quiz on Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter

1. The known records for Lars Andersson and Maria Danielsdotter are from what parish?
2. Around what year was Maria Danielsdotter born?
3. What farm did Lars and Maria live at in 1744 when Maria gave birth to Annika?
4. What farm were Lars and Maria living at in 1770 when their daughter, Annika was married?
5. How did Maria Danielsdotter die?
6. What croft and farm did Lars Andersson die at?

Answers: 1. Norra Solberga 2. 1713 3. Lilla Fågelhult 4. Havsvik 5. dropsy, 6. Dungen, Glömminge.

<sup>18</sup> Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 471



## Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter

Name	Nils Svensson	Name	Catharina Svensdotter
Born	October 21, 1696	Born	July 31, 1698
Parish	Höreda	Parish	Björkö
Died	May 4, 1767	Died	October 17, 1782
Parish	Björkö	Parish	Björkö
Occupation	Rusthållare (Horseman equipper)	Occupation	Maid/Housewife

## Children of Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Elisabeth	September 16, 1721	Björkö	March 24, 1797	Björkö
Margaret	November 13, 1723	Norra Sändsjö	Unknown	Unknown
Sven	December 9, 1726	Norra Sändsjö	July 14, 1795	Barkeryd
Isak	June 21, 1729	Björkö	October 26, 1794	Björkö
Sara	January 28, 1732	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Lars Frederick	December 2, 1735	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

### Early Years (1696-1720)

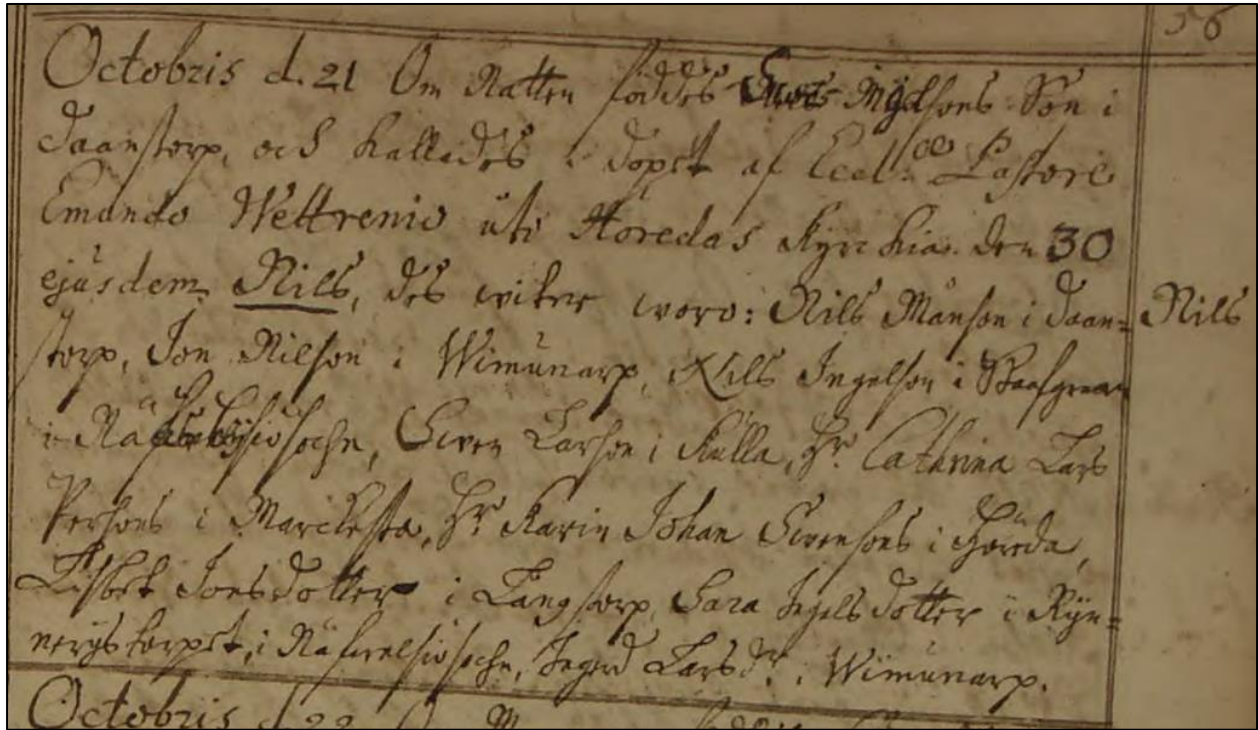
Nils Svensson was born at the farm Danstorp in Höreda Parish on October 21, 1696. His father was Sven Ingelsson and his mother was probably Kirstin Larsdotter. Nils was baptized on October 30<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at his baptism were: Nils Månsson in Danstorp, Jon Nilsson in Wimmenarp, Nils Ingelsson (probably Nils's paternal uncle) in Nässjö Parish, Sven Larsson in Kulla (probably Nils's maternal uncle), Catharina in Markestad, Karin in Höreda, Lisbeth Jonsdotter in Långstorp, Sara Ingelsdotter in Wimmenarp (probably Nils's paternal aunt), and Ingrid Larsdotter in Rinneryds cottage in Nävelsjö Parish (probably Nils's maternal aunt). Sven was baptized by Emando Wettrenius, the pastor of Höreda Church.<sup>19</sup>



The baptism font at Höreda Church

<sup>19</sup> Höreda Births, Vol. C:1 (1654-1702), page 85





Birth and baptism record of Nils Svensson – October 30<sup>th</sup>, 1696

Transcription:

*Octobris d. 21 Om natten föddes Swen Ingelssons son i  
 Daanstorp och kallades döpt af Ecel<sup>ce</sup> Pastore  
 Emando Wettrenius uti Höredas kyrkia den 30  
 ejusdem Nils. Des(s) witner woro: Nils Månsson i Daan- Nils  
 storp, Jon Nilsson i Wimmenarp, Nils Ingelsson i ?  
 i Nässjö sochn, Sven Larsson i Kulla, hustru Cathrina Lars  
 Perssons in Markestad, h(ust)r(u) Karin, Johan Svenssons hustru Karin i Höreda,  
 Lisbet Jonsdotter i Långtorp, Sara Ingelsdotter i Rijn-  
 neryds torpet i Näfvelsjö socken, Ingrid Larsdotter i Wimmenarp.*

Translation:

*On October 21<sup>st</sup> in the evening, Sven Ingelsson's son was born in  
 Danstorp, baptized by Pastor  
 Emando Wettrenius from Höreda Church the 30<sup>th</sup>  
 and called Nils. Baptismal witnesses were: Nils Månsson in Dan- Nils  
 storp, Jon Nilsson in Wimmenarp, Nils Ingelsson in ?  
 in Nässjö Parish, Sven Larsson in Kulla, Lars  
 Perssons wife Cathrina in Markestad, Johan Svenssons wife Karin in Höreda,  
 Lisbet Jonsdotter in Långtorp, Sara Ingelsdotter in Rinneryds  
 cottage in Nävelsjö Parish, Ingrid Larsdotter in Wimmenarp.*

**A Note on Nils Svensson’s Birth and Baptism Record**

Some people have misinterpreted the name of Nils Svensson’s father as “Sven Nilsson” on Nils’s birth baptism record. Upon close examination, however, it reads “Sven Ingelsson.” The pastor who wrote the record originally wrote “Mat Matsson” then changed it to “Sven Ingelsson.”



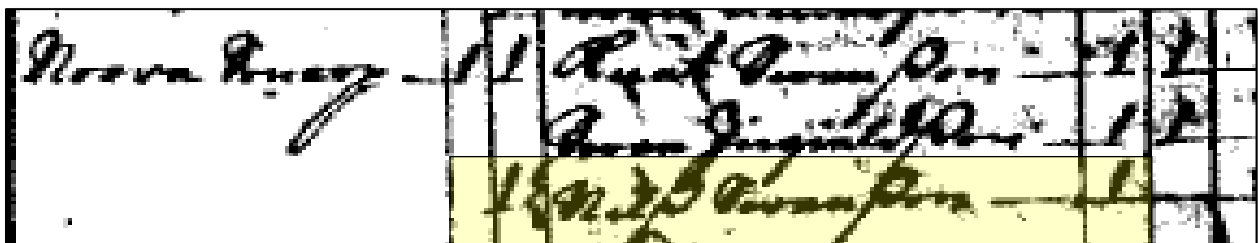
Danstorp , Höreda – Where Nils Svensson was born in 1696 and lived for his first few years

Nils’s father Sven Ingelsson was a farmer. Nils had at least one sister, Malin (b. 1709), and at least one brother, Sven (b. 1716). He may have had other siblings, but no records of them can be found. Nils didn’t live at Danstorp for long. In 1701, his family was living at Södra Sonarp, a farm located in the southern part of Björkö Parish. In September of that year, a younger brother of Nils named Sven was born, but he died shortly afterwards.<sup>20</sup>

**The Name “Nils”**

“Nils” (or “Niels”) is a Nordic form of the name “Nicholas,” which has Greek origins and is formed by the words *Nike* 'victory' and *Laos* 'people'. The oldest mention of the name Nils in Sweden is from 1455. The name day for Nils has been October 8<sup>th</sup> since 1901. Before this, it was December 6<sup>th</sup>.

In 1708, Nils’s family moved to Norra Sonarp, a farm in northern Björkö. Norra Sonarp was a farm where was *rusthållaren*, or farmers that provided for cavalry riders lived. Another named Sven Isaacksson lived here at this time.



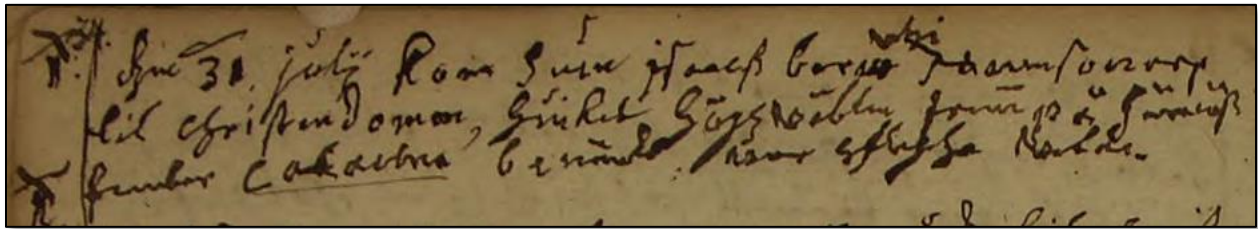
Mantalsläng record which shows Nils Svensson at Norra Sonarp - 1720

<sup>20</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 235

Catharina Svensdotter was born at Norra Sonarp, Björkö Parish sometime in late July of 1698. Her parents were Sven Isaacksson and Sara Knutsdotter. On July 31<sup>st</sup>, Catharina was baptized at Björkö Church. She was probably baptized by Nicolaus Klintinus, the vicar of Björkö Church at the time. The witnesses at her baptism are not listed on her baptism record, so it's unknown who they were.<sup>21</sup> Catharina was more commonly called by the name Karin.



Norra Sonarp, Björkö – Where Catharina Svensdotter was born in 1698 and lived for most of her life



Baptism record of Catharina Svensdotter – July 31<sup>st</sup>, 1698

Transcription:

*den 31 juli kom Sven Isaack barn uti Norra Sonarp  
til christendomm, huilket höghwälb(orna) ---- på Järnäs  
frambar, Catarina benämndt. War ehrlighe witne.*

Translation:

*On July 31<sup>st</sup>, 1698 Sven Isaksson's child in Norra Sonarp  
was baptized. The child was carried by the honorable --- at Järnäs.  
The child was called Catarina. There were trusty witnesses.*

### The Name "Karin"

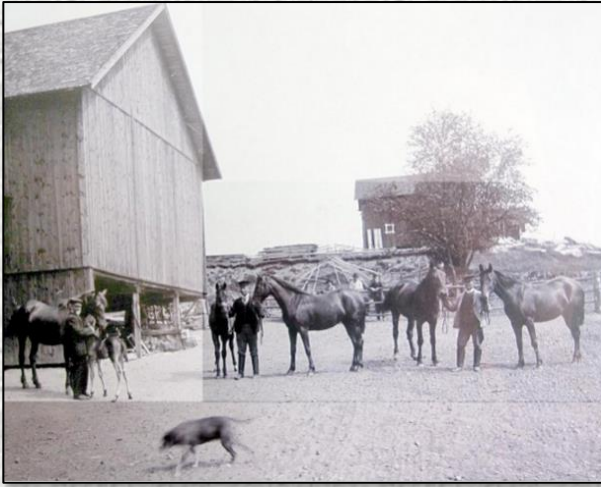
"Karin" (or "Carin") is a short form of the name "Catharina" (or "Katrina.") The name has been in use in Sweden since the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century. Karin is a very common name in Sweden. The name day for Karin is August 2<sup>nd</sup>.

<sup>21</sup> Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 34



Catharina's father Sven Isaacksson was a *rusthållare*, or farmer that provided for a cavalry rider. Catharina had three brothers: Erik (b. 1684), Isak (b. 1688), and Knut (b. 1693), and five sisters: Britta (b. 1685), Sarah (b. 1688), Helena (b. 1690), Margareta (b. 1696), and Beata (b. 1701). During Catharina's youth, three to four families lived at Norra Sonarp.

### Rusthållen



A rusthåll at Åsby – c. 1910

A *rusthåll* was a farm which was responsible for providing for a cavalry rider and his horse. Originally, a cavalry rider had his own small farm and provided for himself. By the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, a cavalry rider lived on a *rusthåll* which was owned by another farmer, called a *rusthållare*. The cavalry rider, who was a volunteer, was provided with a croft called a *ryttaretorp*, as well as a sum of money from the farmer. In compensation for supporting the cavalry rider, the farmer was given a large deduction from his taxes and didn't have to serve in the military himself. Although a *rusthåll* usually only supported a single cavalry rider, they could sometimes support up to seven.

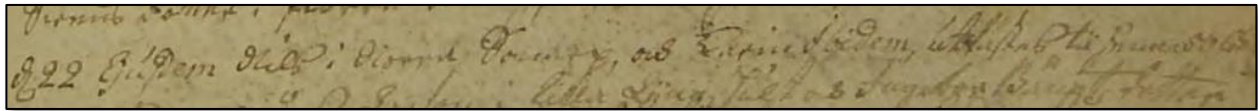
Since Sweden was engaged in the Great Northern War from 1700 to 1720, the farmers at Norra Sonarp were put under a great deal of pressure to provide for cavalry riders, and thus weren't able to produce much food to feed their own families. The first horseman at Norra Sonarp that Catharina would have remembered, Zachris Alexandersson (b. 1681), lived there since 1703 and died in service in May of 1710. After Alexandersson's death, he was replaced by a cavalry rider named Lars Danielsson Sundman (b. 1688).<sup>22</sup> Sundman married Helena Svensdotter, Catharina's sister, in 1714.

In May of 1712 when Catharina was just 13 years old, tragedy hit her family when her father Sven Isaacksson drowned.<sup>23</sup> After Sven's death, Knut, one of Catharina's brothers, took over his father's portion of Norra Sonarp. Three years later, her brother Isak Svensson died at the young age of 26 at Norra Sonarp.

<sup>22</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 843 (1710-1710), page 34

<sup>23</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 244

Since Nils Svensson’s family moved to Norra Sonarp when he was a boy, he and Catharina Svensdotter knew each other for most of their lives. They were probably friends as children, and may have started courting when they were teenagers. Nils was probably good friends with Knut, Catharina’s brother. Once he was old enough, Nils started helping his father, Sven Ingelsson, work in the fields of Norra Sonarp. As he grew older, his responsibilities at the farm increased. Nils probably labored for twelve hours a day, six days a week.



Marriage record of Nils Svensson and Catharina (Karin) Svensdotter – May 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1720

Transcription:

*D(en)22 ejusdem Nils i Norra Sonarp, och Karin, ibidem, utbetaltes til henne 50 lod silver*

Translation:

*On May 22nd Nils in Norra Sonarp and Karin from the same village married. She received a morning-gift of 50 “lod” silver*



Björkö Church – The church that Nils and Catharina attended and may have been married at in 1720.

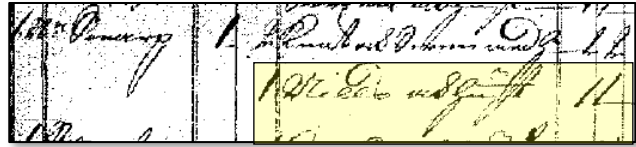
By 1720, Nils and Catharina were engaged. In early May of that year, banns were read during the services of Björkö Church which announced their engagement. Nils and Catharina were married on May 22, 1720. They were probably married by Erich Brummerus, the vicar of Björkö Church at the time. They may have been married at Björkö Church, the parish vicarage, or at Norra Sonarp. The morning-gift that Nils gave Catharina was 50 lod silver<sup>24</sup> (1 lod = 658.5 grams).

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



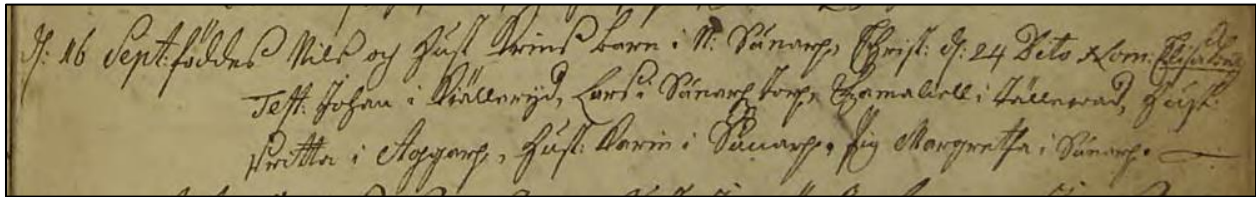
### Raising a Family (1720-1753)

After they were married, Nils and Catharina continued to live at Norra Sonarp for a short time. They probably lived next to Nils's parents, Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter.



Mantalslängd record which shows Nils Svensson at Norra Sonarp - 1722

On September 16, 1721, Catharina gave birth to their first child, a girl named Elisabeth. Elisabeth was baptized at Björkö Church three days later on September 24<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at her baptism were Johan in Sälleryd, Lars Sundman in Sonarpstorp (a cottage at Norra Sonarp), Gamaliell in Tällevad, housewife Britta in Aggarp, housewife Karin in Norra Sonarp, and Catharina's sister, maid Margaretha in Norra Sonarp.<sup>25</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Elisabeth Nilsdotter – September 24<sup>th</sup>, 1721

Transcription:

*D(en)16 Sept. föddes Nils och hust. Karins barn i N. Sånarp, Christ. d. 24 dito Nom. Elisabet  
 Test. Johan i Sälleryd, Lars i Sånarpstorp, Gamaliell i Tällevad, hust.(ru)  
 Britta i Aggarp, hust.(ru)Karin i Sånarp, pig. Margaretha i Sånarp.*

Translation:

*On September 16<sup>th</sup> Nils and his wife Karin's child in Norra Sonarp was born. She was baptized on September 24<sup>th</sup> and was called Elisabeth.  
 Witnesses: Johan in Sälleryd, Lars in Sonarpstorp, Gamaliell in Tällevad, housewife Britta in Aggarp, housewife Karin in Sonarp, maid Margaretha in Sonarp.*

**Mantalslängder - Old Swedish Census Records**

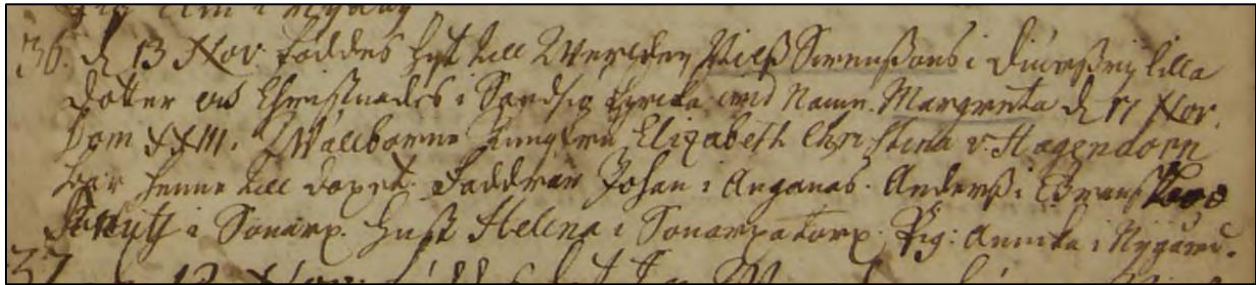
*Mantalslängder* are records that kept track of farmers who paid taxes in Sweden. The earliest *Mantalslängder* records are from the 1620s. Starting in 1642, these records were recorded annually. These records list the names of everyone who paid the *mantalspenningar*, a tax that was paid by every eligible person. *Mantalslängder* typically list the names of the head of a household, as well as a check to indicate the presence of a wife, sons, daughters, farmhands, and maids.

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

By 1723, Nils and Catharina had moved to Djurseryd, a farm in the eastern part of Norra Sändsjö Parish, the parish that was just west of Björkö Parish. On November 13, 1723, Catharina gave birth to another daughter, Margareta. Margareta was baptized four days later on November 17<sup>th</sup> at Norra Sändsjö Church. She was carried to the baptism font by Elisabeth Christina v. Hagendorn. The witnesses at the baptism were Johan in Änganäs, Anders in Brunstorp, Knut in Sonarp (Catharina's brother), housewife Helena in Sonarpstorp, and maid Annika in Nygård.<sup>26</sup>



Djurseryd – Where Nils and Catharina's family lived in the 1720s



Birth and baptism record of Margareta Nilsson – November 17<sup>th</sup>, 1723

Transcription:

36. d(en). 13 Nov föddes hust till Werlden Nils Swenssons in Djurseryd lilla dotter och Christnades i Sandsjö kyrka med namn Margareta d(en) 17 Nov. Dom XXIII. Wällborna jungfru Elisabeth Christina v. Hagendorn bar henne till dopet. Faddrar Johan i Änganäs, Anders i Brunstorp Knut i Sonarp, hust. Helena i Sonarpstorp, pig. Annika i Nygård.

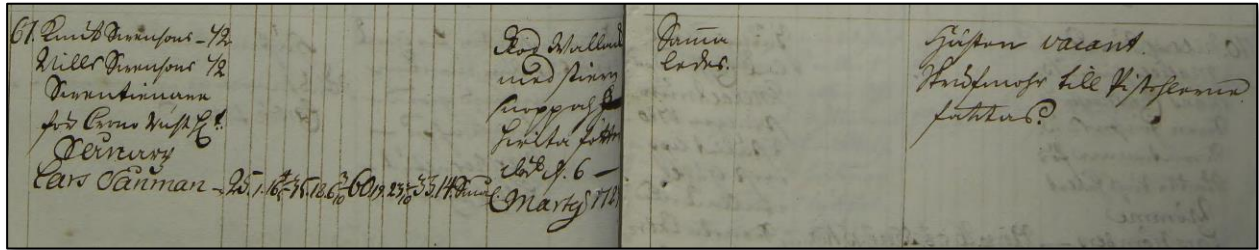
Translation:

The 13<sup>th</sup> of November the wife of Nils Svensson in Djurseryd gave birth to a little daughter She was christened in Sandsjö Church with the name Margareta on Nov 17, Dom XXIII\*. The honorable maiden Elisabeth Christina v. Hagendorn carried her for the baptism. Witnesses were Johan in Änganäs, Anders in Brunstorp, Knut in Sonarp, housewife Helena in Sonarpstorp, maid Annika in Nygård.

\* The 23<sup>rd</sup> Sunday after Trinity

<sup>26</sup> Norra Sändsjö Births, Vol. C:1 (1711-1763), page 289

The 1724 General Muster Roll for the Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment shows that Nils Svensson owned half of Norra Sonarp in 1724, while his brother-in-law Knut Svensson owned the other half.<sup>27</sup> The two were responsible for providing for Lars Sundman, the horseman who lived at the farm.



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 67  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1724

Transcription:

67. Knut Swanssons- 1/2	Röd valack	Samma	Hästen vacant
Nils Swanssons 1/2	med stiern	lades	skrufvahr till pistolernen
Sventjånaren	snopp och		fattas
för Crono Rustht.	hvita fötter		
Sånarp	Död d. 6		
Lars Sånman.	Martii 1729		

Translation:

67. Knut Svensson's- 1/2	Red gelding	Same	Horse vacant
Nils Svensson's 1/2	with star	barn	The screws on the
The rider	on forehead and		pistols are missing
for Crono Rusthåll*.	white feet		
Sånarp	Died the 6 <sup>th</sup> of		
Lars Sånman.	March, 1729		

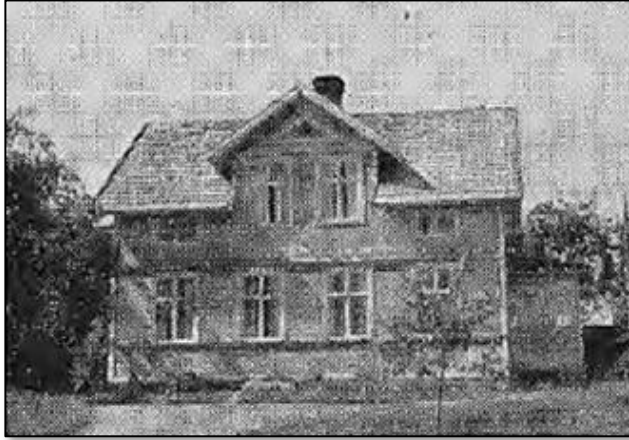
\* A farm that is owned by the Crown and responsible for equipping cavalry riders.

**Generalmönsterrullor Husarregemente - Cavalry General Muster Rolls**

*Generalmönsterrullor Husarregemente* are General Muster Rolls for Swedish cavalry riders. They are similar to the General Muster Rolls for the infantry, but also contain different information. Every year, a general muster was held for each regiment in the Swedish Cavalry. During a general muster, each cavalry rider was inspected and their regiment, company, soldier number, name, age, years of service in the military, province of birth, height, and marital status were recorded. *Generalmönsterrullor Husarregemente* also include the names of the *rusthållers*, or farmers responsible for providing for the cavalry rider, as well as notes on their horse, equipment, and equipment for their horse.

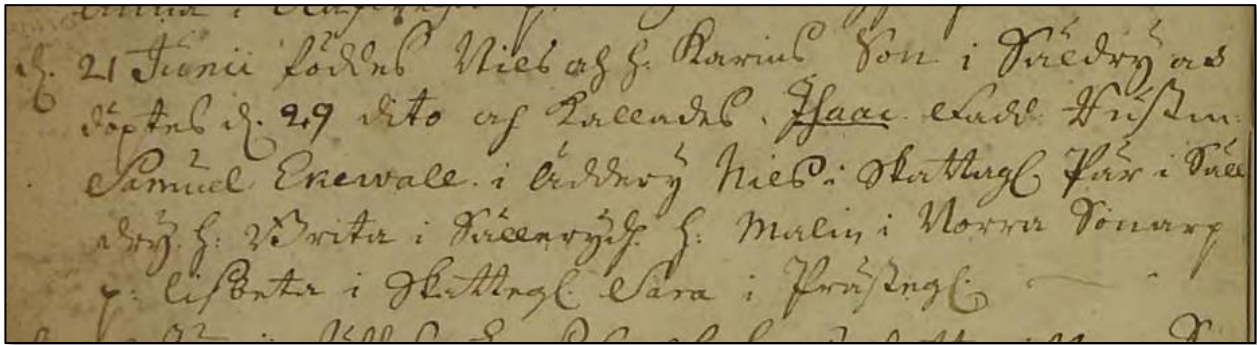
<sup>27</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 847 (1724-1724), Image 350





Sälleryd, Björkö – where Nils and Catharina's family lived in the late 1720s and early 1730s

Catharina gave birth to a son, Sven Nilsson, on December 9, 1726. Sven was baptized at Norra Sändsjö Church on December 18<sup>th</sup>.<sup>28</sup> By 1729, Nils and Catharina's family had moved to Sälleryd, a farm in southern Björkö Parish. On June 21, 1729, Catharina gave birth to another son, Isak. Isak was baptized on June 29<sup>th</sup> at Björkö Church. The witnesses at his baptism were cavalry equipper Samuel Ekewall in Ädderyd, Nils in Skattegård, Pär in Sälleryd, housewife Brita in Sälleryd, housewife Malin in Norra Sonarp (Nils's sister), maid Lisbet in Skattegård, and Sara at the vicarage of Björkö Parish.<sup>29</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Isak Nilsson – June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1729

Transcription:

*d(en). 21 Junii föddes Nils och H. Karins son i Sälldry och döptes d. 29 dito och kallades Isaac. Fadd. Rustm. Samuel Ekewall i Ädderyd, Nils i Skatteg(år)d(en), Pär i Sälldry, h. Brita i Sälleryd, h. Malin i Norra Sonarp, p. Lisbet i Skattegd., Sara i Prästegd.*

Translation:

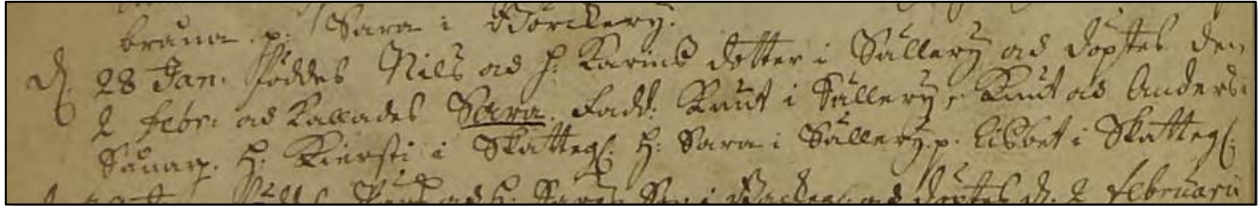
*The 21<sup>st</sup> of June Nils and Karin's son in Sälleryd was born and baptized the 29<sup>th</sup> dito and called Isaac. Baptismal witnesses: Cavalry equipper Samuel Ekewall in Ädderyd, Nils in Skattegård, Pär in Sälleryd, housewife Brita in Sälleryd, housewife Malin in Norra Sonarp, maid Lisbet in Skattegård, Sara at the vicarage.*

<sup>28</sup> Norra Sändsjö Births, Vol. C:1 (1711-1763), page 307

<sup>29</sup> Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 104



Shortly before the birth of Isak, Catharina’s mother Sara Knutsdotter died on June 3, 1729.<sup>30</sup> On January 28, 1732, Catharina gave birth to a daughter named Sara, who was probably named after her maternal grandmother. Sara was baptized on February 2<sup>nd</sup>. The witnesses at her baptism included Knut in Sälleryd, Knut (Catharina’s brother) and Anders in Sonarp, housewife Kerstin in Skattegården, housewife Sara in Sälleryd, and maid Lisbet in Skattegården.<sup>31</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Sara Nilsson – February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1732

Transcription:

*d(en). 28 Jan föddes Nils och H. Karins dotter i Sällery och döptes d(en)  
2 Febr och kallades Sara. Fadd. Knut i Sällery, Knut och Anders i  
Sånarp, H. Kiersti i Skatte(år)d., H. Sara i Sällery, p. Lisbet i Skattegd.*


Translation:

*The 28<sup>th</sup> of January Nils and Karins daughter in Sälleryd was born and baptized  
February 2<sup>nd</sup> and called Sara. Baptismal witnesses: Knut in Sälleryd, Knut and Anders in  
Sonarp, housewife Kerstin in Skattegården, housewife Sara in Sälleryd, maid Lisbet in  
Skattegården*

White at Sälleryd, Nils Svensson labored in the fields, ploughing away hundreds of stones, many of which were used to create fences.

**Stone Fences in Småland**

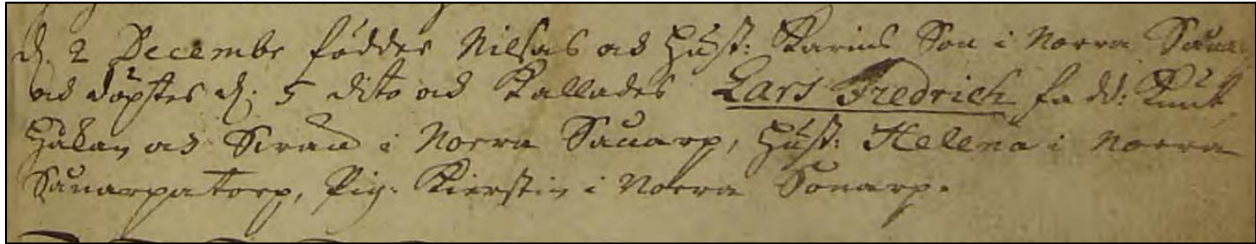
Numerous stone fences run throughout the countryside of Småland, the province that Nils Svensson and Catharina Svendsdotter lived. Since the soil there is covered with so many rocks, farmers labored countless hours to remove those rocks, and subsequently used many of them to build these fences. In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, several Russian soldiers from the Great Northern War were taken prisoner and built many of these fences in Sweden.



<sup>30</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 258

<sup>31</sup> Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 110

By 1735, Nils and Catharina's family had moved back to Norra Sonarp. On December 2, 1735, Catharina gave birth to Lars Frederick, her and Nils's youngest child. Lars Frederick was baptized three days later on December 5<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at his baptism were Catharina's brother Knut, Nils's brother-in-law Håkan, Nils's brother Sven, housewife Helena, and maid Kierstin, all from Norra Sonarp.<sup>32</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Lars Frederick Nilsson – December 5<sup>th</sup>, 1735

Transcription:

*d(en). 2 Decembr föddes Nilsas och Hust: Karins son i Norra Sånarp och döptes d(en). 5 dito och kallades Lars Fredrick fadd: Knut, Håkan och Swan i Norra Sånarp, Hust. Helena i Norra Sånarpstorp, Pij. Kierstin i Norra Sonarp.*

Translation:

*The 2<sup>nd</sup> of December, Nils and wife Karin's son in Norra Sonarp was born and baptized the 5th and called Lars Fredrick. Witnesses: Knut, Håkan, and Swan in Norra Sonarp, housewife Helena in Norra Sonarp's cottage, maid Kierstin in Norra Sonarp.*

Most of Nils and Catharina's lives at Norra Sonarp were spent in labor. There were also times of celebration for them, however, such as Midsummer's Eve in late June, when the entire farm community celebrated with joyful traditions, such as dancing around a maypole and lighting large bonfires at night.

Midsummer's Eve

*"In the days when our ancestors still worshipped the god of fertility that had celebrated Midsummer as a source of nature, with an uninhibited sensual joy. Afterwards it was Christianized – as far as possible. The image of the fertility god was shattered, and the cross raised in his stead. But the Church did not entirely succeed in transforming this festival of nature, with all its magic, into St. John the Baptist's Day. In the popular mentality it was too deeply rooted in the immemorial custom."*

Moberg, Vilhelm. *History of the Swedish People* p. 200

<sup>32</sup> Björkö Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 123





“Midsommardans i Rättvik” by Kilian Zoll

### **Midsummer’s Eve at Norra Sonarp\***

**I**n mid-June, when nature burst into life, the whole village of Norra Sonarp gathered together to welcome summertime and the season of fertility; it was Midsummer’s Eve! The day was sunny and the children started by picking flowers and leaves. In the morning, Karin Svensdotter helped her three daughters, Elisabeth, Margaret and little Sara, make wreaths for the maypole, as well as nice flower wreaths for the girls to put on their heads. The three girls looked absolutely adorable!

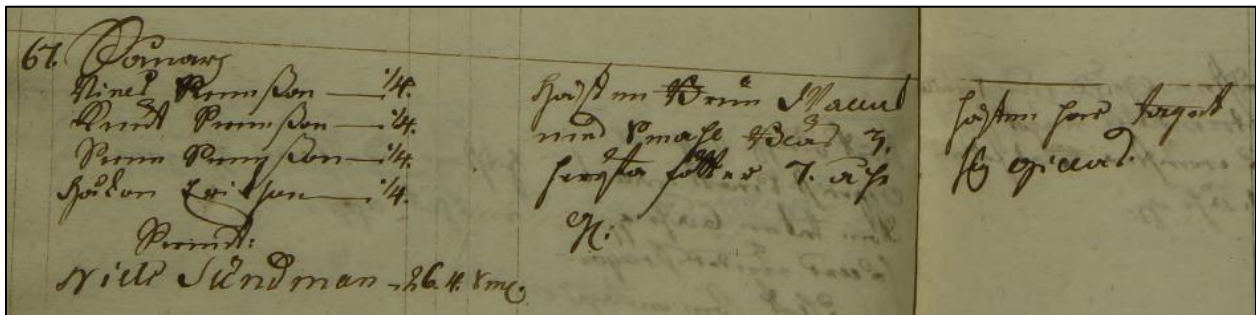
When it was lunch time, Karin set a table outside their house and all the people of the farm – even the maids and farmhands – sat down together, eating pickled herring and fresh dill. Beer was served, as well as some spiced schnapps. They all enjoyed themselves a lot.

In the afternoon, the whole village gathered for traditional dancing around the maypole. People could be seen everywhere, dressed in traditional costumes in bright colours, very different from their normal work wear. The maypole was raised on the meadow and people sang and danced. There were also fun games for the children.

In the evening, the young people went to the biggest barn of the village. There were musicians with fiddles and accordions and people dance the whole night through. When Elisabeth and Margaret returned to their home at 3 A.M., it was still light as in daytime; the night only lasted for a couple of hours this time of the year. On their way home, they picked flowers to put under their pillows; these would make them dream of their future husbands!

\*By Christina Tuvevesson Lindaryd

Sometime before 1738, Nils and Catharina's eldest daughter Elisabeth was married to a farmhand named Karl Nilsson. After they were married, they lived at Nömme, a farm in west Björkö Parish. On June 2, 1738, Nils and Catharina became grandparents when Elisabeth gave birth to Nils Karlsson.<sup>33</sup> On November 18, 1739, Lars Sundman, the cavalry rider who had lived at Norra Sonarp since 1709, retired. He was replaced by a younger rider named Nils Sundman (b. 1718) on March 16, 1740.<sup>34</sup> By 1744, Nils, his brother-in-law Knut Svensson, brother Sven Svensson, and brother-in-law Håkan Carlsson each owned a quarter of Norra Sonarp.<sup>35</sup> Nils and Catharina's second-eldest daughter Margareta was married to a farmhand named Brodd Thompson on October 29, 1749.<sup>36</sup> By this time, Nils and Catharina's two eldest sons Sven and Isak were young men, while their two youngest children Sara and Lars Frederick were teenagers.



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 67  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1744

Transcription:

67. Sonarp	Hästen brun valack	hästen har tagit
Nils Swensson 1/4	med smahl bläs 3	sig gillas
Knut Swensson 1/4	hvita fottar 7 år	
Sven Swensson 1/4	gl.	
Håkon Eriksson 1/4.		
Sventj.		
Nills Sundman, 26, 4, Sm.		

Translation:

67. Sonarp	Brown horse gelding	The horse has been taken
Nils Swensson 1/4	with small blaze 3	from proceeding
Knut Swensson 1/4	white feet 7 years	
Sven Swensson 1/4	old	
Håkon Eriksson 1/4.		
Sventj		
Nills Sundman, 26 years old, served for 4 years, born in Småland		

<sup>33</sup> Björkö Births, Vol.C:1 (1680-1749), page 131

<sup>34</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 850 (1740-1740), Image 360

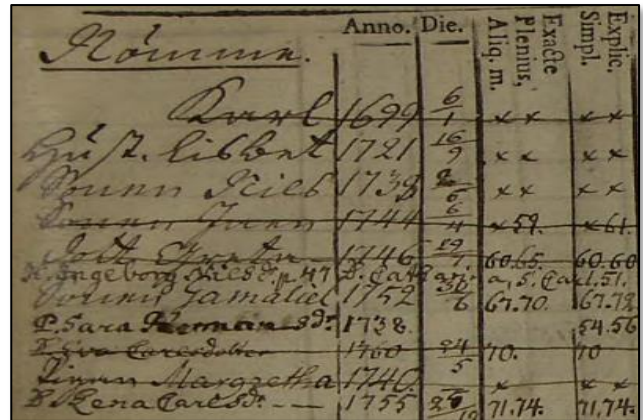
<sup>35</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 853 (1744-1744), Image 330

<sup>36</sup> Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 176



### The Fate of Elisabeth Nilsdotter

Sometime before 1738, Nils and Catharina’s eldest child Elisabeth was married to a man named Karl Nilsson. For several years, Elisabeth and Karl’s family lived at Nömme, a village in west Björkö Parish. The two had seven children: Nils (b. 1738), Johan (b. 1744), Greta (b. 1746), Gamaliel (b. 1752), Lena (b. 1755), Sara Lisa (b. 1759), and Eva (b. 1769).<sup>37</sup>

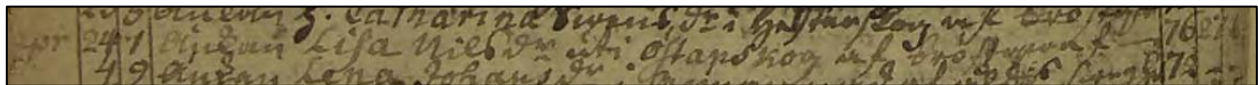


Household Examination of Karl Nilsson and Elisabeth Nilsdotter’s family at Nömme, Björkö Parish

### Children of Karl Nilsson and Elisabeth Nilsdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Nils	June 2, 1738	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Johan	April 6, 1744	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Greta	July 29, 1746	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Gamaliel	June 30, 1752	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Lena	September 16, 1755	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown
Sara Lisa	September 16, 1759	Björkö	April 28, 1833	Björkö
Eva	May 24, 1760	Björkö	Unknown	Unknown

Elisabeth lived to be 76 years old. She died on March 24, 1797 at Östanskog, a farm in Björkö Parish, and was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on April 7<sup>th</sup>.<sup>38</sup>



Death and burial record of Elisabeth Nilsdotter – April 7<sup>th</sup>, 1797

Transcription:

Apr 24/7 - Änkan Lisa Nilsdotter uti Östanskog af bröstqvaf. 76-27-6

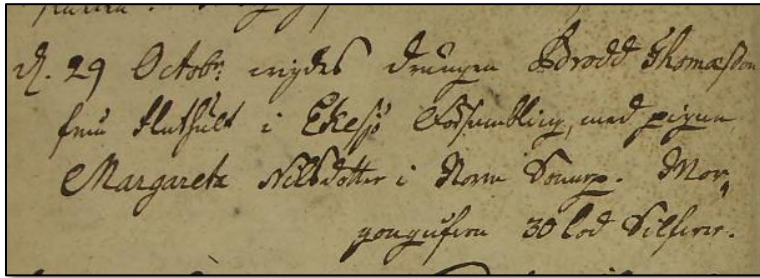
Translation:

(died) March 24<sup>th</sup> (buried) April 7<sup>th</sup> Widow Lisa Nilsdotter from Östanskog.  
Cause of death: shortness of breath Age 76 y, 27 w, 6 d

<sup>37</sup> Björkö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1753-1804), page 50

<sup>38</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 338

## The Fate of Margaret Nilsdotter



Marriage record of Brodd Thomasson and Margareta Nilsdotter  
October 29<sup>th</sup>, 1749

Transcription:

*d. 29 Octobr. wigdes drängen Brodd Thomasson  
från Flathult i Eksjö församling, med pigan  
Margareta Nilsdotter i Norra Sonarp. Mor-  
gongåfva 30 lod silfver.*

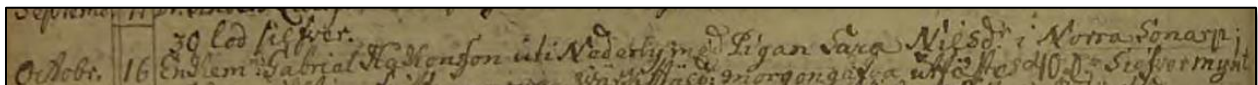
Translation:

*The 29th of October, the farmhand Brodd Thomasson  
from Flathult in Eksjö parish married maiden  
Margareta Nilsdotter in Norra Sonarp.  
Morning gift was 30 lod silver.*

On October 29, 1749, Nils and Catharina's second-eldest daughter Margareta was married to Brodd Thomasson, a farmhand from Flathult, a farm in Eksjö Parish. Brodd paid 30 lod silver for the morning gift.<sup>39</sup> After the wedding, Margareta probably moved to Eksjö to live with Brodd. No further records can be found on Margareta, so it's unknown when she died.

## The Fate of Sara Nilsdotter

Nils and Catharina's youngest daughter Sarah Nilsdotter was married to Gabriel Håkansson of the farm Nederby on October 16, 1757.<sup>40</sup> No further records of Sara Nilsdotter can be found.



Marriage record of Gabriel Håkansson and Sara Nilsdotter – October 16<sup>th</sup>, 1757

Transcription:

*Octobr. 16 Enken Gabriel Håkansson uti Nederby med pigan Sara Nilsdotter i Norra Sonarp  
40 l silfver mynt*

Translation:

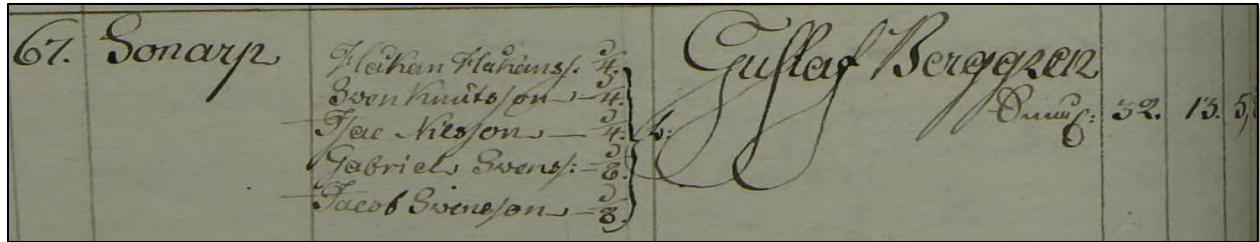
*October 16<sup>th</sup> widower Gabriel Håkansson of Nederby married maiden Sara Nilsdotter in Norra Sonarp, morning gift 40 lod silver.*

<sup>39</sup> Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1749), page 176

<sup>40</sup> Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 274

### The Fate of Isak (Isac) Nilsson

It's unknown whether Nils and Catharina's second eldest son Isak Nilsson was married or had any children. After Nils Svensson died, Isak took over his portion of Norra Sonarp.<sup>41</sup>



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 67  
 Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1783

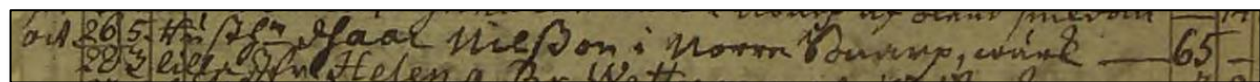
Transcription:

67. Sonarp	Håkan Håkansson <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Gustaf Berggren
	Sven Knutsson <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Smål(and) 32. 13. 5
	Isac Nilsson <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
	Gabriel Svensson <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	
	Jacob Svensson <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	

Translation:

67. Sonarp	Håkan Håkansson <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Gustaf Berggren		
	Sven Knutsson <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	<u>Province of Origin</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Years in Service</u>
	Isac Nilsson <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Smål(and)	32	13
	Gabriel Svensson <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>			
	Jacob Svensson <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>			

Isak Nilsson died at Norra Sonarp on October 26, 1794. He was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on November 5<sup>th</sup>.<sup>42</sup>



Death and burial record of Isak (Isaac) Nilsson – November 5<sup>th</sup>, 1794

Transcription:

Oct. 26 5 Rusthållaren Isaac Nilsson i Norra Sonarp, värk 65

Translation:

(died) October 26<sup>th</sup> (buried) November 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Equipper Isaac Nilsson in Norra Sonarp  
 Died from pain 65 years old.

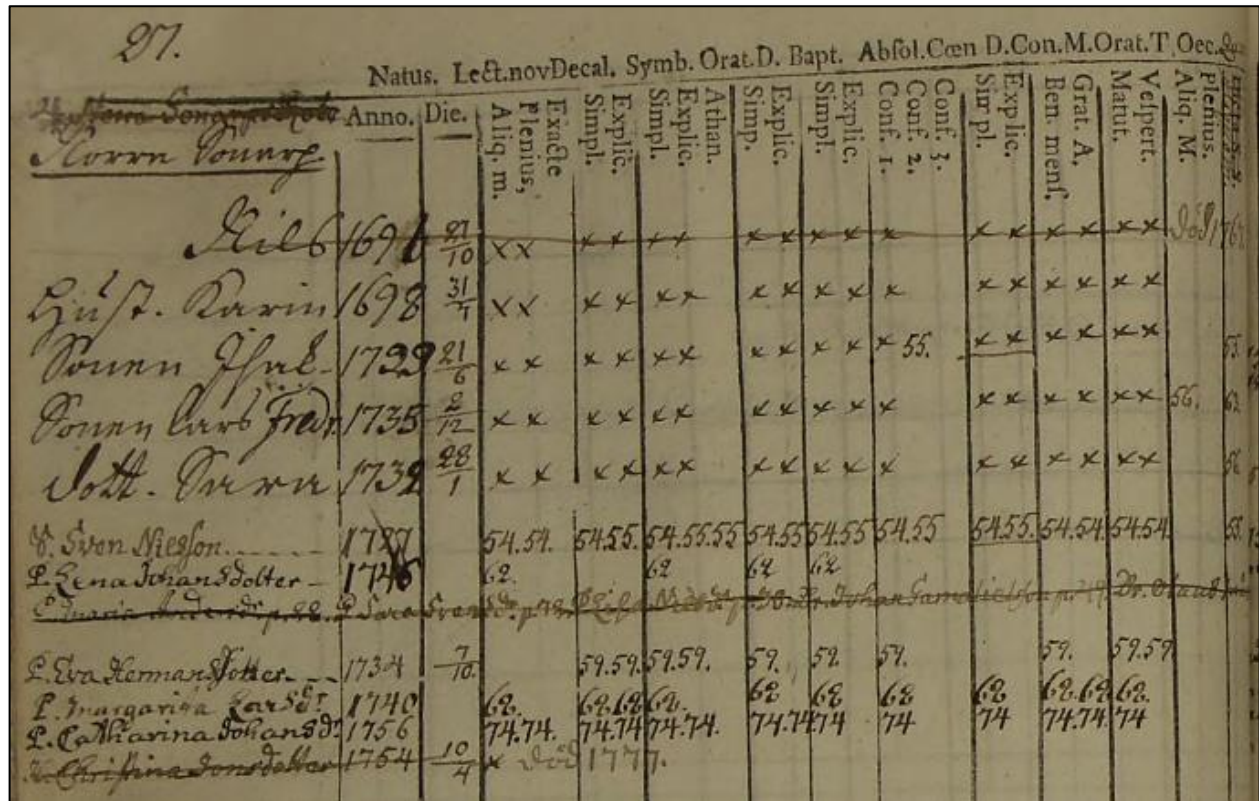
<sup>41</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 861 (1783-1783) Image 400

<sup>42</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 337



### The Final Days of Nils Svensson and Karin Svensdotter (1753-1782)

Nils and Catharina lived at Norra Sonarp for the rest of their lives. By 1753, there were a number of families that lived at Norra Sonarp, including: the family of Nils and Catharina, the family of Sven Svensson and Annika (Nils's brother and sister-in-law), the family of Knut Svensson and Maria (Catharina's brother and sister-in-law), Malin Svensdotter and Håkan Carlsson (Nils's sister and brother-in-law), the cavalry rider Nils Sundaman and his wife Kirstin, and Sven Ingelsson and Kirstin Larsdotter (Nils's parents).<sup>43</sup>



Natus.	Leet.	nov	Decal.	Symb.	Orat.	D. Bapt.	Abfol.	Con	D. Con.	M. Orat.	T. Oec.
Anno.	Die.	Aliq. m.	Plenus.	Exacte.	Simpl.	Explic.	Athan.	Simpl.	Explic.	Simpl.	Explic.
<del>Nils Svensson</del>	<del>1696</del>	<del>21/10</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>
<del>Knut Svensson</del>	<del>1698</del>	<del>31/7</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>
<del>Karin Svensdotter</del>	<del>1729</del>	<del>21/6</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>
<del>Knut Svensson</del>	<del>1735</del>	<del>2/7</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>
<del>Karin Svensdotter</del>	<del>1739</del>	<del>28/1</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>	<del>xx</del>
Sven Ingelsson	1787		54	54	54	55	54	55	54	55	54
Karin Svensdotter	1746		62		62		62		62		62
Eva Hermandotter	1734	7/10		59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
Margarina Karlsdotter	1740		62		62		62		62		62
Catharina Johansdotter	1756		74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Christina Svensdotter	1754	10/4									

Household Examination showing Nils Svensson and Karin Svensdotter's family at Norra Sonarp, Björkö Parish – 1753 - 1804

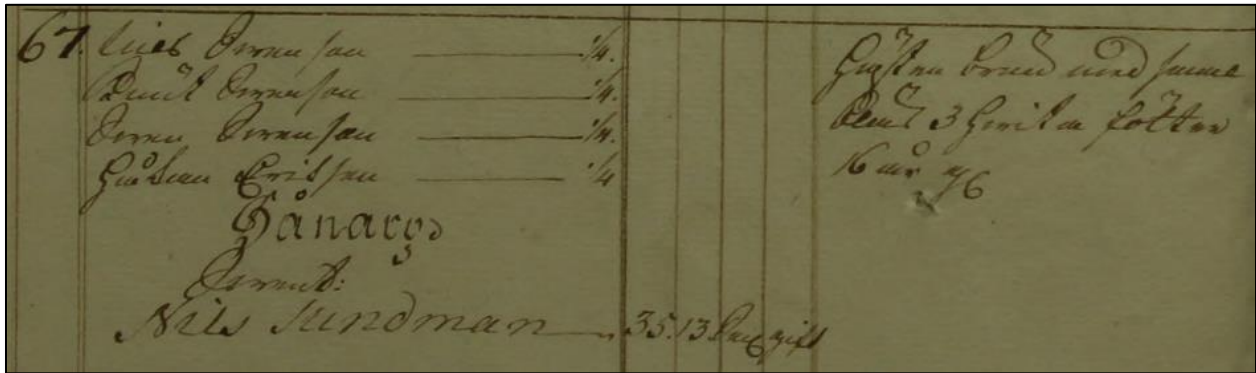
#### Early Household Examinations

In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Swedish Church began conducting household examinations. In some parishes, the first household examinations began in the 1720s, although there is usually a large gap in years, and these household examinations don't resume until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Most parishes started keeping track of household examinations in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Early household examinations contain much less information than 19<sup>th</sup> century household examinations. They rarely list the last names of a household's occupants and don't list which parish they were born in.

<sup>43</sup> Björkö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1753-1804), pages 27-29



On December 8, 1753, Sven Ingelsson, Nils's father, died, at the old age of 102.<sup>44</sup>



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 67  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1753

Transcription:

67. Nils Svensson	$\frac{1}{4}$	Hästen brun med smahl
Knut Svensson	$\frac{1}{4}$	bläs 3 hvita fötter
Sven Svensson	$\frac{1}{4}$	6 åhr 16 gl
Håkan Carlsson	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Sånarp		
Swent.(ienar)		
Nils Sundman	35.13 Smål. gift	

Translation:

67. Nils Svensson	$\frac{1}{4}$	Brown horse with small
Knut Svensson	$\frac{1}{4}$	blaze 3 white feet
Sven Svensson	$\frac{1}{4}$	16 years old
Håkan Carlsson	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Sånarp		
The Rider		
Nils Sundman	35 years old, served for 13 years, born in Småland, married	

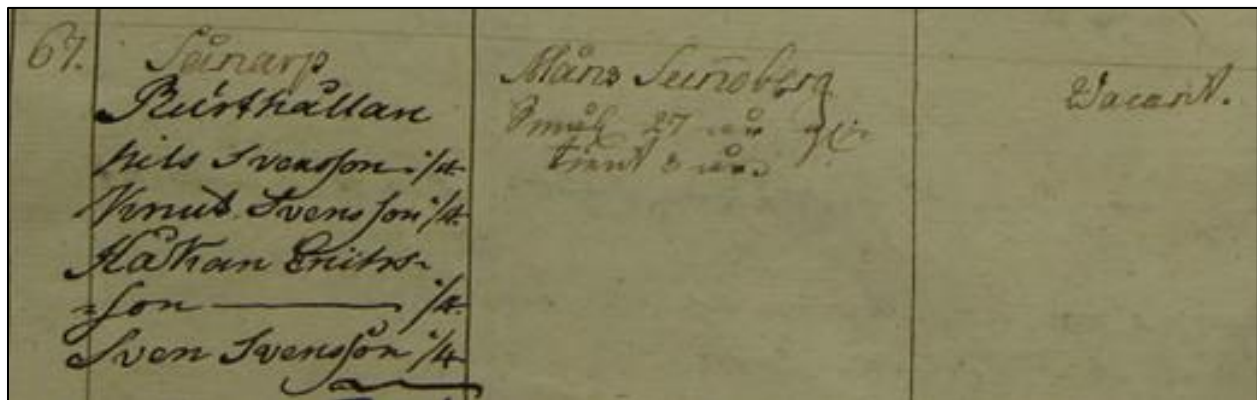
**The Distribution of Fields at a Farm in Old Sweden**

In old days, the farming methods the Swedes implemented were very inefficient by today's agricultural standards. At farms that were owned by several farmers, the farm was split up into different fields that were owned by the different farmers at the farm. Often, a farmer owned several different fields at a farm. However, these fields were frequently not adjacent to one another and were spread throughout the farmland in an inconvenient manner. The distribution of fields at a farm was not necessarily equal. Some farmers owned more acres of land than the other farmer at the farm. Every farm also common had common land, called the *allmänning*, or commonage.

<sup>44</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 318

In 1755, Sven Nilsson, Nils and Catharina's eldest son, moved to the city of Jönköping, where he worked as a journeyman to become a master mason. On June 6, 1759, Sven was married to Anna Månsdotter, from Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish. Anna was originally from Gissarp, a farm in Nässjö Parish that was just north of Norra Sonarp.<sup>45</sup> After they were married, Sven and Anna lived in Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish where they raised a family. Anna and Sven had five children together: Jonas, Sven, Nils (died in infancy), Maria, and Beata.

On March 29, 1756, Nils Sundberg, the cavalry rider at Norra Sonarp, was transferred to live at another farm. Less than two months later, on May 15<sup>th</sup>, 1756, Nils was replaced by a young cavalry rider named Måns Sundberg (b. 1737). Sometime before 1764, a farmer named Håkan Eriksson took over the portion of land that Håkan Carlsson, Nils Svensson's brother-in-law, owned.<sup>46</sup>



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 67  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1764

Transcription:

67. Sånarp		
Nils Svensson $\frac{1}{4}$	Måns Sundberg	Vacant.
Knut Svensson $\frac{1}{4}$	Smål. 27 år gl,	
Håkan Ericks-son $\frac{1}{4}$	tjänst 8 år.	
Sven Svensson $\frac{1}{4}$		

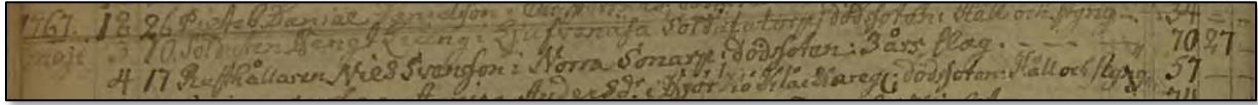
Translation:

67. Sånarp		
Nils Svensson $\frac{1}{4}$	Måns Sundberg	Vacant.
Knut Svensson $\frac{1}{4}$	Småland, 27 years old	
Håkan Ericks-son $\frac{1}{4}$	In service for 8 years	
Sven Svensson $\frac{1}{4}$		

<sup>45</sup> Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 274

<sup>46</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 857 (1764-1764), Image 350

A number of maids lived with Nils and Catharina's family over the years, including: Lena Johansdotter (b.1746), Maria Andersdotter, Eva Hermansdotter (b. 1734), Catharina Johansdotter (b. 1756), and Catrina Jonsdotter (b. 1764).<sup>47</sup> Sometime in 1764, Nils Svensson had a stroke, which must have left him debilitated. On May 4, 1767, he passed away at the age of 70. Nils was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on May 17<sup>th</sup>.<sup>48</sup>



Death and burial record of Nils Svensson – May 17<sup>th</sup>, 1767

Transcription:

1767.

Maji

4 17 Rusthållaren Nils Svensson i Norra Sonarp. Dödsoter: 3 år slag. 70

Translation:

1767.

May

(died) 4<sup>th</sup> (buried) 17<sup>th</sup> Cavalry equipper Nils Svensson in Norra Sonarp.  
Cause of death: died 3 years after a stroke. Age:70.

**Gravöls - Funeral Feasts in Old Sweden**

After a funeral was held in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Sweden, it was later followed by a *gravöl*, or feast where the family and friends of a deceased person came together to remember them. Funeral services were usually held in the morning at the home of the deceased. After the burial at the parish church cemetery, some of the people in attendance returned to the home of the deceased' later that evening, where the funeral feast was held. The meal began with a short devotional. There was a place reserved at the main dining table for the deceased as well as the pastor who performed the funeral. Vodka and mulled wine were frequently served at *gravöls*, and sometimes these feasts ended with dancing.

Catharina survived Nils by 15 years. After Nils's death, her second eldest son Isac became the owner of Nils's portion of Norra Sonarp. Sometime in 1770, Måns Sundberg, the cavalry rider at Norra Sonarp, was replaced by a rider named Gustaf Berggren (b. 1751).<sup>49</sup> Knut Svensson, Catharina's brother that lived at Norra Sonarp, died on June 28, 1776.<sup>50</sup>

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

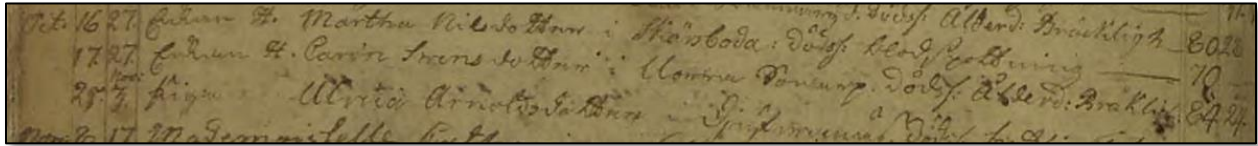
<sup>48</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 326

<sup>49</sup> Smålands husarregemente 859 (1775-1775), Image 380

<sup>50</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 330



On October 17, 1782, Catharina Svensdotter died at the age of 84 at Norra Sonarp. Ten days later, she was buried in the cemetery of Björkö Church on October 27<sup>th</sup>.<sup>51</sup>



Death and burial record of Catharina (Carin) Svensdotter – October 27<sup>th</sup>, 1782

Transcription:

*Oct.*

*17. 27. Enkan H. Carin Swensdotter i Norra Sonarp, död. ålderdom bräcklig. 84*

Translation:

*October*

*(died) 17<sup>th</sup> (buried) 27<sup>th</sup> Widowed housewife Karin Svensdotter in Norra Sonarp.*

*Died from weakness of old age. 84 years old.*



The cemetery at Björkö Church – the final resting place of Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter

<sup>51</sup> Björkö Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 333



### Quiz on Nils Svensson and Catharina Svensdotter

1. What parish was Nils Svensson born in?
  - a. Höreda
  - b. Björkö
  - c. Norra Säandsjö
  - d. Nässjö
  
2. What was the name of Catharina Svensdotter's father?
  - a. Sven Ingelsson
  - b. Sven Isaacksson
  - c. Sven Nilsson
  - d. Sven Knutsson
  
3. What farm was Catharina born at?
  - a. Norra Sonarp
  - b. Gransäng
  - c. Gissarp
  - d. Djurseryd
  
4. What year did Nils and Catharina marry?
  - a. 1718
  - b. 1719
  - c. 1720
  - d. 1721
  
5. What parish did Nils and Catharina spend most of their lives at?
  
6. How many children did Nils and Catharina have?
  
7. What was the name of the horseman at Norra Sonarp who was Catharina's brother-in-law?
  
8. What was Nils Svensson's occupation?
  
9. How old was Catharina Svensdotter when she died?
  
10. Where are Nils and Catharina buried?

Answers: 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. Björkö 6. six 7. Lars Sundman 8. cavalry equipper 9. 84 years old  
10. the cemetery of Björkö Church

## Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl

<b>Name</b>	Måns Olofsson	<b>Name</b>	Maria Engdahl
<b>Born</b>	c. 1698	<b>Born</b>	October 23, 1704
<b>Place</b>	Norra Solberga	<b>Place</b>	Barkeryd
<b>Died</b>	September 8, 1775	<b>Died</b>	c. 1749
<b>Place</b>	Nässjö	<b>Place</b>	Nässjö
<b>Occupation</b>	Rusthållare (Horseman equipper)	<b>Occupation</b>	Housewife

### Children of Måns Olofsson and Anna Persdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Olof	June 15, 1723	Nässjö	December 5, 1795	Nässjö
Kerstin	February 20, 1725	Nässjö	Unknown	Unknown

### Children of Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Anna	1734	Nässjö	May 28, 1787	Barkeryd

### The Early Years of Måns Olofsson (1698-1722)

Måns Olofsson was born around 1698.<sup>52</sup> His father was Olof Jonsson and his mother was Ingjård Håkansdotter. Since his birth record can't be found, his exact date of birth is unknown. Måns was likely born at the farm of Hamnaryd in Norra Solberga Parish, since his parents are recorded as living there during the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.



Hamnaryd, Norra Solberga – The farm where Måns Olofsson was probably born around 1698

For the first ten years of his life, Måns most likely lived at Hamnaryd where his father Olof Jonsson was a farmer. Måns had three older brothers, Jon (b. 1686), Sven (b. 1686), and Daniel (b. 1693), and two older sisters, Karin (b. 1686), and Ingrid (b. 1686). His two paternal grandparents died before he was born, his maternal grandfather Håkan Svensson died around the time he was born, and his maternal grandmother Marit died when he was around five years old in 1703. In the 1690s, a man named Måns Carlsson also lived at Hamnaryd with his family. There's a good chance he was close friends with Olof Jonsson, and that Måns Olofsson was named after him.

<sup>52</sup> Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:3 (1775-1824), page 8

**Some of Måns's childhood memories included...**

- Moving to Gissarp, Nässjö in 1706 (Måns was around 8).
- The marriage of his brother, Jon Olofsson in 1706 (Måns was around 8).
- A draught in Sweden in 1708 (Måns was around 10).
- Hearing stories about various battles that were fought during the Great Northern War (1700-1721).
- The Reign of Karl XII. (1697-1718). Måns was around 20 years old when Karl XII died.

In 1706, Olof Jonsson, Måns's father, bought the farm of Gissarp in Nässjö Parish. In late 1708 or in 1709, Måns's family moved to Gissarp, where Måns spent the rest of his life. Gissarp was a farm that was responsible for supporting cavalrymen. Måns lived in the main house at Gissarp with his father, Olof. Jonathan Olofsson, Måns's oldest brother, lived in another house at Gissarp with his wife, Anna Bengtsdotter (b. 1675) and children. In 1716, Daniel Olofsson, another brother of Måns, married Sara Persdotter (b. 1697) and the two subsequently lived in their own house at Gissarp, where they later raised a family.

As *rusthållaren*, or farmers responsible for providing for a cavalryman, Måns's family had to provide lodging, food, and a fit horse for a cavalry rider. For most of Måns's youth, Sweden was entangled in the Great Northern War against Russia, so the pressure for them to provide Småland's Cavalry with a well-equipped horseman was especially strong at this time. In September of 1709, a young cavalry rider who was named Gudmund Nilsson Gissberg was recruited to live at Gissarp.<sup>53</sup>

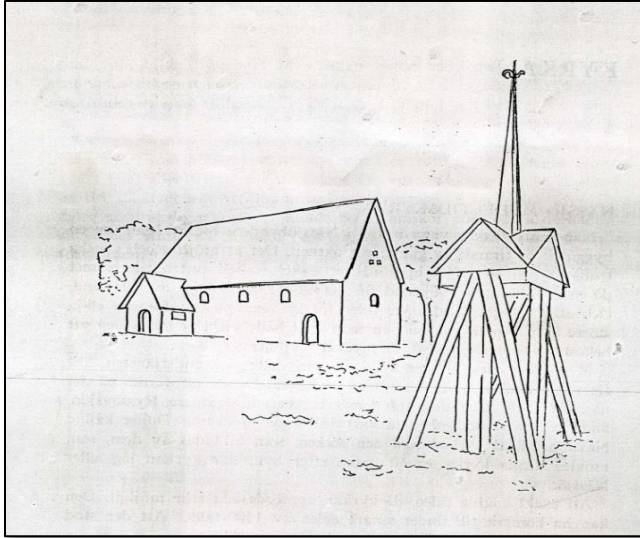


Gissarp, Nässjö – The farm Måns Olofsson lived at from 1708 to his death in 1775

**Gudmund Nilsson Gissberg – The Horseman at Gissarp**

Gudmund Nilsson Gissberg was born at Granshult, Nässjö on March 31, 1689. He was recruited in September of 1709 and subsequently lived at Floen, a horseman's cottage at Gissarp. Shortly after he was recruited, Gissberg served in the Great Northern War. On May 31, 1713, Gissberg married Britta Månsdotter (b. 1684). The two had seven children: Nils (b. 1714), Kerstin (b. 1714), Lena (b. 1720), Britta (b. 1723), Jonas (1726-1726), Annika (b. 1733), and Jon (b. 1737). Gissberg also served in Hats' Russian War, and was killed in battle in Finland on September 13, 1742.

<sup>53</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 843 (1710-1710), page 34



Sketch of how Old Nässjö Church looked when Måns Olofsson attended it

Every Sunday, Måns's family attended church services at the old church in Nässjö Parish. Since he came from a family of middle-class farmers, Måns's family probably sat somewhere near the middle of the church. When Måns first started attending Nässjö Church, the pastor was Jonas Leonardi Haglinus. Haglinus may have helped teach Måns how to read. In 1712, Magnus Tegnelin became the pastor of Nässjö Church. Måns was probably confirmed sometime during the early 1710s.

### Baptisms in which Måns Olofsson was a Witness

- **September 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1716** - Baptism of Jon Olofsson and Anna Bengtsdotter of Gissarp's daughter Helena Jonsdotter.<sup>1</sup>
- **March 14<sup>th</sup>, 1717** - Baptism of Daniel Olofsson and Sara Persdotter of Gissarp's daughter Ingrid Danielsdotter.<sup>2</sup>
- **May 29<sup>th</sup> 1721** - Baptism of Anders in Skallarp's daughter Maria Andersdotter.<sup>3</sup>
- **August 8<sup>th</sup>, 1722** - Baptism of Soldier Rätling's son Olof.<sup>4</sup>
- **March 20<sup>th</sup>, 1727** - Baptism of Gudmund Gissberg and Britta Månsdotter of Gissarp's daughter Karin Gudmundsdotter.<sup>5</sup>
- **September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1737** - Baptism of Gudmund Gissberg and Britta Månsdotter of Gissarp's son Jon Gudmundsson.<sup>6</sup>
- **April 7<sup>th</sup>, 1738** - Baptism of Daniel Olofsson and Sara Persdotter of Gissarp's daughter Lena Danielsdotter.<sup>7</sup>
- **October 14<sup>th</sup>, 1738** - Baptism of Bengt Persson in Träslända's son Per Bengtsson.<sup>8</sup>
- **May 7<sup>th</sup>, 1741** - Baptism of Bengt Persson in Träslända's daughter Maria Bengtsdotter.<sup>9</sup>
- **November 13<sup>th</sup>, 1743** - Baptism of Jon Svensson in Bråna's son Jonas Jonsson.<sup>10</sup>
- **January 7<sup>th</sup>, 1750** - Baptism of Jon Svensson in Bråna's son Anders Jonsson.<sup>11</sup>
- **January 4<sup>th</sup>, 1752** - Baptism of Nils Gissberg in Gissarp's daughter Maria Nilsdotter.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 121

<sup>2</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 124

<sup>3</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 165

<sup>4</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 178

<sup>5</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 200

<sup>6</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 26

<sup>7</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 30

<sup>8</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 32

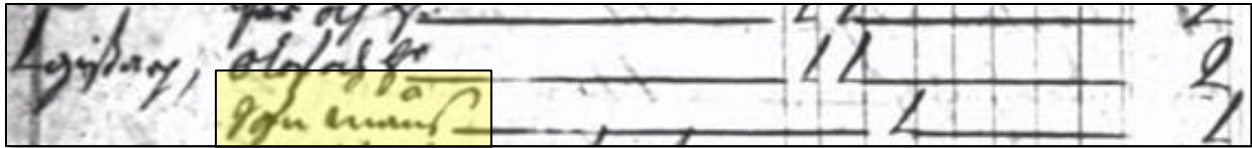
<sup>9</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 46

<sup>10</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 56

<sup>11</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 77

<sup>12</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 87





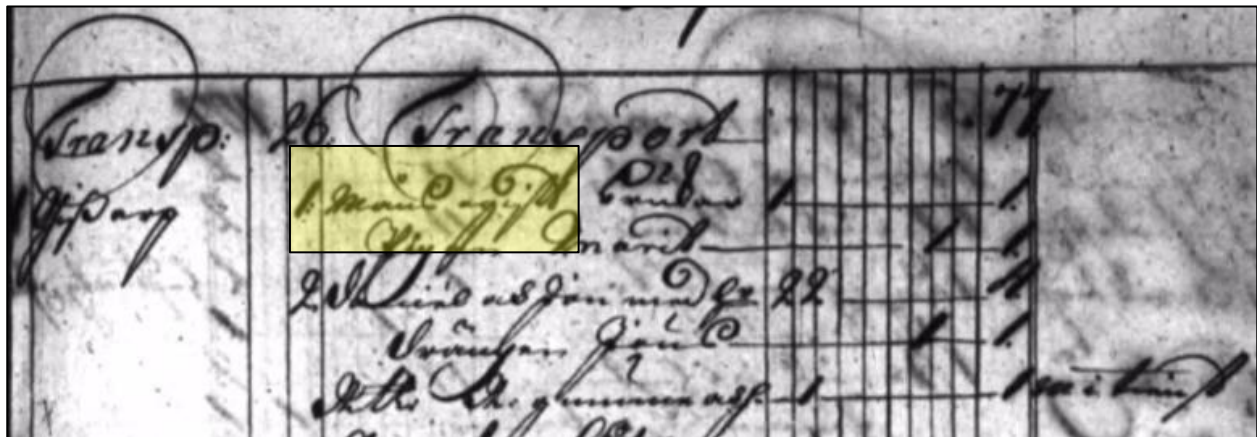
Mantalslängd record showing Måns Olofsson at Gissarp, Näs sjö in 1716

In 1718, Måns’s father Olof retired from farming and Måns inherited his share of Gissarp.<sup>54</sup> Sometime around 1720, Måns’s mother Ingjård died.<sup>55</sup>

**Mantalslängder Records That Show Måns Olofsson at Gissarp**

Since household examinations weren’t kept in Näs sjö Parish until the 1750s, the *Mantalslängder* (census) records are the best source to look into to see who was living at Gissarp during this time. Måns is listed at Gissarp on over 30 Mantalslängder records. He first appears in 1716, around the time that he was 18 years old and first considered an adult. The last known listing for Måns at Gissarp is in 1755, when he was 57 years old. Måns can’t be found in the Mantalslängder at Gissarp in 1759 and afterwards, even though he lived there until his death in 1775. This is because Mantalslängder sometimes didn’t include the names of retired farmers at farms.

In 1721, a farmhand named Håkan and a maid named Marit lived with Måns.<sup>56</sup> It’s likely that Måns’s father Olof died sometime in the 1720s.



Mantalslängd record showing Måns Olofsson at Gissarp, Näs sjö in 1721

<sup>54</sup> Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. E1c:27 (1718-1718), page 1789

<sup>55</sup> Ingjård Håkansdotter is listed (not by name but as the wife of Olof Jonsson) in the population register record at Gissarp in 1719 (Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. E1c:29 (1719-1719), page 29) but not in 1720 population register record for Gissarp (Jönköping County landskontor, Vol. E1c:32 (1720-1720), page 514).

<sup>56</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820, Jönköping County, Year: 1721, Image 33

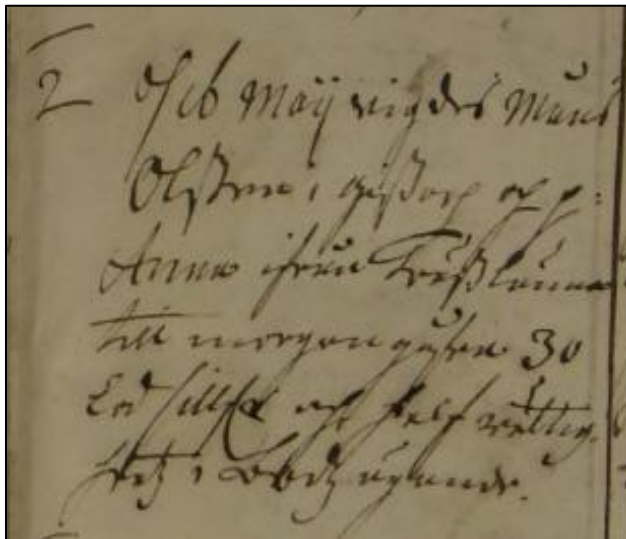
Sometime in the early 1720s, Måns became engaged to Anna Persdotter of Träslända, a farm just north of the city Nässjö. Anna was born on April 9, 1705. Her father was Per Jönsson and her mother was Margareta Bengstdotter.<sup>57</sup> On May 16, 1722, Måns and Anna were married. They may have been married at Old Nässjö Church, the vicarage of Nässjö Parish, or Anna's home at Träslända. Måns paid 30 lod in silver for the morgongåfvan, or wedding gift.<sup>58</sup> The two were probably married by the parish vicar Magnus Tegnelin.



Träslända, Nässjö – the farm Anna Persdotter, Måns Olofsson's first wife, was from

### Choosing a Spouse in Old Sweden

In old rural Sweden, there was a limited amount of potential spouses to choose from. People usually married someone from either the same farm they lived at or from a neighboring farm. Marriage was much more about starting a family than it was about romance. A person's choice of spouse always had to be approved of by their parents and parish clergy. Although people usually married someone around their own age, it was not at all uncommon for widowed men to take brides that were 20 or 30 years younger than themselves.



Marriage record of Måns Olofsson and Anna Persdotter – May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1722

#### Transcription:

2 d. 16 Maj vigdes Måns  
Ol(of)sson i Gissarp och p(igan).  
Anna ifrån Träslända  
till morgongåfva 30  
lod silfver och half rättig-  
het i boets ägande

#### Translation:

Entry 2. Married the 16<sup>th</sup> of May, Måns Olofsson in Gissarp and maid Anna from Träslända. Morning gift 30 lod silver and half entitled to the estate.

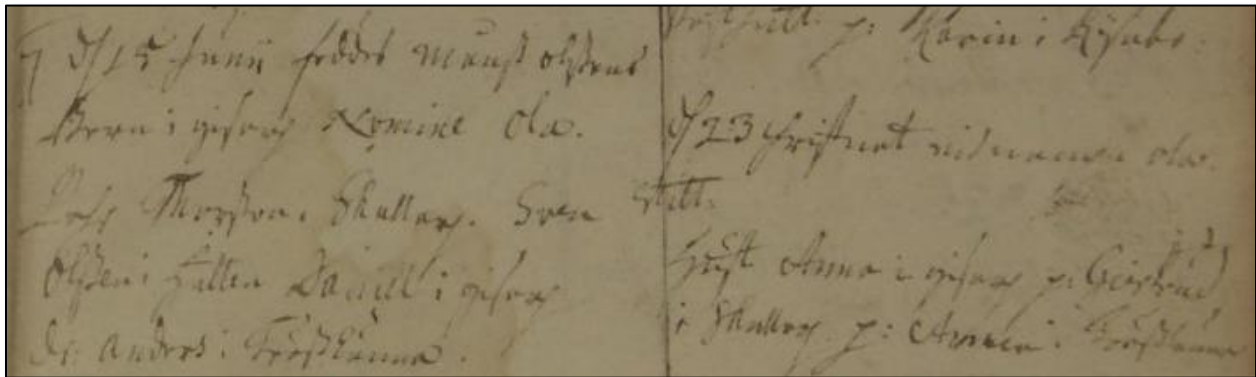
<sup>57</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 80

<sup>58</sup> Nässjö Marriages, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 175

### The Marriage of Måns Olofsson and Anna Persdotter (1722-1730)

After their marriage, Anna moved to Gissarp to live with Måns. By this point, Måns's father Olof Jonsson had either retired or died, and Måns probably inherited the ownership of his farmhouse.

On June 15, 1723, Måns became a father when Anna Persdotter gave birth to Olof Månsson. Olof was baptised on June 23<sup>rd</sup>. The witnesses at Olof's baptism were Per Thorsson of Skallarp, housewife Anna (the wife of Måns's brother Jon), Sven Olofsson in Hatten, Norra Solberga, (Måns's brother), Daniel in Gissarp (Måns's brother), maid Giertrud in Skallarp, maiden Annica in Träslända, and farmhand Anders of Träslända.<sup>59</sup> Per was probably a friend of Måns, while Anders was probably a brother of Anna Persdotter.



Birth and baptism record of Olof Månsson – June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1723

Transcription:

7 d. 15 Juni föddes Måns Olofssons barn i Gissarp. Nomine Ola.

Per Thorsson i Skallarp, Sven Olofsson i Hatten, Daniel i Gissarp, dräng Anders i Träslända

d. 23 christnat vid namnde Ola.

Test.

hust. Ann i Gissarp, p. Giertrud i Skallarp, p. Annica i Träslända

Translation:

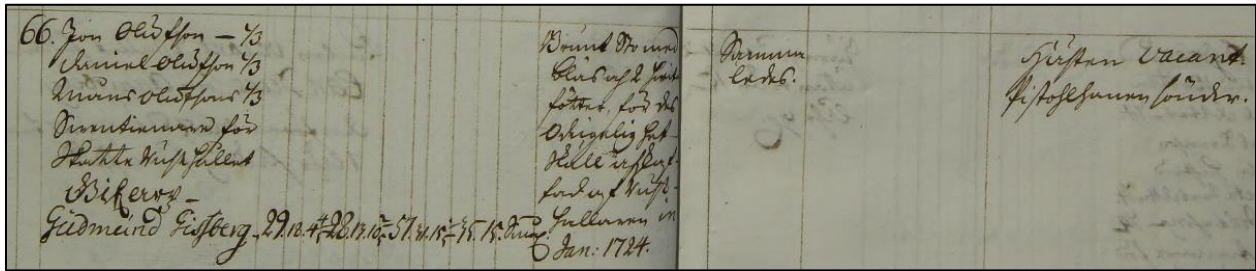
Entry 7. The 15<sup>th</sup> of June Måns Olofsson's child was born in Gissarp. Named Olof. The 23<sup>rd</sup> christened with the name Ola.

Witnesses:

Per Thorsson in Skallarp, Sven Olofsson in Hatten, Daniel in Gissarp, farmhand Anders in Träslända housewife Anna in Gissarp, maiden Giertrud in Skallarp, maiden Annica in Träslända

<sup>59</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 183

By 1724, Gissarp was owned by Måns and two of his brothers, Jon Olofsson and Daniel Olofsson. The three were responsible for providing for Gudmund Gissberg, the horseman at Gissarp. Gissberg and his family lived at a *ryttaretorp*, or equestrian cottage, at Gissarp called Floen. Floen had 2<sup>7/8</sup> acres of land that land was farmed by Gissberg. Whenever Gissberg was away in battle or training, Måns and his brothers had to take care of this land for Gissberg and his family. The three brothers also had to ensure that Gissberg had a healthy horse that he could ride into battle with. Gudmund owned a brown mare in the early 1720s. In 1724, this horse was deemed unfit to be a cavalry horse anymore, so Måns and his brothers had to replace it with another, healthier horse.<sup>60</sup>



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 66  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1724

Transcription:

66.			
Jon Olofsson – <sup>1/3</sup>	Brunt sto med	Samma-	Hästen vacant
Daniel Olofsson- <sup>1/3</sup>	bläs och 2 svarta.	ledes	Pistolhanen söndr.
Måns Olofsson- <sup>1/3</sup>	fötter För des		
Swentienare för	skull afskaf-		
odugelig het	fad af Rust-		
Skatte Rusthållet	hållaren in		
Gissarp	Jan 1724.		
Gudmund Gissberg	29.18.4 4/8.28.13.10 2/5 57 35.15. Smål(and)		

Translation:

66.			
<u>Horseman Equippers</u>	<u>Note on Horse</u>	<u>Note on Horseman</u>	<u>Note on Equipment</u>
Jon Olofsson – <sup>1/3</sup>	Brown mare with	Same as the	The horse is vacant
Daniel Olofsson- <sup>1/3</sup>	blaze and 2 black	last inspection	The pistol-hammer is broken.
Måns Olofsson- <sup>1/3</sup>	feet. Pulled		
Rider for the	out by the		
Horseman Equippers:	equippers for		
	its unfitness		
	in January 1724.		

Gudmund Gissberg 29.18.4 4/8.28.13.10 2/5 57 35.15. Smål(and)

<sup>60</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 847 (1724-1724), Image 350



### Cavalry General Muster Rolls that Måns Olofsson is Listed On

- General Muster Roll – Småland’s Royal Cavalry Regiment -1724 <sup>1</sup>
- General Muster Roll – Småland’s Royal Cavalry Regiment -1733 <sup>2</sup>
- General Muster Roll – Småland’s Royal Cavalry Regiment -1740 <sup>3</sup>
- General Muster Roll – Småland’s Royal Cavalry Regiment -1741 <sup>4</sup>
- General Muster Roll – Småland’s Royal Cavalry Regiment -1743 <sup>5</sup>
- General Muster Roll – Småland’s Royal Cavalry Regiment -1744 <sup>6</sup>
- General Muster Roll – Småland’s Royal Cavalry Regiment -1753 <sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 847 (1724-1724), Image 350

<sup>2</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 849 (1733-1733), Image 360

<sup>3</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 850 (1740-1740), Image 360

<sup>4</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 851 (1741-1741), page 56

<sup>5</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 852 (1743-1743), Image 340

<sup>6</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 853 (1744-1744), Image 330

<sup>7</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 854 (1753-1753), Image 420

Måns and his brothers spent most of their days farming in the fields of Gissarp. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Gissarp had fine farmland for growing wheat and good meadows for cattle to graze. Gissarp had 16 acres of arable land, 5<sup>1/8</sup> acres of meadow, and an annual production of 11 barrels and 13<sup>3/8</sup> of bushels of grain. The meadow at Gissarp yielded around 50 loads of hay. Two thirds of the fields at Gissarp were cultivated, while the remaining third was left to lie fallow. There was also a cabbage patch at Gissarp during this time.<sup>61</sup>



Pasture at Gissarp

### Fallowing

Fallowing is a system of farming that has been in use since ancient times. In this system, a farm’s field rotate what crops they grow every season. While seeds are planted in two thirds of a farm’s fields every growing season, the remaining fields are left to be fallow, or ploughed and tilled, but with no seeds planted. Whenever seeds are planted in a field, they suck up the soil’s nutrients, making the soil weaken every time it is in use. Letting a field sit fallow every third growing season allows its soil to rebuild the nutrients that had it lost over the previous two growing seasons.

<sup>61</sup> *Äldre tiders Nässjö*, page 134

Måns owned a number of livestock at Gissarp, including cows, goats, horses, oxen, pigs, and sheep. Since Måns and his family depended on these animals for their very survival, it was crucial that they were well taken care of. The horses were the most valuable livestock at Gissarp, as the farmers there always had to have a healthy stock of horses to provide the cavalry rider there with. The cows and goats provided Måns and his family with milk and dairy products, while the pigs provided them with pork to eat. The oxen were used for ploughing and transportation.

### The Importance of Livestock at Farms in Old Sweden

*“In the days of the old village communities more time was devoted to livestock than to agriculture. This was above all true of those parts of the country where farms were small. Here the meadow meant more than the ploughed field; second only was the peasant a ploughman. Little of the land attached to each farm was arable. But the hayfields, the grazing lands, the watermeads, the swamps, mires and bogs which would have to feed the cattle during the long winter, that was the vital crop.”*

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

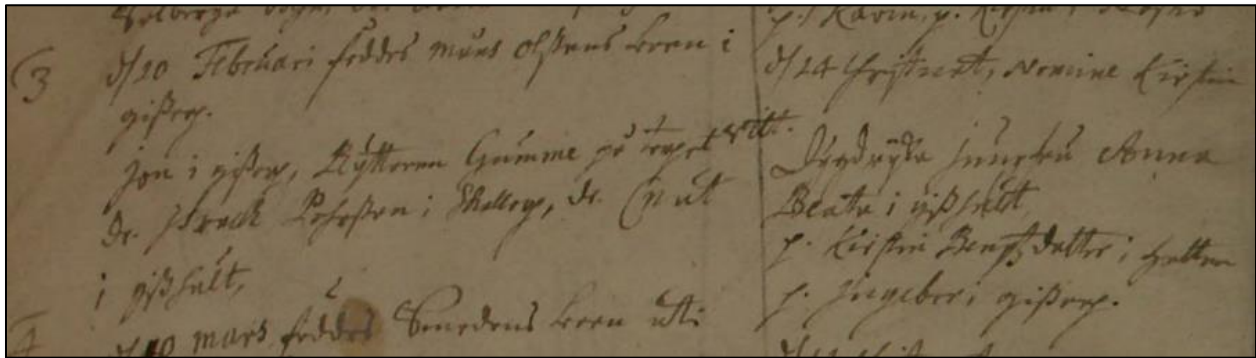


“Valfflick med hjord i landskap” by Nils Andersson

Much of Sweden struggled through a famine in 1725. The winter of this year was probably a difficult time for the inhabitants of Gissarp, and Måns may have had to slaughter some of his cattle to feed his family. On February 20, 1725, Måns's wife Anna gave birth to a daughter named Kerstin. Four days later, Kerstin was baptized. The witnesses at Kerstin's baptism were Jon of Gissarp (Måns's brother), Anna, Gudmund Gissberg, Isack Perrson of Skalleryd, and Cnut of Gissult. Kerstin was baptized at Gissarp.<sup>62</sup>

**The Famine of 1725**

In 1724, Sweden suffered through a bad year of bad crops. Subsequently, farmers weren't able store much food for the upcoming winter. Starvation ran rampant in Sweden during the winter of 1725. Thousands of cattle and other livestock starved to death. To feed themselves, many farmers had to bake "bark bread," bread made from flour mixed with bark and roots.



Birth and baptism record of Kerstin Månsdotter – February 24<sup>th</sup>, 1725

Transcription:

3 d. 20 Februari föddes Måns Olofsson's barn i Gissarp.

Jon i Gissarp, Ryttaren Gudme på torpet,  
dr.(äng) Isack Persson i Skallarp, dr.(äng) Cnut  
i Gissult.

d. 24 christnat Nomine Kerstin.

dygdrika jungfru Anna  
Beata i Gissult  
p. Kirstin Bengtsdotter i Hatten.  
p. Ingebor i Gissarp

Translation:

Entry 3. The 20<sup>th</sup> of February Måns Olofsson's child  
was born in Gissarp.

Jon of Gissarp, horseman Gudme at the cottage,  
farmhand Isack Persson of Skallarp, farmhand  
Cnut of Gissult.

Baptized the 24<sup>th</sup>. Named Kerstin.

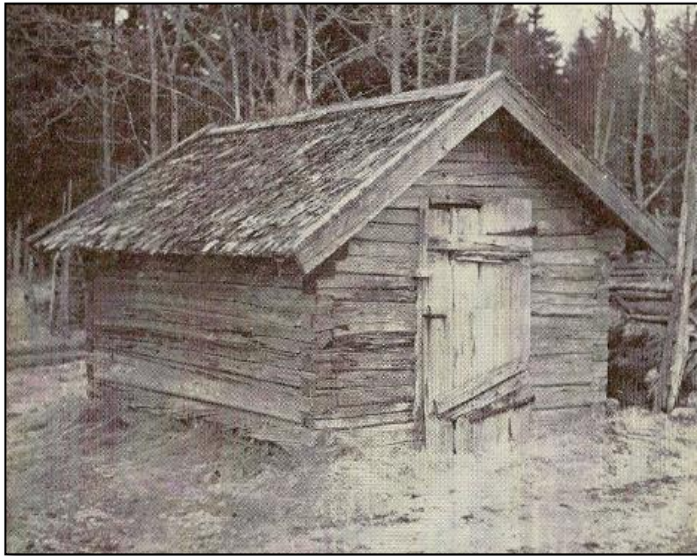
Witnesses:

Virtuous young woman Anna  
Beata in Gissult  
maiden Kirstin Bengtsdotter in Hatten.  
maiden Ingebor in Gissarp

<sup>62</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CII (1680-1727), page 194



No records can be found for Kerstin after she was born, so it's likely, that she died sometime in her infancy or young childhood.



Shed at Gissarp

Most of the buildings at Gissarp in the 18<sup>th</sup> century were located in the eastern part of the farm. There were at least three farmhouses in this section where Måns and his brothers lived. There was at least one large barn at Gissarp, a stable, and several sheds. Several farmhands and maids lived at Gissarp during this time as well. Each of the families at Gissarp had at least one maid or farmhand live with them. Floen, the equestrian cottage where Gudmund Gissberg lived, was located in the southern part of Gissarp.<sup>63</sup>

There were plenty of forests around Gissarp which provided the farm with a good amount of timber. The forests also helped prevent the fields at Gissarp from eroding. To the east of Gissarp was Lake Gisshultasjön. Since this was a decent lake for fishing, Måns and his family may have fished there sometimes. In the middle of this lake was a sandbank, which made it possible to cross the lake by foot or on a horseback.<sup>64</sup>

#### A Gap of 1728-1732 in Nässjö Parish's Records

Sometimes there is a gap in year in Swedish church records, in which no records exist. This is especially common in older records from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Sometimes, records from a certain span of years of a Swedish parish were lost.

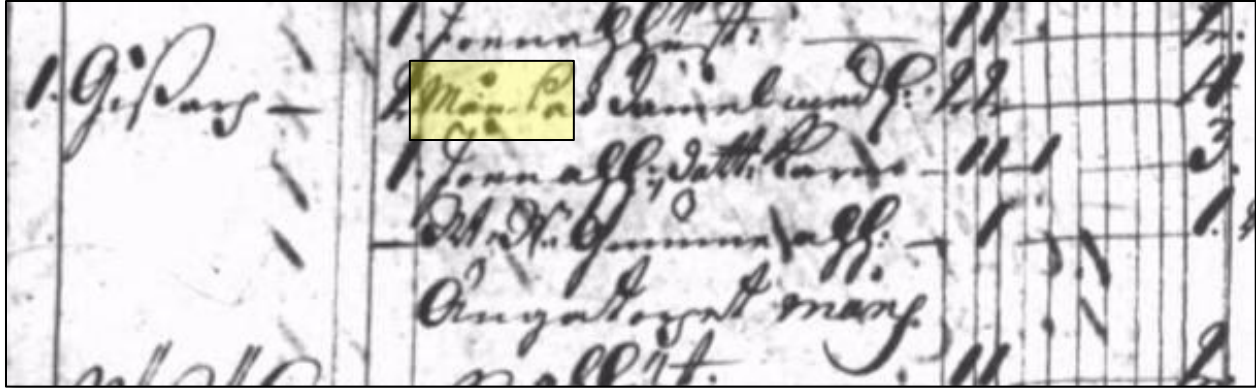
The records from Nässjö Parish are missing for the years 1728 to 1732. Måns's first wife Anna Persdotter died sometime around 1730, so her burial record doesn't exist. It's also possible that Måns's oldest daughter Kerstin died sometime during this time.

<sup>63</sup> 1800 Map of Gissarp

<sup>64</sup> Johan Fovelin's Descriptions of Barkeryd and Nässjö Parishes - 1785



In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, there was a cottage called Ängatorpet at Gissarp. During the late 1720s and early 1730s, a man who was also named Måns lived here with his wife and children.<sup>65</sup> From 1727<sup>66</sup> to 1731<sup>67</sup>, Måns's family shared a house with the family of his brother Daniel Olofsson.

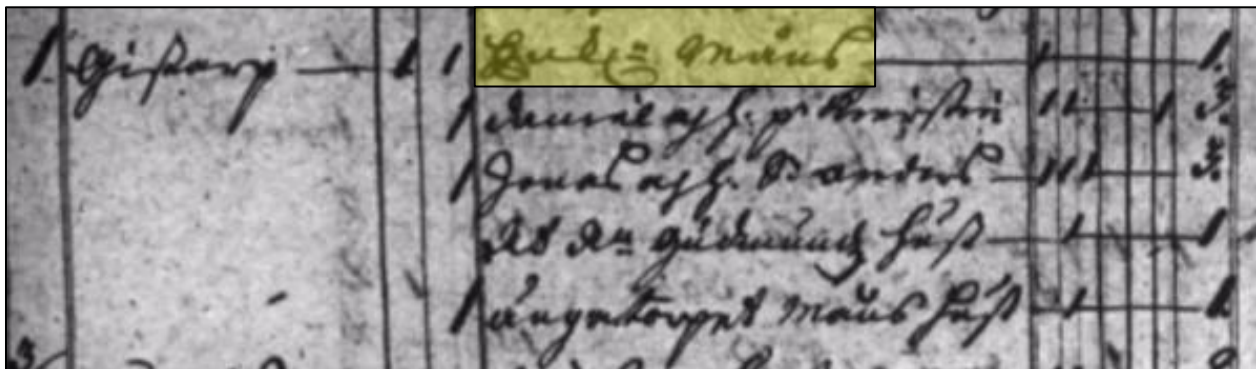


Mantalslängd record showing Måns Olofsson at Gissarp, Nässjö in 1727

### Old Swedish Housewives' Songs

In Old Sweden, housewives frequently kept themselves entertained while conducting chores by singing various traditional songs. Housewives frequently sang soft melodies which cooking, milking cows, nursing their infants, and sewing. In the province of Dalarna, some housewives practiced *kulning*, a high-pitched, melodic cattle call, to call the livestock down from the mountain pastures where they had been grazing for the day.

Sometime around 1730, Måns's first wife Anna Persdotter died. Since Anna's burial record doesn't exist, the only indication of this is that the census (*Mantalslängd*) record at Gissarp for this year shows that Måns no longer has a wife and has been widowed.<sup>68</sup>



Mantalslängd record showing Måns Olofsson at Gissarp, Nässjö in 1730

<sup>65</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820, Jönköpings County, Year: 1726, Image 35

<sup>66</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820, Jönköpings County, Year: 1727, Image 34

<sup>67</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820, Jönköpings County, Year: 1731, Image 45

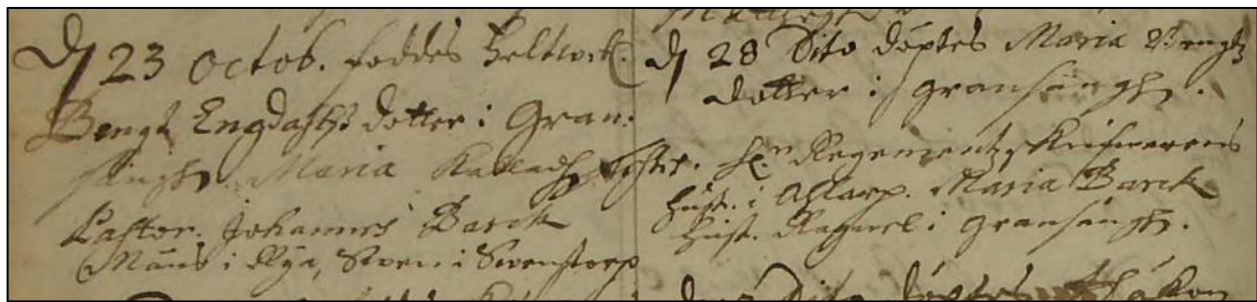
<sup>68</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820, Jönköpings County, Year: 1730, Image 52

## The Early Years of Maria Engdahl (1704-1732)

Maria Engdahl was born on October 23, 1704 at Gransäng, Barkeryd Parish. Her parents were Bengt Månsson Engdahl and Beata Urbansdotter. Maria was baptized on October 28<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at her baptism were Pastor Johannes Barck, the wife of the Jönköping Regiment's secretary (whose name was not listed), Måns in Rya, Maria Barck (the wife of Johannes Barck), Sven in Sventorp, and housewife Ragnhild in Gransäng.<sup>69</sup>



Gransäng, Barkeryd – Where Maria Engdahl was born in 1704 and grew up



Birth and baptism record of Maria Engdahl - October 28<sup>th</sup>, 1704

### Transcription:

*D(en) 23 Octob. föddes Feltwebl(en)  
Bengt Engdahls dotter i Gran-  
sängh, Maria kalladh.*

*Testes*

*Pastor Johannes Barck  
Måns i Rya, Sven i Sventorp*

*D(en) 28 dito döptes Maria Bengts-  
dotter i Gransängh.*

*Hr. Regementsskrifvarens  
hust. i Allarp, Maria Barck,  
hust. Ragnell i Gransängh.*

### Translation:

*The 23<sup>rd</sup> of October Sergeant Bengt  
Engdahl's daughter in  
Gränsäng was born, called Maria.*

*Witnesses*

*Pastor Johannes Barck  
Måns in Rya, Sven in Sventorp.*

*The 28<sup>th</sup> of the same month Maria  
Bengtsdotter was baptized.*

*The Regiment's secretary's  
wife in Allarp, Maria Barck,  
The wife Ragnhild in Gransäng.*

<sup>69</sup> Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 144

Maria's father Bengt Månsson Engdahl was a *fänrik*, or Second Lieutenant, in the Royal Jönköping Regiment of the Swedish military. Maria had an older brother named Bengt (b. 1698), a younger sister named Britta (b. 1709), and a younger half-sister named Elisabeth (b. 1716). Because of her father's position in the military, Maria's family was greatly respected in Barkeryd Parish and they socially ranked within the parish's upper class. Sweden was engaged in the Great Northern War when Maria was growing up, so her father was probably away from Gransäng most of the time in service. When Maria was only seven or eight years old around 1712, her father died in service.

### Baptisms in which Maria Engdahl was a Witness

- **July 28<sup>th</sup>, 1723** - Baptism of Jon and Ingrid of Röja's daughter Karin Jonsdotter.<sup>1</sup>
- **May 14<sup>th</sup>, 1724** - Baptism of Jon and Malin of Röja's son Nils Jonsson.<sup>2</sup>
- **May 30<sup>th</sup>, 1725** - Baptism of Mätthes and Maria in Röja's daughter Christin Mätthesdotter.<sup>3</sup>
- **February 9<sup>th</sup>, 1728**- Baptism of Nils and Ingrid in Gransäng's unnamed child.<sup>4</sup>
- **April 11<sup>th</sup>, 1731**- Baptism of Jons in Röja's daughter Maria Jonsdotter.<sup>5</sup>
- **July 25<sup>th</sup>, 1731** - Baptism of Måns in Gransäng's son Håkan Månsson son.<sup>6</sup>
- **February 25<sup>th</sup>, 1733**- Baptism of Gudmund Gissberg and Britta Månsdotter of Gissarp's daughter Annika Gudmundsdotter.<sup>7</sup>
- **January 12<sup>th</sup>, 1735**- Baptism of Daniel Olofsson and Sara Persdotter of Gissarp's son Sven Danielsson.<sup>8</sup>
- **February 9<sup>th</sup>, 1739**- Baptism of Daniel's daughter Kirstin Danielsdotter.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 332

<sup>2</sup> Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), pages 337-38

<sup>3</sup> Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), pages 346

<sup>4</sup> Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 25

<sup>5</sup> Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 43

<sup>6</sup> Barkeryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 45

<sup>7</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 7

<sup>8</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 32

<sup>9</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 36



Åker, Nässjö – Where Per Bergsten lived

On December 28, 1715, Maria's mother Beata Urbansdotter was married again to Per Bergsten, the sheriff of Nässjö Parish. After the wedding, Maria's family moved to the farm Åker in Nässjö Parish, where they lived with Per Bergsten.<sup>70</sup>

<sup>70</sup> Nässjö Marriages, Vol. CI:1 (1680-1727), page 115



Maria's family only lived at Åker for a few years. In September of 1718, Per Bergsten died and Maria's family moved back to Gransäng. Just over a year later on December 28, 1719, Maria's mother Beata was married for her third time to Marcus Berg who was a merchant from Gransäng.<sup>71</sup>

Maria attended Barkeryd Church when she was growing up. Johannes Barck, the pastor who baptized her, died in 1705, just a year after she was born. Jonas Leonardi Haglinus, Barck's successor, was probably the first pastor that Maria remembered. In 1712, Haglinus died and he was replaced by Magnus Tegnelin. Tegnelin may have taught Maria how to read and he probably was the pastor who served at her confirmation.



Old Communion goblet and dish from Barkeryd Church

By 1732, Maria was betrothed to Måns Olofsson. Since the two lived in different parishes, they probably didn't know each other very well before they were engaged. Their marriage was probably arranged by their mutual acquaintances in the upper social circle, such as the Queckfeldt family.

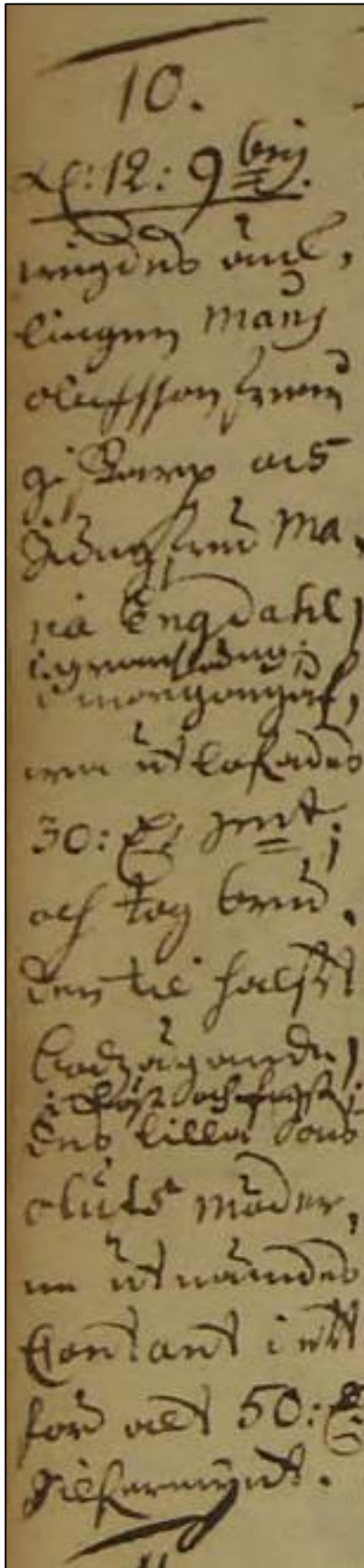
#### **Trolovning - Betrothals**

In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the *trolovning*, or betrothal, was the most important stage of the wedding process in Sweden. A betrothal was different from an engagement (*förlovning*). While an engagement was a private affair between the engaged couple that had no legal ramifications, a betrothal was a legal contract between the two families that were to be united in marriage and was publically announced in front of witnesses. From the moment the couple announced their betrothal, they were already regarded as husband and wife and could share a bed. Since the betrothal was seen as a serious legal contract, breaking off a betrothal was considered the same as divorce.

On November 12, 1732, Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl were married. The two were probably married in Barkeryd Church by Magnus Tegnelin. Måns paid 30 lod in silver for the morgongåfvan, or wedding gift, and Maria was entitled to half of his estate. At the wedding, Måns's son Olof was promised 50 daler in silver coins cash in compensation for his mother Anna Persdotter's inheritance.<sup>72</sup>

<sup>71</sup> Barkeryd Marriages, Vol. C:1 (1680-1725), page 281

<sup>72</sup> Barkeryd Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1725-1772), page 52



Transcription:

D: 12: 9bris.\*  
 wigdes änk-  
 lingen Måns  
 Olofsson från  
 Gissarp och  
 Jungfru Ma-  
 ria Engdahl i  
 Gransäng; i  
 morgongåf-  
 wa utlofades  
 30: D smt;  
 och tog bru-  
 den til hälft  
 Gods ägande-  
 i löst och fast;  
 den lilla sons  
 Olufs moder-  
 ne utnämde  
 Contant i ett  
 för alt 50:  
 D Smt \*\*

Translation:

November 12<sup>th</sup>  
 Married widower  
 Måns Olofsson from  
 Gissarp and maiden  
 Maria Engdahl in  
 Gransäng; the bride  
 would get a  
 morning-gift of 30  
 daler silver coins,  
 and become half-  
 owner of real estate  
 and of possessions.  
 His little son Olof  
 shall receive 50  
 Daler silver coins  
 cash, as a  
 compensation  
 payment of his share  
 of the inheritance  
 after his mother.

Notes from Magnus Tonquist:

- \* 9bris = Novembris (Latin), showing it was the 9th month of the “Church-year” = November.
- \*\* D Smt = daler silfermynt = Swedish dollar silver coins.

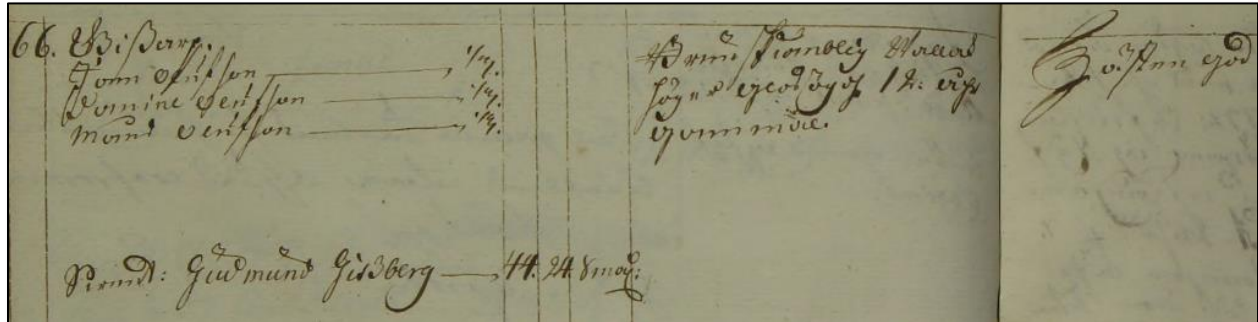
**Children’s Inheritances at Weddings**

In old times, if the groom or bride at a Swedish wedding had children from a previous marriage, then they were obligated to pay their children a certain amount of money at the wedding. This money stemmed from the inheritance of the child’s deceased parent. For example, if a groom’s estate was worth 100 daler, then his bride could expect to inherit half of that amount, or 50 daler. If this married couple had children, the wife died, and the husband later remarried, then 50 daler would be divided up and paid to his children.

Marriage record of Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl

## The Marriage of Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl (1732-1751)

After Måns and Maria were married, Maria moved to Gissarp to live with Måns. Here, she took over the duties of Anna Persdotter, Måns's first wife, such as cooking, sewing, and taking care of Olof, Måns's young son.



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 66  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1733

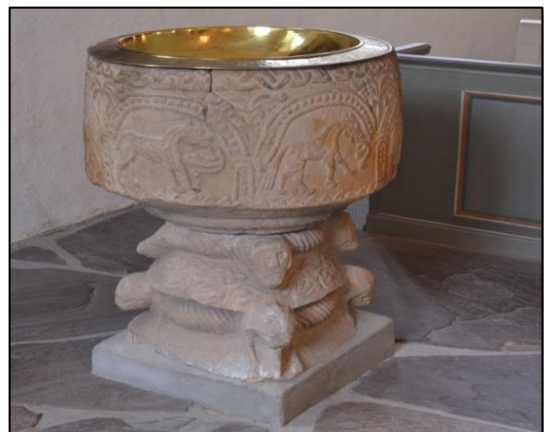
### Transcription:

66. Gissarp		<i>Brun skimlig wallak</i>	<i>Hästen god</i>
Jon Olofsson	<i>1/3</i>	<i>höger ljus hof. 12 åhr gammal.</i>	
Daniel Olofsson	<i>1/3</i>		
Måns Olofsson	<i>1/3</i>		
Svent: Gudmund Gissberg 44/24/ Smål.			

### Translation:

66. Gissarp		<i>Brown roan gelding with</i>	<i>Good horse</i>
Jon Olofsson	<i>1/3</i>	<i>light brown hoofs on it right side 12 years</i>	
Daniel Olofsson	<i>1/3</i>	<i>old.</i>	
Måns Olofsson	<i>1/3</i>		
Rider: Gudmund Gissberg 44 years old/24 <sup>th</sup> year of service/born in Småland			

Shortly after Måns and Maria were married, Magnus Tegnelin, the vicar of Barkeryd and Nässjö parishes, died. He was replaced by his son-in-law Sven Fovelin. Sometime in 1734<sup>73</sup>, Maria gave birth to a daughter named Anna. Anna's baptism record can't be found, however, so the exact date of her birth is unknown. Anna was probably baptized at by Sven Fovelin at Old Nässjö Church.



Baptism font at Old Nässjö Church

<sup>73</sup> Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1773-1809), page 132



### **1734 Års Lag - The Act of 1734**

The Act of 1734 was the last major legislative reform in Swedish history, and serves as the basis for the existing laws in Sweden and Finland. This was the first civil law to apply to all of Sweden and it contained nine sections: 1. Marriage Code, 2. Inheritance Code, 3. Land Code, 4. Building Code, 5. Commercial Code, 6. Iniquity Code, 7. Penal Code, 8. Enforcement Code, and 9. Code of Judicial Procedure. The Riksdag, or Swedish Parliament, had sought for such a legal reform since the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, but the Great Northern War delayed its progress. On January 23, 1736, King Fredrik I ratified the act. It entered into effect on September 1, 1736. Today, very little of the Act of 1734 is still in effect in Sweden.

Måns and Maria's house at Gissarp probably had two floors with three rooms, a kitchen, and hallway on the ground floor, and two rooms on the upper floor.<sup>74</sup> The two rooms on the second floor may have been Måns and Maria's bedroom and a room that was only used for celebrations and special occasions.

### **The Interiors of Two-Story Farmhouses in 18<sup>th</sup> Century Sweden**

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the houses of farmers who owned their own land were quite larger than the one-room cottages that crofters lived in. It was common for a farmer's house to have two floors, particularly if the farmer was wealthier. The kitchen was always on the ground floor of these houses, and was usually more spacious than the cramped kitchens of one-room cottages. If a maid or farmhand lived with a farmer's family, then they probably slept downstairs. The bedroom of the farmer and his wife was usually on the second floor of the house. Some farmhouses had a large room upstairs that was ornately decorated and only used for special occasions, such as wedding receptions.



Inside of an old, two –story farmer's house at the Gamlagården in Mellerud, Dalsland, Sweden

<sup>74</sup> Utdrag ur förteckning över befintliga hus i Gissarp vid laga skiftet 1862.



This brass angel which hangs over the baptism font at Old Nässjö Church was sculpted by Echeberg in Gränna in 1739

Every Sunday, Måns and his family attended services at the old church in Nässjö Parish, which lasted about two hours. After the service ended, Måns was able to socialize with his friends from Nässjö Parish. Every year, Måns had to pay a certain amount of taxes to the Church, which consisted of one bushel of grain, 8 shillings cash, rennet<sup>75</sup>, three offertories, and some meat. Sometimes, the church levied additional taxes to the parish farmers as well, such as if they were raising funds to build a new building for the church. In 1762, Peter Danielsson, one of Måns's nephews, made a generous donation of 15 silver daler to Nässjö Church.<sup>76</sup>

#### **Fees the Swedish Church Charged at Various Religious Events**

In addition to paying taxes annually to the Swedish Church, parishioners also had to pay various fees for baptisms, marriages, Catechetical meetings, and funerals. For baptisms, the parents of the baptized child usually had to offer a small amount of food to the parish clerk. At weddings, fabrics, such as a pair of socks, were given to the church, as well as a sum of money. At Catechetical meetings, bread and garnishment was provided to the vicar and sexton by the family whose household was being examined.

#### **Did Måns Olofsson Have a Daughter Named Karin?**

There is a possibility that Måns may have had another daughter named Karin. On the birth and baptism record of Petter Olofsson Löving, the eldest son of Måns's son Olof Månsson Löving, one of the baptism witnesses is listed as Karin Olofsdotter of Gissarp. However, Karin can't be found at Gissarp in the household examinations for this period, and no other mention of her can be found in any other records. Thus, it remains a mystery whether Måns had a daughter named Karin:

Source: Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), pages 193-194

Sometime in October of 1739, Måns brother Daniel Olofsson died.<sup>77</sup> Two years later in October of 1741, Måns's oldest brother Jon Olofsson died.<sup>78</sup>

<sup>75</sup> A substance from the stomach of animals that is used to in dairy products, such as cheese

<sup>76</sup> Johan Fovelin's Descriptions of Barkeryd and Nässjö Parishes - 1785

<sup>77</sup> Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 41

<sup>78</sup> Nässjö Deaths, Vol. C:I2 (1732-1774), page 49



In 1741, Sweden engaged in Hats' Russian War, another war against Russia. Subsequently, Gudmund Gissberg, the cavalry rider at Gissarp, was sent to Finland with the Småland Cavalry to fight the Russian forces. On September 12, 1742, Gissberg died in Tavastia, a province in southern Finland. On June 10, 1743, a young cavalry rider named Nils Gissberg (b. 1721) was recruited to live at Gissarp.<sup>79</sup>



The route that Gudmund Gissberg travelled from Nässjö Parish to Tavastia, Finland

### **Måns Olofsson Hears About the Death of Gudmund Gissberg**

**O**n the morning of March 25, 1743, the third Sunday of Lent, Måns Olofsson and his family were attending services at Nässjö Church. It was a cold and cloudy morning, and there was still a little snow on the ground. Måns wore his finest gray coat while his wife Maria Engdahl wore an elegant dark violet colored dress. Måns's children, 21-year-old Olof and 9-year-old Anna, were also dressed in their finest clothes.

Vicar Sven Fovelin stood on the pulpit in his long black vestments. That morning, he preached a sermon about how Lent should be a time of spiritual reflection. At the end of the service, right after Fovelin said a prayer of Thanksgiving, he proceeded to list some announcements to the parish.

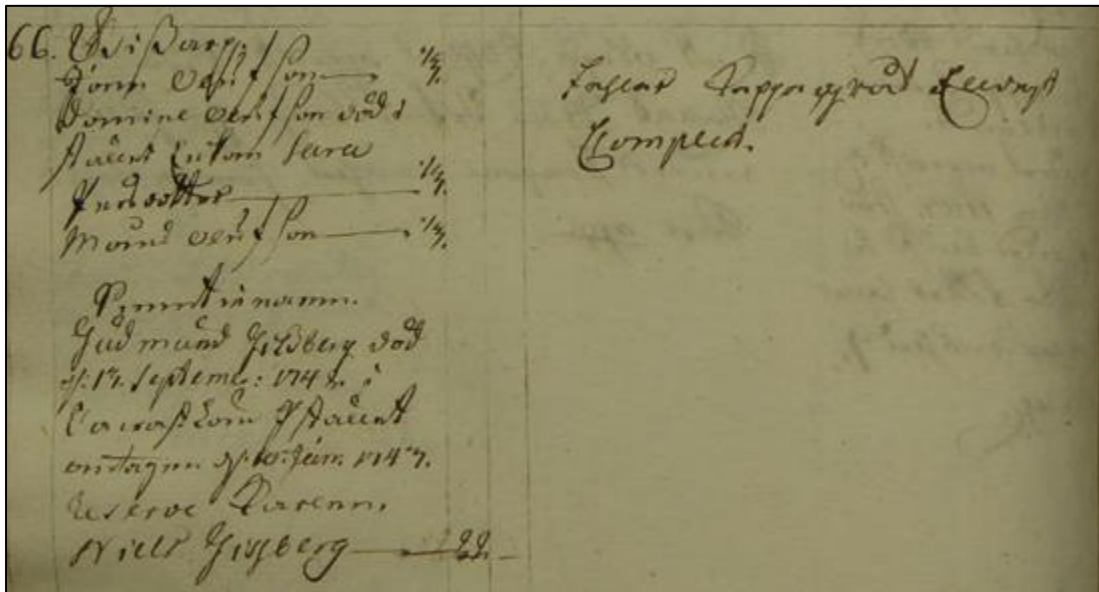
“This past week, I was visited by an officer from the Småland Cavalry Regiment,” Fovelin announced. “The General Muster was held at Eksjö earlier this month, and a list of the regiment’s most recent fatalities was compiled. I’m saddened to let you all know that three cavalry riders from this parish have died while in service: Bengt Brånberg in Bråna, Jöns Klint in Runnaryd, and Gudmund Gissberg in Gissarp. My prayers are with the families of these brave men. I hope they find comfort in knowing that their loved ones are now at peace with God.”

Måns fought back tears as he heard the news of Gudmund’s passing. The death of the horseman he had known for 34 years was like the loss of a brother to him.

\*By Jeffrey High

<sup>79</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 852 (1743-1743), Image 340





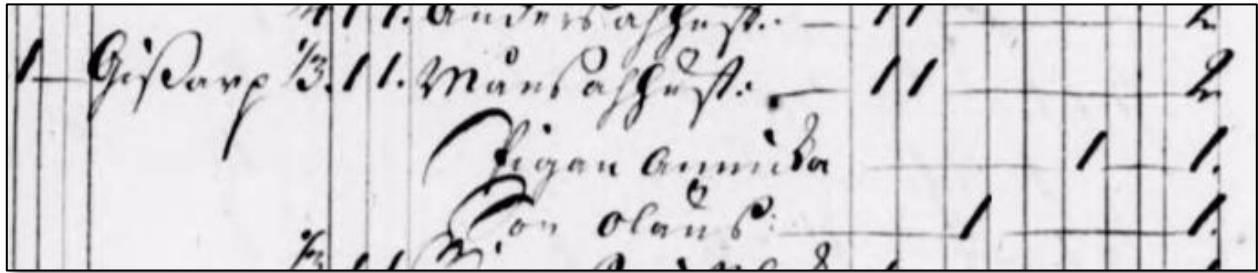
The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 66  
 Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll – 1743

Transcription

66. Gissarp  
 Jon Olufsson \_\_\_\_\_ 1/3  
 Daniel Olufsson död i  
 stället enkan Sara *Fehlar Kappa och Räck, i övrigt  
 komplett*  
 Pärslotter \_\_\_\_\_ 1/3  
 Måns Olufsson \_\_\_\_\_ 1/3  
 Sventjänaren  
 Gudmund Gisberg död  
 d. 13 Septemb. 1742 i  
 Tavastland. I stället  
 antagen d. 10 Jun 1743  
 Reserv Karlen  
 Nills Gissberg \_\_\_\_\_ 22

Translation:

66. Gissarp  
 Jon Olufsson \_\_\_\_\_ 1/3  
 Daniel Olufsson died and replaced  
 by his widow Sara *Lacks coat and jacket, other equipment  
 complete.*  
 Pärslotter \_\_\_\_\_ 1/3  
 Måns Olufsson \_\_\_\_\_ 1/3  
 The rider  
 Gudmund Gisberg died on September 13<sup>th</sup>,  
 1742 in Tavastia.  
 Recruited on June 10, 1743 Reserv Karlen  
 Nills Gissberg



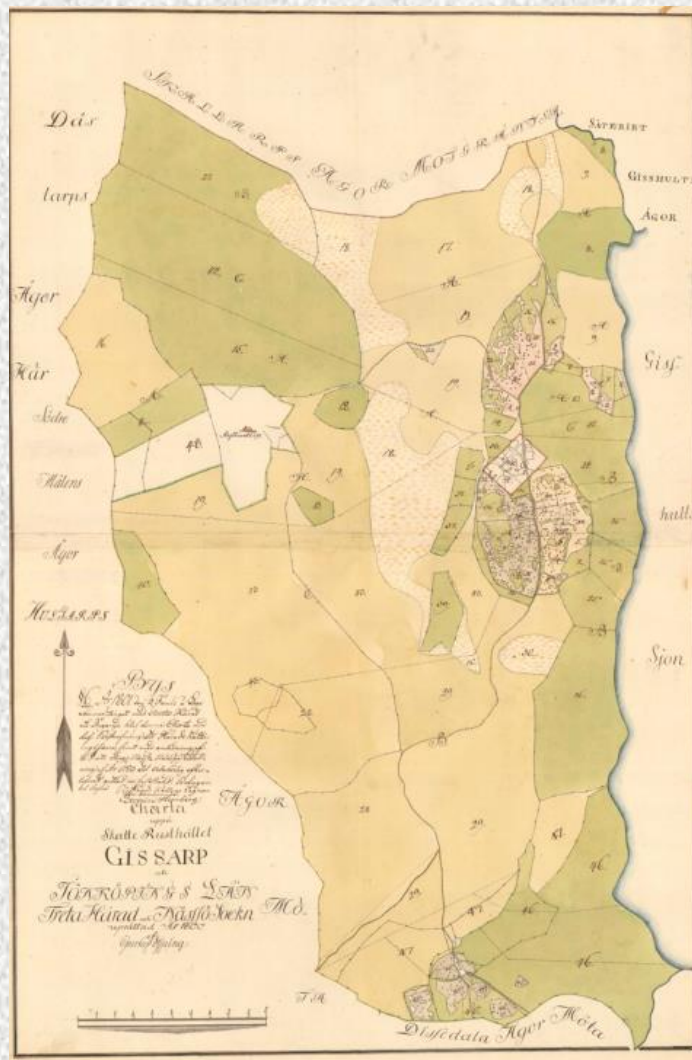
1	Gissarp	3	1	Måns Olofsson	11		2
				Maria Engdahl			
				Son Olof	1		1

Mantalslängd record showing the family of Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl at Gissarp, Nässjö in 1745

### The Storskifte Act

In 1749, the Swedish Parliament passed the *Storskifte Act* (The Great Redistribution of Land Holdings), in an attempt to modernize farming and maximize a land's crop yield. The objective of *storskifte* was to merge each farmer's fields into as few as possible. Land surveyors worked to provide accurate assessments of the yield-capability of a farm's fields to determine how the fields should be redistributed.

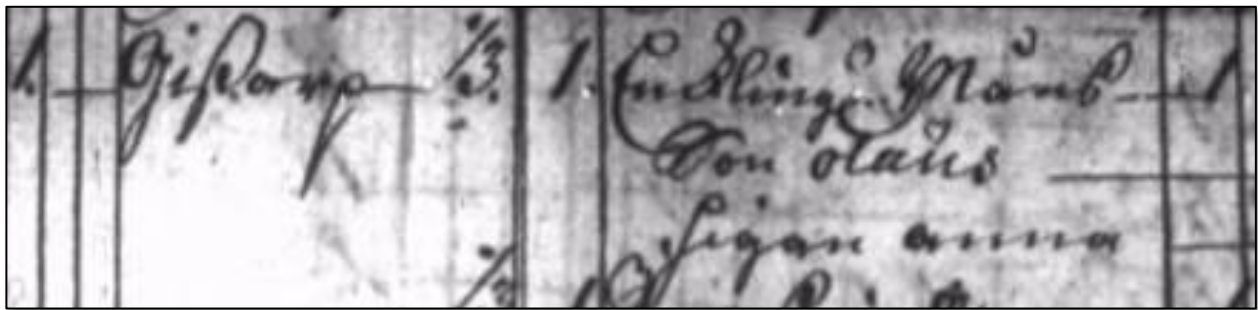
*Storskifte* land redistribution was particularly frequent in the 1770s. Despite this, many felt that these redistributions weren't enough, and more radical ones would later occur throughout the 19th century. In 1800, *storskifte* occurred at Gissarp.



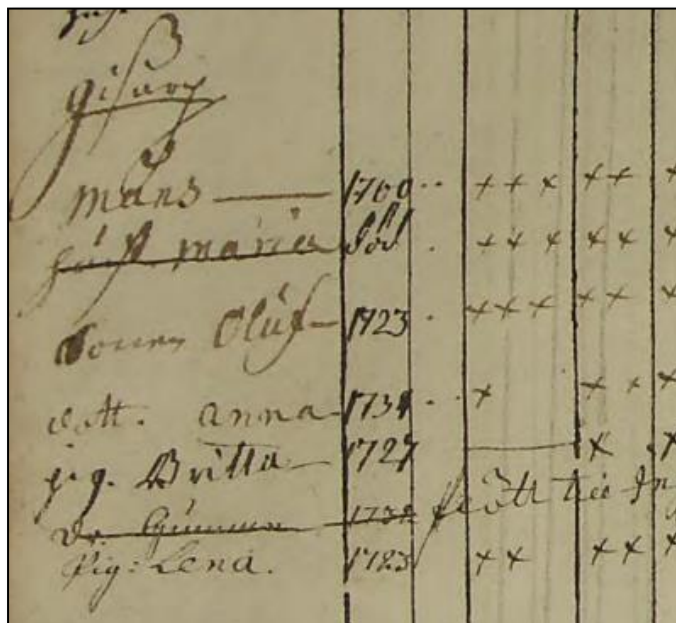
1800 Storskifte Map of Gissarp

On March 22, 1746, Måns's last surviving brother Sven Olofsson died.<sup>80</sup> By this time, the only one of Måns's five siblings that was still alive was his sister Karin (b. 1689) who was living at the farm Branteberg in Norra Solberga Parish.

During the 1740s, a maid named Annika lived with Måns and Maria's family.<sup>81</sup> Sometime around 1749, Maria Engdahl passed away. No death record can be found for her, however, so this can only be deduced through the census records. Although Maria is listed at Gissarp in the census record for 1748<sup>82</sup>, in 1749, she isn't listed and Måns is listed as a widower.<sup>83</sup> Since census records were usually taken at the end of the calendar year, Maria probably died in 1749. It's unknown how she died. Maria was around 45 years old at this time.



Mantalslängd record showing of Måns Olofsson's family at Gissarp, Nässjö in 1749



Name	Year	Marital Status	Other
Måns	1700	++x	++x
gissarp maria	1700	++x	++x
Sven Olof	1723	+++	++x
dot. anna	1739	x	++x
g. Britta	1727		x
g. Gunnar	1739		x
g. Lena	1723	++	++x

By the time that Maria died in 1749, Måns Olofsson was around 51 years old. His son Olof was 26 and his daughter Anna was 15. In the early 1750s, a couple of maids named Brita and Lena lived with Måns's family, as did a farmhand named Gudmund.<sup>84</sup>

Household Examination showing Måns Olofsson's family at Gissarp, Nässjö Parish: 1751-1755

<sup>80</sup> Norra Solberga Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1730-1800), page 408

<sup>81</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820, Jönköpings County, Year: 1745, Image 71

<sup>82</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820, Jönköpings County, Year: 1748, Image 93

<sup>83</sup> Mantalslängder 1642-1820, Jönköpings County, Year: 1749, Image 97

<sup>84</sup> Nässjö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1748-1770), page 40



## The Fate of Olof Månsson Löfberg



Ingsberg, Nässjö – Where Olof Månsson Löving was a steward from 1758-1788

Around 1753, Måns’s son Olof married Anna Maria Löving, the daughter of Second Lieutenant Jonas Löving and his wife, Anna Beata Queckfeldt. Anna Beata Queckfeldt was the sister of Lieutenant General Erik Gustaf Queckfeldt, a high ranking soldier who served in the Great Northern War. The Queckfeldt family were nobility. Judging from the fact that Olof married into nobility, his father Måns must have had a respectable social status. After he was married, Olof changed his surname to Löfberg, a variation of his wife’s surname.

In 1758, Olof became a steward at Ingsberg, a large manor in Nässjö. Ingsberg was a large, luxurious estate where several farmhands and maids worked. At this time, Ingsberg was owned by Lieutenant-General Erik Gustaf Queckfeldt. Ingsberg was resided at by Erik’s sister Anna Beata and her husband Second Lieutenant Löving. Olof was responsible for making sure that Ingsberg was well taken care of during his stewardship there.

### Lieutenant-General Erik Gustaf Queckfeldt – The Last Carolean

Lieutenant-General Erik Gustaf Queckfeldt was born at Ingsberg on September 14, 1688. He served alongside King Karl XII during the Great Northern War. For his great courage and bravery in the war, Queckfeldt was awarded various estates, including Ingsberg. Queckfeldt was part of a special unit called the *Livdrabanterna* (Royal Life Guard Corps). The Livdrabanterna was made up of around 100 elite officers who were under the personal command of Karl XII. When Queckfeldt passed away in 1776, he was the last surviving Carolean, or veteran soldier who had served under King Karl XI or King Karl XII.

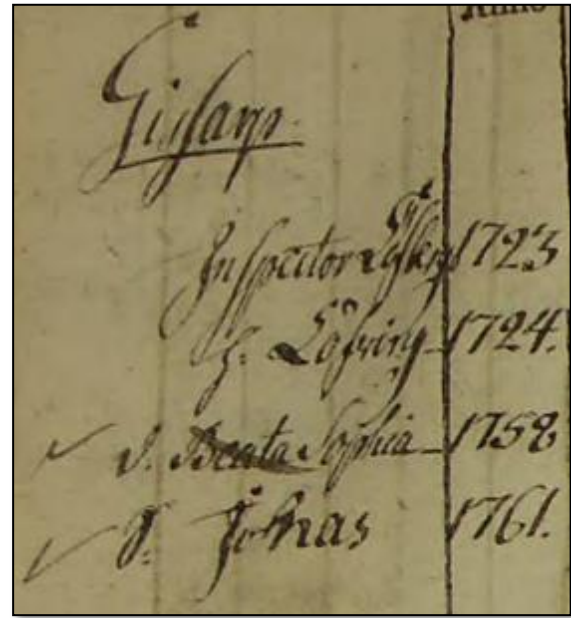
### Children of Olof Månsson Löfberg and Anna Maria Löving

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Peter	September 1, 1754	Nässjö	Before 1795	Nässjö
Beata Sophia	February 12, 1758	Nässjö	May 6, 1808	Nässjö
Jonas	December 15, 1761	Nässjö	Unknown	Unknown

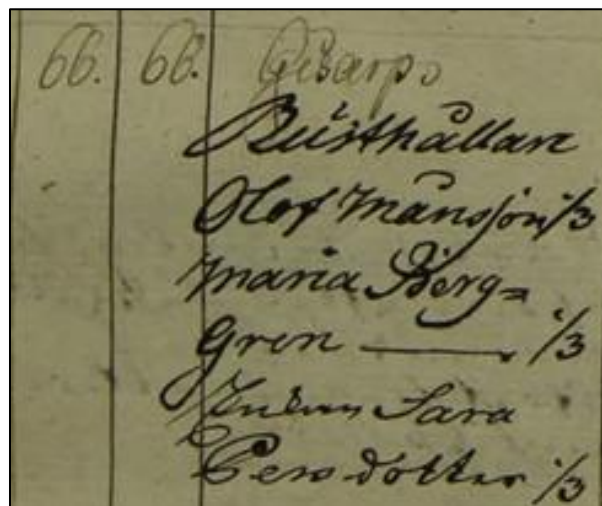
Olof and Anna Maria had three children together: Peter (b. 1754), Beata Sophia (b. 1758), and Jonas (b. 1761). Although he was a steward at Ingsberg, Olof spent most of his time at Gissarp, where he and his family lived after Måns's death. Olof served as a steward at Ingsberg for thirty years, retiring from the position in 1788.

**Frälseinspectors - Stewards**

It was fairly common for nobles who owned large estates to hire stewards to look after their property for them. Sometimes nobles owned multiple pieces of property, requiring them to hire stewards to look after various estates for them. A steward was responsible for maintaining a noble's mansion and lands while the noble was away.



Household Examination showing Olof Löfberg's family at Gissarp, Nässjö Parish: 1771-1781



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment,  
Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 66  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll – 1764

Like his father, Olof owned a third of Gissarp. In 1764, the other two owners were Maria Borgren (the widow of Olof's cousin Jonas Jonsson) and Sara Persdotter (the widow of Olof's uncle Daniel Olofsson).<sup>85</sup> In 1783, the other two owners of Gissarp were Johannes Jonasson (the son of Olof's cousin Jonas Jonsson) and Peter Danielsson (Olof's cousin and the son of his uncle Daniel Olofsson).<sup>86</sup>

<sup>85</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 857 (1764-1764), Image 350

<sup>86</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 861 (1783-1783), Image 400

**Various Items that Olof Månsson Löfberg Owned**

At the time of Olof Månsson Löfberg's death, he owned numerous items, including:

**Books**

- 1 bible, "in quarto"
- 1 old collection of sermons
- 1 hymn book
- 2 spiritual books
- 1 old hymn-book
- Catechism and songs
- 2 Danish books
- 1 prayer book
- 3 small books



**China**

- 4 coffee cups
- 1 plate
- 1 bowl
- 1 smaller
- 1 butter dish
- 4 plates
- 1 old dish, 1 bottle



**Clothes**

- 1 light blue coat and vest
- 1 gray coat
- 1 white coat and vest
- 1 light blue coat
- 1 dark blue coat
- 1 black coat, vest, and trousers
- 1 jacket
- 1 pair of leather trousers
- 1 pair of frieze trousers
- 1 night shirt
- 4 bodices
- 2 cloaks
- 1 cap, of polecat fur
- 1 fur cap
- 2 hats
- 2 pairs of trousers
- 1 leather bodice
- 2 pairs of "winter gaiters"
- 4 pairs of mittens
- 3 pairs of gloves
- 6 pairs of woolen stockings
- 2 night caps
- 9 linen shirts
- 11 coarser shirts



**Copper**

- 1 liquor pan
- 4 kettles
- 1 pan
- 3 pots with legs
- 1 donut pan
- 1 tea pot
- 2 barrels



**Livestock**

- 1 pair of oxen
- 5 cows
- 1 heifer
- 1 black steer
- 1 bull calf
- 1 cow calf
- 5 sheep
- 5 lambs
- 1 pig
- 1 mare, 10 years old



**Metal**

- 1 sugar box
- 1 colander
- 1 grater
- 1 brass grater
- 3 silver plated spoons



**Silver**

- 1 beaker
- 1 tumbler
- 24 table spoons
- 3 tea spoons



**Tin**

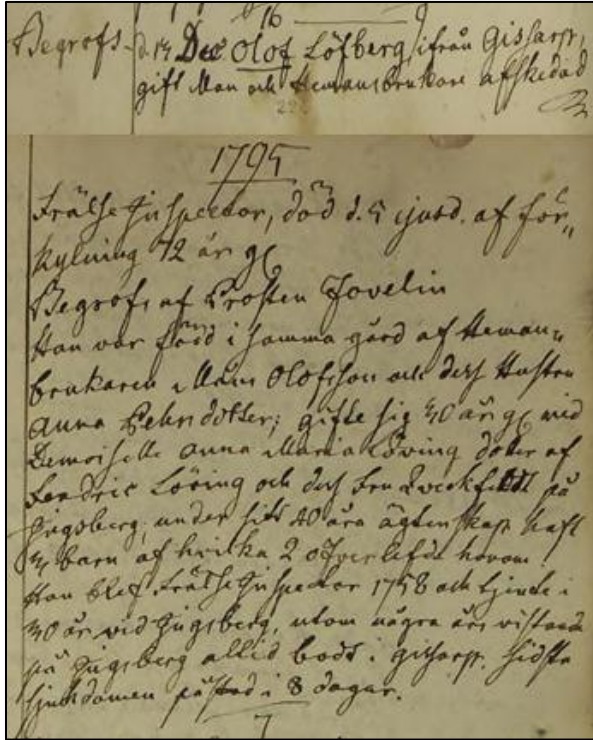
- 1 soup bowl
- 3 basins
- 1 plate



Source: Tvetå häradsrätt, Vol. FII:12(1796-1800), pages 453-56



Olof Ljöberg died from a cold on December 5, 1795. He was survived by his wife Anna Maria and two children. Olof was buried in the cemetery of Old Nässjö Church. Johan Fovelin officiated at his funeral.<sup>87</sup> Olof's wife Anna Maria Löfving died on February 14, 1809.<sup>88</sup>



Death and burial record of Olof Månsson  
Löfberg - December 13<sup>th</sup>, 1795

Transcription:

Begrofs d. 13 Dec. Olof Ljöberg från Gissarp  
gift Man och Hemansbrukare afskedad  
1795

Frälseinspector, död d. 5 ejusd. af för-  
kylning 72 år gl.

Begrofs av Prosten Jovelin

Han var född i samma gård af Heman-  
sbrukaren Måns Olofsson och dess Hustru  
Anna Pehrsdotter; gifte sig 30 år gl. vid  
Demoiselle Anna Maria Löving doter af  
Fendric Löving och dess Fru Qveckfeldt på  
Ingsberg, under sitt 40 åra ägtenskap haft  
3 barn av hvilka 2 överlefde honom.

Han blef Frälseinspector 1758 och tjänade  
30 år vid Ingsberg utom några års vistande  
på Ingsberg alltid bodt i Gissarp. Sista  
sjukdomen påstod i 8 dagar.

Translation:

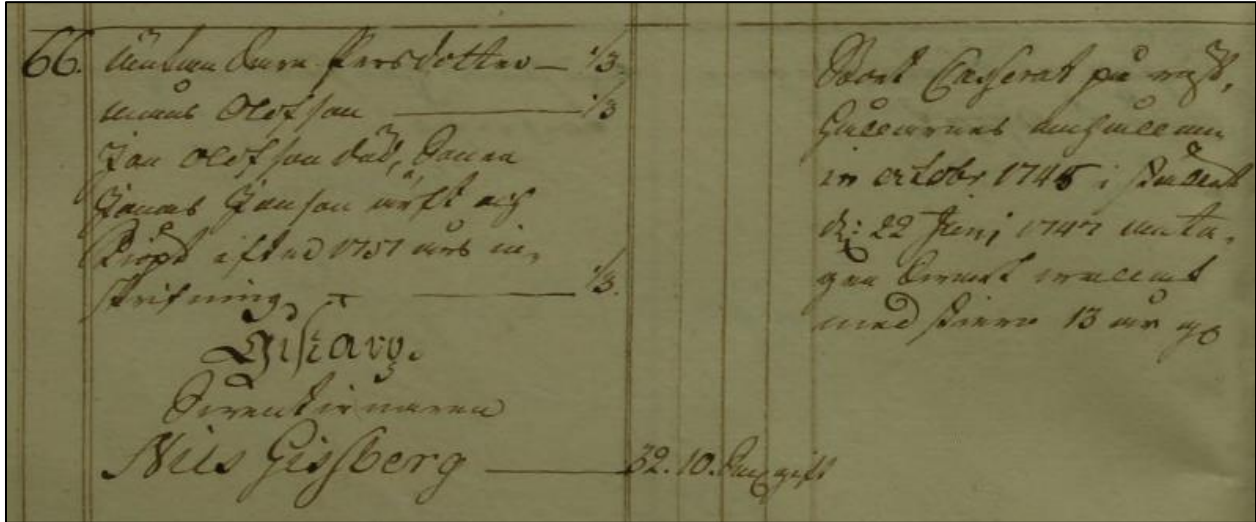
Buried Dec. 13 Olof Ljöberg from Gissarp,  
married man and freeholder, retired  
steward. Died the 5<sup>th</sup> of the same month from  
common cold 72 years old.  
Buried of the Rural Dean Jovelin.  
He was born at the same farm of the freeholder  
Måns Olofsson and his wife Anna Pehrsdotter,  
married at the age of 30 to Demoiselle  
Anna Maria Löving daughter of the Second  
Lieutenant Löving and its wife Qveckfeldt at  
Ingsberg. During his 40 years of marriage he had  
3 children, 2 of them survived him. He was a steward  
in 1758 and served at Ingsberg 30 years.  
Except some years when he was at Ingsberg  
he had always lived at Gissarp.  
His last disease lasted for 8 days.

<sup>87</sup> Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:3 (1775-1824), pages 224-225

<sup>88</sup> Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:3 (1775-1824), page 446

### The Final Days of Måns Olofsson (1749-1775)

In the early 1750s, Gissarp was owned by Måns Olofsson, his sister-in-law Sara Persdotter, and nephew Jonas Jonsson.<sup>89</sup> Around 1753, Måns sold his share of Gissarp to his son Olof. Around the same time, Olof was married to Anna Maria Löving.



The Royal Småland Cavalry Regiment, Staff Guard Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> platoon, No. 66  
Extract of the General's Inspection's Roll - 1753

Transcription:

66. änkan Sara Persdotter 1/3  
 Måns Olofsson 1/3  
 Jan Olofsson död, sonen  
 Jonas Jansson ärft och  
 köpt efter 1751 års  
 inskrifning 1/3 1/3  
 Gissarp  
 Sventjänaren  
 Nils Gissberg 32/10/Sml/gift

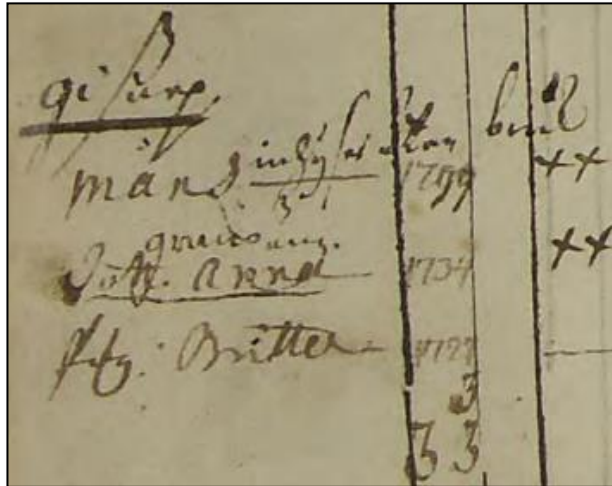
Stoet cassetat på rusthållarnes anhållan in October 1746, i stället d(en) 22 Juni 1747 antagne Swart wallak med stiern, 13 år g(amma)l.

Translation:

66. widow Sara Persdotter 1/3  
 Måns Olofsson 1/3  
 Jan Olofsson dead, his son  
 inherited and bought after the  
 Inspection of 1751 1/3  
 Gissarp  
 The rider: 1/3  
 Nils Gissberg 32 years old /10th year of service/Born in Småland/married

The mare removed on the request of the equippers in October 1746. In its place on June 22nd 1747 approved Black gelding with star, 13 years old.

<sup>89</sup> Generalmönsterrullor - Smålands husarregemente 854 (1753-1753), Image 420



Household Examination showing Måns Olofsson's family at Gissarp, Nässjö Parish: 1754-1757

Måns became a grandfather on September 1, 1754, when his son Olof and daughter-in-law Anna Maria became parents to Peter Olofsson Löving.<sup>90</sup> Sometime before 1757, Måns's daughter Anna left Gissarp and moved to Gransäng, the village in Barkeryd Parish where her mother Maria Engdahl grew up. The household examinations from 1754-1757 notes that Måns was a *inhysas utan bruk*, or tenant, who was provided for by the others at Gissarp.<sup>91</sup>

### The Murder of Jonas Jonsson (Måns's Nephew) at Gissarp in 1754

Sometime in June of 1754, Måns's nephew Jonas Jonsson (the son of Måns's brother Jon Olofsson) was murdered at Gissarp by Isac Jonsson from Glipö in Björkö Parish. While lifting a log at Gissarp, Isac came behind him with an axe and struck it into Jonas's head. The blow was so deep that it cut through Jonas's skull. Isac's motives for murdering Jonas are unclear, as Jonas considered him a friend.

Jonas survived the blow to his head for three days, and was attended to his by his wife Maria Borgren. Three days after he was struck by Isac's axe, Jonas passed away. Jonas's death was deeply mourned by the inhabitants of Gissarp, as he was well loved there. Two of his cousins, Olof Månsson Löving and Anna Månsdotter, had sons that they named after him.

Source: Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 106

In the 1757, Sweden became involved in the Pomeranian War, a campaign in the Seven Years War, in which Sweden was allied with Great Britain and Hanover against French and German forces. That year, Nils Gissberg, the cavalry rider at Gissarp, was sent to Germany with Småland's Cavalry. While there, Nils Gissberg was taken prisoner. He died in captivity on September 25, 1758. After Nils's death, he was replaced at Gissarp by a cavalry rider named Daniel Gissberg. Like Nils Gudmundsson, Daniel fought in the Pomeranian War and was taken prisoner in 1759. He died in confinement on November 23, 1759.<sup>92</sup>

<sup>90</sup> Nässjö Births, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), pages 193-194

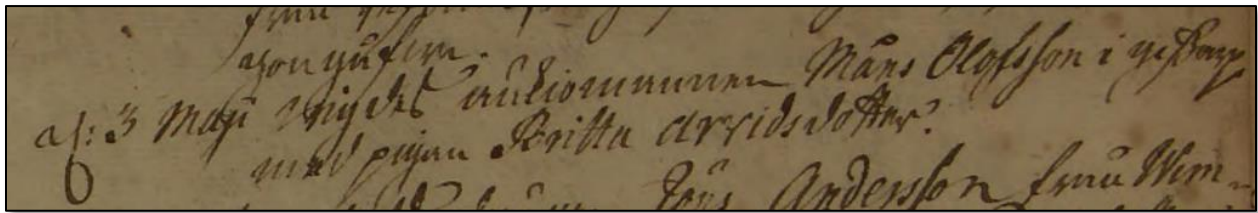
<sup>91</sup> Nässjö Household Examinations, Vol. AI:1 (1748-1770), page 146

<sup>92</sup> Husarer nr 66 Gissarp" by Sven Bengtsson



On June 6, 1759, Måns's daughter Anna was married to Sven Nilsson, a farmhand from Norra Sonarp, a farm in Björkö Parish that was just south of Gissarp.<sup>93</sup> The two lived in Gransång, Barkeryd Parish where they raised a family. Anna and Sven had five children together: Jonas, Sven, Nils, Maria, and Beata.

From 1759 to 1762, there were no cavalry riders at Gissarp. In 1762, a cavalry rider named Adolf Frederik Schmej was recruited to live at Gissarp. Schmej didn't live at Gissarp for long, and he was dismissed from service on January 26, 1763. After this, Floen, the equestrian cottage at Gissarp, was vacant for another five years, until a cavalry rider named Gustaf Adolf Kylander was recruited to live there on June 10, 1768.<sup>94</sup>



Marriage record of Måns Olofsson and Britta Arvidsdotter – May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1765

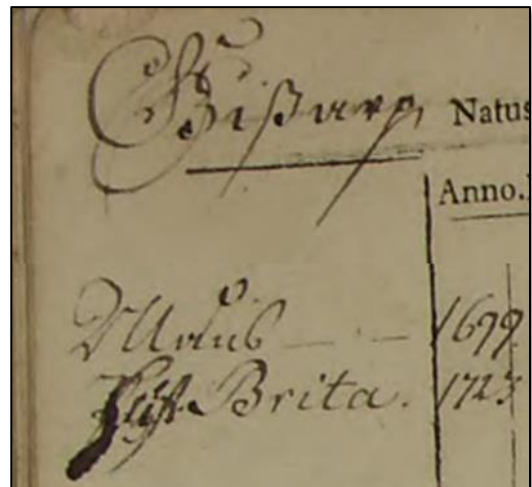
Transcription:

*D(en) 3 Maji vigdes änkommonen Måns Olofsson i Gissarp med pigan Britta Arvidsdotter.*

Translation:

*The 3<sup>rd</sup> of May married widowed man Måns Olofsson in Gissarp with maiden Britta Arvidsdotter.*

On May 3, 1765, Måns Olofsson was married a third time to a maid named Britta Arvidsdotter (b. 1723).<sup>95</sup> At this time, Måns was around 67 years old while Britta around was 42 years old. On November 24, 1770, the cavalry rider at Gissarp, Gustaf Adolf Kylander, left the service. A year later, on November 18, 1771, he was replaced by a cavalry rider named Axel Stiernspetz.



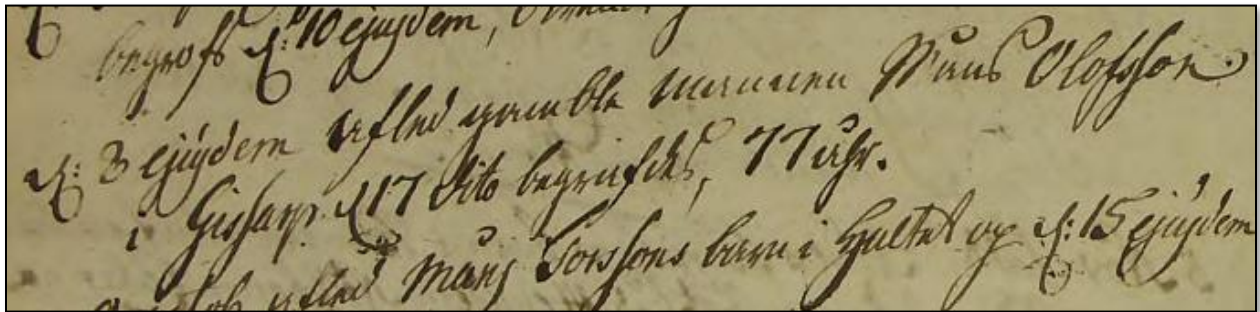
Household Examination showing Måns Olofsson at Gissarp, Nässjö Parish: 1771-1781

<sup>93</sup> Björkö Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1750-1832), page 274

<sup>94</sup> Husarer nr 66 Gissarp” by Sven Bengtsson

<sup>95</sup> Nässjö Marriages, Vol. CI:2 (1732-1774), page 177

On September 8, 1775, Måns Olofsson passed away at the age of 77. He was buried on September 17<sup>th</sup> in Old Nässjö Church.<sup>96</sup>



Death and burial record of Måns Olofsson – September 17<sup>th</sup>, 1775

Transcription:

*d. 8 September avled gamla mannen Måns Olofsson  
i Gissarp, d. 17 dito begravd, 77 år.*

Translation:

*The 8<sup>th</sup> of September died the old man Måns Olofsson  
from Gissarp, the 17<sup>th</sup> (of the same month) he was buried, 77 years old.*



The Cemetery of the Old Nässjö Church – the final resting place of Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl

<sup>96</sup> Nässjö Deaths, Vol. CI:3 (1775-1824), page 8

**Quiz on Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl**

1. What was the name of Måns Olofsson's father?
  - a. Olof Månsson
  - b. Olof Jonsson
  - c. Olof Nilsson
  - d. Olof Svensson
  
2. What was the farm that Måns Olofsson spent most of his life?
  - a. Norra Sonarp
  - b. Gransäng
  - c. Gissarp
  - d. Djurseryd
  
3. What was the name of Måns Olofsson's first wife?
  - a. Anna Persdotter
  - b. Anna Bengtsdotter
  - c. Maria Engdahl
  - d. Britta Arvidsdotter
  
4. What parish was Maria Engdahl born in?
  
5. What year were Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl married?
  
6. What was Måns Olofsson's profession?
  
7. What was the name of the cavalry rider who lived at Gissarp from 1709 to 1742?
  
8. What was the name of the manor where Olof Månsson Löving, Måns's son, was a steward?
  
9. What was the name of Måns Olofsson's third wife?
  
10. Where are Måns Olofsson and Maria Engdahl buried?

Answers: 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. Barkeryd 5. 1732 6. cavalry equipper 7. Gudmund Gissberg 8. Ingsberg 9. Britta Arvidsdotter  
10. the cemetery of Old Nässjö Church



# Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg<sup>97</sup>

Olof Månsson Löfbergs i Sönda län Dagw värdan Öring i Söndra län  
 Ödla 1796. Den 16. Januari, blev nytt konstituten Lars  
 Bengtsson för värdan, nya den yttre län, den som är för  
 för att konstitut, Efter följande gäspetaren värdande herre  
 Olof Löfberg uti giftern som nämnde den kungliga län  
 län som nämnde den 5. Decemb. 1796, och Efter sig lämna  
 mitt utom sin två makt tvän barn, som den sig för  
 Dotter brygga migudiga af närvarande, vidare även så  
 att jag minne utom de närvarande som grundman inder  
 gänder fastt för manna, att den som är värdande migudig  
 som vid den följande lag i tyttu bindo, och bryggs  
 som följer

Specie		Specie	
Contant i specie	3 6	Cransport	40/4
Reserve		En Duffin Djure	
konförlid bryggers om	3/4	huusaker	2
7. 12. 1792		ett 1/2 Duffin flacka	3/6
Stulara för	2	ett foy med foter	1
Mat. hinder 14 1790	7	ett ditto yttre matt	2/4
12. 12. 1790	1/4	En 2 he kassa	1/6
	17. 6	2 he gäspetala	1/2
Proppar		En för kassastad	2
En bryggeris öppen	5	3 he kassastad	2/4
1. 12. 1792		En 2 he flack	4
Mat. hinder 1. 12. 1792	3/6	En 2 he kassa	4
Mat. hinder 17 1792	2/40	2 he mat hinder	2
Mat. hinder 8 1792	1/16	2 he mat hinder	4
Mat. hinder 7 1792	1 8		5 1/4
En gäspet	3/2	Beök	
En gäspet	3/2	En 2 he kassa	6
En gäspet	1	ett 1/2 yttre	2
En gäspet	1	ett 2 he kassa	4
En gäspet	1	ett 1 he kassa	2
En gäspet	2/4	ett ditto af kassastad	1/2
	17. 24	3. 12. 1792	16
		Matt	
Den		Postlin	
En 2 he kassa	10	4 kassastad	3/2
En 2 he kassa	1/24	En kassastad	2
En 2 he kassa	1/6	En flack	1/2
En 2 he kassa	3	En mindre	4
	5 3/2	En 2 he kassa	4
Cransport	40/4	4 kassastad	2
		ett gäspet flack	6
		453	
		Cransport	46/4
			2 1/4

<sup>97</sup> Tveta häradsrätt, Vol. FII:12(1796-1800), pages 453-56

Transport	4824	Transport	603
Blått	24	2. Gagnjorn	2
En Blått	24	En anst	2
2. Gagnjorn	24	En bindning	1
En faher		2. Skogor	4
2. Gagnjorn	24	En till ja Puz	12
2. Gagnjorn	24	2. Finglän	2
En gyste	32	2. En Gagnjorn	6
4 gamla gyster	1. 16	Gastning af Gummor	12
En fela yare	8	En Gull Gull	2
6. brayanor	24	2. unnan	4
2. gyste lät	3	3. Gummor Gador	3
En fela yare	24		
2. gamla fatarjorn	12	Honkärre	
2. minde	4	4. Drab	12
En lön	8	2. brüan	4
2. Gagnjorn	32	En fägn län	4
2. minde	16	En lön län	1
2. Gagnjorn	4	En lön län	1
2. Gagnjorn	24	18. Gummor	18
2. minde	4	4. län	4
2. Gagnjorn	4	5. put	5
	719	2. Gummor	1
2. Gagnjorn	16		
2. Gagnjorn	12	Vijörrens Skap	
7. gamla län	16	En Gagnjorn	1
6. minde	16	En dito	1. 24
4. län	6	En Gagnjorn län	5
2. län	2	En Gagnjorn län	5
Gummor	4	2. Gagnjorn län	16
	1. 24	En Gagnjorn län	12
fäbinstä med klafver	16	Skap, drög	16
län klafver	16	En län	2
län	2	En län	24
län	3	En dito	24
län	24	En län län	24
En dito	16	En län län	16
En län län	2	3. Gagnjorn län	12
En län län län	10	3. Dito af län	12
län	4	Skap, drög län	3
län län	1	2. län län	16
län	12	4. län	16
län	4	2. län län	4
län	12	2. län län	4
län	6	3. län län	3
	2. 32		
Transport	603	Transport	



Transport 811		Transport 9841	
16		6	
4		2	
4		12	
4			
4		8	
		4	
24		1	
16		4	
8		6	
1		8	
16		6	
16		2	
	316	6	
32		32	
1.32		16	
12			
2.4		2	
16		2	
32		1.24	
40			1434
1.32		1	
32		16	
1		1.24	
1		16	
12		16	
6	916	16	
16		32	
1		32	
4		1.32	
12		2	
12		16	
32		1	
4		8	944
16		16	
12		4	
8		8	
1		2.4	
12		16	
4		4	
12		12	
2	58	1.26	
		455	
Transport 9611		Transport 1251	



Transport 199 1		Transport 160 2	
1/2 yon luffen	8	1/2 yon luffen	1
2 yon luffen	12	3/4 yon luffen	1.16
2 yon luffen	4	6 Dito yon luffen	36
2 yon luffen	4	1/2 yon luffen	12
3 yon luffen	12	1/2 yon luffen	24
6 yon luffen	1.16	1/2 yon luffen	1
1/2 yon luffen	10	1/2 yon luffen	16
3 luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	1
11 yon luffen	3.32	3 luffen	32
1/2 yon luffen	16	1/2 yon luffen	4
1/2 yon luffen	16	1/2 yon luffen	2
1/2 yon luffen	1	4 luffen	32
1/2 yon luffen	2	2 Dito	4
1/2 yon luffen	12	1/2 yon luffen	4 8
1/2 yon luffen	16	1/2 yon luffen	4 8
1/2 yon luffen	4	1/2 yon luffen	4 8
1/2 yon luffen	4	1/2 yon luffen	6 12
1/2 yon luffen	4	1/2 yon luffen	2 32
1/2 yon luffen	4	1/2 yon luffen	4 32
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	1.24
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	1.16
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	2
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	1.8
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	1
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	1.24
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	16
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	1.8
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	4.8
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	24
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	1
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	12
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	19
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	12
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	24
1/2 yon luffen	3	1/2 yon luffen	3
Transport 160 2		Transport 160 2	











#### 4.4.1. Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg

### Transcription:

Upvist hvid Tveta Hds Lagavinter Ting i Ingaryd den 8de Martii 1796

Åhr 1796 den 18. Januarij, blef upå anhållan laga bouppteckning förrättad. Upå den qwarlåtén som sterbhusett befans, Efter frälse Jnspectoren wälädle Herr Olof Löfberg utij Gissbergsom genom den timliga döden Hädan kallades den 5. December sistledne, och Efter sig lämnatt utom En Kiär maka, twäne barn, En son och En dotter, bägge myndige och närwarande, vidare war icke att påmindautom de närwarande som Egendomen under händer hafttförmantes, att dwsama rektigett upgtfna vid den påfölgd lag ity fall binde och befans  
som följer

Contant i specie _____ 3 6	Spece			Spece		
<b>Silfver</b>				Transport _____	40	14
En oförgoldd bågare om				En Dusin djupa tallreker_2		
7 lod7. lod, a 24 ß _____ 3 2.4				Ett ½ Dusin flata _____ 3.6		
en tomlare för _____ 2				Ett stop med föter _____ 1.		
matskieder, 14 a 24 ß _____ 7				Ett Dito gamallt _____ 24.		
Theskieder, 3 st a 24 ß _____ 1. 24.	17.	6.		En Thekana _____ 16.		
<b>Koppar</b>				2ne ljustakar _____ 12.		
en bränwinspana				En förlägareskied _____ 8.		
1½ lt a 8 ß mk _____ 5.				3 små skällar _____ 24.		
tiättell, 1 lt a 8 ß mk _____ 3 16				En sås skäll _____ 4.		
en Dito, 17 mk a 8 ß _____ 2. 40.				En senaps kana _____ 4.		
en Dito, 8 mk a 8 ß _____ 1. 16.				2ne sallt skieder _____ 8.		
en Dito, 7 mk a 8 ß _____ 1. 8.				3ne matskieder _____ 4.	5.	44.
en gryta _____ -32.				<b>Bläck</b>		
3 fotapanor _____ -32.				En såkeras _____ 6.		
en monkapana _____ 1.				Ett ½ gratar _____ 2.		
en thepana _____ 1.				Ett dorkslag _____ 4.		
2nestånar (ståndare) _____ 2.4	17.	2.	4.	Ett refjern _____ 2.		
<b>Ten</b>				Ett dorck slag _____ 4.		
en soppeskäll, bruten _____ 40				Ett refjern _____ 2.		
2ne diupa fatt _____ 1.24.				Ett Dito af Mäsing _____ 12.		
ett Dito _____ 16.				3 sindor af silver matt _____ 16.		
? fåfatt _____ 3.	5.	32		<b>Poselin</b>		
				4 kaffekopar _____ 32.		
				En tallreck _____ 2.		
				En skäll _____ 12.		
				En mindre _____ 4.		
				En smörask _____ 4		
				4 tallrekar _____ 8.		
				Ett gamallt fat , en flaska -. 6	2.	14
Transport _____	40.	14.		Transport _____	48.	24.

Transport _____	48.	24.		Transport _____	60.	3.	
<b>Malm</b>				2 hokejern _____ .2			
En Mettall _____ . 24.				En rasp _____ .2			
Ett stycke jern _____ . 24.				En banknif _____ . 2			
<b>Jernsaker</b>				2 släpor _____ . 4.			
Ett lt stångjern _____ . 24				En fåhr sax _____ . 12.			
2ne hotstenger _____ . 24.				2 stigbylar _____ . 2.			
En gryta _____ . 32.				2ne Elgaflar _____ . 8.			
4 gamla grytor _____ 1. 16.				hoftång och hamar _____ . 12.			
En fotapana _____ . 8.				En hållehake _____ . 2.			
6 bråpanor _____ . 24.	9.	30.		2 mear _____ . 4.			
2ne grytelåk _____ . 3.				3 + hakor _____ . 3.	1.	4.	
En fotepana _____ .24				<b>Stenkiärl</b>			
2ne gamla fotarjngar _____ . 12.				4 krus _____ . 12.			
2ne gmindre _____ . 4.				2 bullar _____ . 4.			
En skop a _____ . 8.				En såpeskåll _____ . 4.			
2ne tälljöxor _____ . 32.				En the kana _____ . 2.			
2ne viddjor _____ . 16.				En sås skåll _____ . 1.			
2ne fyrspadar _____ . 4.				18 tallrekor _____ . 18.			
2ne spiäll _____ . 24.				4 skållar _____ . 4.			
2ne ullsaxor _____ . 4.	7.	19.		5 fat _____ . 5.			
Ett par wafleje _____ .16				2 tallrekor _____ . 1.	1.	3.	
Ett par gorjansjern _____ . 12.				<b>Kjöreredskap</b>			
7 gamla liar _____ . 16.	4.	26.		En höwang _____ 1.			
6 siäror _____ . 16.				En Dito _____ 1. 24			
4 löfhackar _____ . 6				En jernaxlawang _____ 5.			
2 tårfhackor _____ . 2.				En Enspänare wang _____ 5.			
? spadar _____ . 4.	1.	24.		2ne Mede kiällkar _____ . 16.			
? fäbinsle med klafvar _____ . 16.				En kiere häk _____ . 12.			
? utan klafvar _____ .16.				Skod drög _____ . 16.			
? kjöls öx _____ . 2.				En släde _____ 2.	10.		
? skållöx _____ . 3.				En selle _____ . 24.			
?ne bilar _____ . 24.				En läder selle _____ . 24.			
?ne Dito _____ . 16.				Manssadell _____ . 16.			
? jernsträfva _____ . 2.				3 garn tömar _____ . 12.			
? par bords<knjfvvar med gaf _____ .10.				3 Dito af läder _____ . 12.			
? Knjfvvar _____ . 4.				? _____ . 8.			
? tällje knif _____ . 1.				2 hårsim? _____ . 16.			
?häklor _____ . 12.				4 dröjer _____ . 16.			
? repor _____ . 4.				2 stak kjällkar _____ . 4.			
3 Nafvare _____ .12.				2 harfwer _____ . 4.			
3 mule Nafvare _____ . 6	2.	32.		3 ärjekrokar _____ . 3.			
Transport _____	60	3		Transport _____	81.	1.	



#### 4.4.1. Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg

Transport _____	81.	1.		Transport _____	98.	41.
En Gösle wang _____ . 16				Ett Dusin tareckor _____ . 6.		
? grepor _____ . 4.				2 smöraskar _____ . 2.		
? Skagllar _____ . 4.				7 korjar		
?nsell _____ . 4.				<b>Glaskärl</b>		
? staga Skaglar _____ . 4.				En stor botäll _____ . 8.		
<b>Diverse Träsårtor</b>				4 mindre _____ . 4.		
Ett bord _____ . 24.				Flaskefordderal med		
				6 flaskor _____ 1.		
Ett lite Thebord _____ . 16.				2 wita flaskor _____ . 4.		
Ett litet bord _____ . 8.				12 apoteksflaskor _____ . 6.		
Ett skåp _____ 1.				5 öllglas _____ . 8.		
Ett hörneskåp _____ . 16.				2 sspetsglas, 1 Duto _____ . 6.		
Öfwre dellen af En siänk ____ .16	3.	16.		En ätikekana _____ . 2.		
Ett Dito i gransäng _____ . 32.				Ett väggur _____ 6.		
? stöken Sängar _____ 1. 32.				En spegell _____ . 32.		
? soffor _____ . 12.	78	21.		En Dito - . 16.		
? styre stohllar _____ . 24.				<b>Den aflednas</b>		
				<b>Gångkläder</b>		
? spånaråckar _____ . 16.				En jusblå råck		
				och wäst _____ 2.		
?årar _____ . 32.				En grå råck _____ 2.		
? kar _____ . 40.				wit råck och wäst _____ 1. 24	14.	34.
? Dito mindre kar _____ 1. 32.				En jus blå råck _____ 1.		
? Dito _____ . 32				En Dito mörk blå _____ . 16.		
? mindre kaggar _____ 1.				svart råck, wäst och		
				byxor _____ 1. 24.		
? kistor _____ _1.				En jacka _____ . 16.		
? låka bötor _____ . 12.	9.	16.		Ett par skinbyxor _____ . 16.		
? stake bötor _____ . 6.				Ett par af wallmar _____ . 32.		
?st korgar _____ . 16.				Natt tröja _____ . 32.		
?? sader _____ 1.				4 lifstöken _____ 1. 32.		
? ämbar _____ . 4.				En kapråck _____ 2.		
? låka bötor _____ . 12.				En Dito gamall _____ . 16.		
? Miölk säder _____ . 12.				Iller skins mösa _____ 1.		
? Diupa sille skållar _____ . 32.				karpus _____ . 8.	9.	44.
? bunkar _____ . 4.				En hatt _____ . 16.		
En brännwins fierdjng _____ . 16.				Ett bällte _____ . 4.		
Ett Hallfankar _____ . 12.				2 par böxor _____ . 12.	1.	26.
En mindre fierdjng _____ . 8.						
?trä _____ 1.						
Ett Hellankar _____ . 12.						
En kana och ett Halft stop ____ . 4.						
En wäfstoll _____ . 12.						
Ett par warpor _____ . 2.	5.	8				
Transport _____	98.	41.		Transport _____	125.	1.



Transport _____	125.	1.		Transport _____	160.	2.	
Ett skinlifstöke _____ . 8.				sparlakan till En säng _____ 1.			
2 par snösaäckar _____ . 12.				8 Bords sallwetter _____ 1. 16.			
2 par wantar _____ . 4.				6 Dito gröfvre _____ . 36.			
2 par Dito _____ . 4.				En liten duk _____ . 12.			
3 par ?ings Hanskor _____ . 24.				En Dito af dräll _____ . 24.			
6 par ulstrumpor _____ 1. 16.				En Dito _____ 1.			
En Nattmösa _____ . 10.				En Dito af wäf _____ . 16			
8 lärfts siortor _____ 3.				En Dito _____ 1.			
11 gröfvre siortor _____ 3. 32.				En Dito för _____ 1.			
En Nattmösa _____ . 16.	9.	30.		3 s-are _____ . 32	7.	40.	
lintyg af lärft _____ . 16.				½ Dusin lärfts lakan _____ 4.			
2 rakeknifvar _____ . 16.				½ Dusin gröfvre _____ 2.			
En siöskomspipa _____ 1.				4 handukar _____ . 32.			
<b>Böker</b>				2 Dito _____ . 4.			
En bibbell på qwart ____ 2.				<b>Sängkläder</b>			
En postilla gamall _____ . 12.				En Bulster, 25 mkr _____ 4. 8.			
En sallmbok _____ . 16.				En Dito Dito _____ 4. 8.			
2ne andeliga böker ____ . 16.				En Dito Dito _____ 4. 8.			
En gamall sallmbok _____ . 4.				4 dynor med randjge var, 1 lt 5 mkr			
Catekismis och sångker ____ . 4.				af 12 ß mkrn _____ 6. 12.			
2 dånska böker _____ . 4.				2 Dito af dun, ½ lt _____ 2. 32.			
En börbok _____ . 3.				4 örnegodt med wit war, 14 mkr af 16 ß _____ 4. 32.	32.	40.	
3 små böker _____ . 3.	4.	26.		En fall _____ 1. 24.			
<b>Diverse saker</b>				Ett blårosit täke _____ 1. 16.			
9 mk wit ull a 12 ß mk ____ 2. 12.				Ett af Kartun _____ 2.			
5 Dito swart _____ 1. 12.				Ett Dito trökt _____ 1. 8.			
9 mk hör tågor _____ 1. 24.				Ett Dit Dito _____ 1.			
10 mk hampa tågor _____ . 40.				Ett Dito Dito _____ 1. 24.			
Lärft 66 alnar a 20 /. allnen _____ 6. 42.				Ett Dito _____ . 16.			
14 allnar dräll a 6 ß alnen _____ 1. 36.				3 små örnegodt, 7 mkr __ 1. 8.			
28 allnar Nästhäkle wäf af 4ß alnen _____ 2. 16.	16.	38.		En gamall Bulster _____ 4. 8.	14.	8.	
26 allnar grof wäf om 3ß 6 rst aln(en) ____ 1. 43.				En ull -pa _____ . 24.			
3 allnar blårandit tyg _____ . 24.				En fäll _____ 1.			
3 Dito ulet _____ . 24.				Ett hårtäke _____ . 12.			
4 allnar ostampat wallmar ____ . 32.				<b>Diverse</b>			
1 1/3 alln gråt wallmar ____ . 24.	4.	3.		2 bläkratar _____ . 12.			
Transport _____	160.	2.		En besman _____ . 12.			
				2 besell _____ . 24.			
				Ett kå—s _____ . 3	2.	39.	
				Transport _____	217.	33.	



#### 4.4.1. Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg

Transport _____	217.	33.	Transport _____	662.	10.
Ett par kårdor _____ . 8.			af Ryttmästaren		
Ett par Dito _____ . 8			---ifällt på		
Ett par Dito _____ . 8			Gishulltt Enligt		
? saxor _____ . 4.			förskrifnjng af		
Ett skin såll _____ . 4.			den 9 Julj 1795 _____ 8. 16.		
Ett spån såll _____ . 2.			uplupen ränta _____ . 12.		
3 sällingar _____ . 8.			utaf häradsskrifv-		
En sektt _____ . 6.			are Wetterstrands		
Ett -säll _____ . 2.			Enligt förskrifv-		
Ett knop såll _____ . 3.			ing af den 12 Julij		
Ett skrin _____ . 16.			1795 _____ 50.		
<b>Spannemåll</b>			uplupen ränta _____ 1. 14.		
Råg, 12 tonor a 4 Rdr ton(an) 48.			af Johannes Jertberg		
Hafvre, 12 tonor a 2 Rdr			Enligt förskrifvnjng		
tönan _____ 24.			af den 14 aprill 1795 ____ 33. 16.		
Korn, 1 töna _____ 3.			uplupen ränta _____ 3. 1.		
Erter _____ 2.	78.	21.	utaf Cornätten		
<b>Kreatur</b>			S. Mondström Enli-		
Ett par Oxar _____ 26. 32.			kt förskrifvnjng af		
5 stöken Kor 7 Rdr 24			den 16 october 1784 ____ 3. 16.		
ß stökett _____ 37. 24.			uplupen ränta _____ 4. 25.		
En qviga _____ 6.			utaf anders Persson		
En swart stutt _____ 4.			i Måssiö Söreg(ården)		
En Kiur kallf _____ 3.			Enligt förskrifning		
En qwige kallf _____ 3.			af den 29 october 1793 ____ 8. 16.		
? i Kiätte _____ 1.			uplupen ränta _____ . 44	113.	16.
5 får a 1 Rdr stöket _____ 5.			<b>Fastig hett</b> En Treden-		
5 lam a 32 ß stöket _____ 3. 16.			dell, Efter heltt räknat		
En gris _____ 2.			i gissarp, under Små-		
Ett stoo 10 år _____ 11. 32.	103.	8.	lands Lätta Cavalerij		
<b>Utestående</b>			och Lif Companjet		
<b>fodringar</b>			No 66 samt 1/3-dell		
En Banqo sedell finns ____ 3.			j Torpet gissebäck		
fodran af Conät			Med hedeljg åbygnad		
gripensiölld Enligt			Så i man som ladu		
förskrifnjng af den			gården, kan Efter		
6 feb 1794 _____ 166.			tidernas bescaffen-		
			hett anses till _____ 1333. 32.		
uplupen ränta _____ 9. 18.			Summa _____	2108.	10.
af Jonas Andersson					
i Bäkafall Enli-					
kt förskrifnjng af					
den 29 September					
1792 _____ 83. 16.					
uplupen ränta _____ 1. 10.	262.	44.			
Transport _____	662.	10.			

Sålunda wara upgiffwitt och jngenting med  
vetenskap undandålgts, som under Eds förbindellse  
styrkas kan om så fodras, jntygar *ut supra*

*Ana Maria Löfwing*  
En bedröfwad Enka

Som tillkallade ingteknings och werderjngsmän

*Jonas Ålstrand*

Nämdeman

*Petter Isrällson* i Skallarp

Närwarande arfwingar: *Jonas Löfberg*

*Johannes Jonasson*

i Gissarp

de fatigas medell belöper 2 Rdr 30 ß 6rst som qwite-  
ras af Nässiö den

de fatigas andel är betalt med 2 Rixdaler 30 skilling 6 r(undstycken)  
som qwitteras af Nässiö d(en) 24 Januari 1796

*Daniel Jonasson*

*Jöns Henricson*

kyrkowärdar



#### 4.4.1. Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg

### Translation:

Presented at the Tveta District Court's winter session in Ingaryd, on March 8<sup>th</sup> 1796.

On January 18<sup>th</sup> 1796 legal proceedings on estate records were held, after the bailiff, the elevated Mr. Olof Löfberg, who passed away on December 5<sup>th</sup> last year. Except for a beloved wife he left two children, one son and one daughter, both of age and present. The present family members were reminded that they were acting under oath, and the estate was as follows:

Cash in specie <sup>98</sup> _____ 3. 6.	Amount		Amount	
<b>Silver</b>				
1 beaker, 7 lod <sup>99</sup> 24 β _____ 3. 24.			Brought Forward _____	40 14
1 tumbler _____ 2.			1 dozen soup plates _____ 2.	
24 table spoons, à 24 β _____ 7.			½ dozen plates _____ 3.6	
3 tea spoons, à 24 β _____ 1. 24.	17.	6.	1 tankard with legs _____ 1.	
<b>Copper</b>			1 Ditto old _____ 24.	
1 liquor pan, 1½ lt <sup>100</sup> à 8 β / mk <sup>101</sup> _____ 5.			1 tea pot _____ 16.	
1 kettle, 1 lt à 8 β / mk _____ 3. 16.			2 candlesticks _____ 12.	
1 Ditto, 17 mk à 8 β _____ 2. 40.			1 serving spoon _____ 8.	
1 Dito, 8 mk a 8 β _____ 1. 16.			3 small bowls _____ 24.	
1 Ditto, 7 mk à 8 β _____ 1. 8.			1 sauce boat _____ 4.	
1 pan _____ 32.			1 mustard pot _____ 4.	
3 pots with legs _____ 32.			2 salt spoons _____ 8.	
1 donut pan _____ 1.			3 tablespoons _____ 4.	5. 44.
1 tea pot _____ 1.			<b>Metal</b>	
2 barrels _____ 2.4	17.	2. 4.	1 sugar box _____ 6.	
<b>Tin</b>			1 ½-? _____ 2.	
1 soup bowl, broken _____ .40			1 colander _____ 4.	
2 basins _____ 1.24.			1 grater _____ 2.	
1 Dito _____ 16.			1 Ditto of brass _____ 12.	
? plate _____ 3.	5.	32	3 silver plated spoons _____ 16.	
			<b>China</b>	
			4 coffee cups _____ 32.	
			1 plate _____ 2.	
			1 bowl _____ 12.	
			1 smaller _____ 4.	
			1 butter dish _____ 4.	
			4 plates _____ 8.	
			1 old dish, 1 bottle _____ 6	2. 14
Brought Forward _____	40.	14.	Brought Forward _____	48. 24.

<sup>98</sup> Actual currency: Riksdaler Specie. 1 Riksdaler (**Rdr**) = 48 skilling (**β**); 1 skilling = 12 rundstycken (**r**).

<sup>99</sup> 1 lod = 13,2 gram.

<sup>100</sup> Lt = pund = pound.

<sup>101</sup> Mk = marker (weight).



Brought Forward _____	48.	24.		Brought Forward _____	60.	3.	
<b>Metal rock</b>				2 chisels _____ .2			
One piece of metal _____ . 24.				1 rasp _____ .2			
One piece of iron _____ . 24.				1 hoop shave _____ . 2			
<b>Iron objects</b>				2 saws _____ . 4.			
1 iron rod _____ . 24				1 sheep shear _____ . 12.			
2 iron bar levers _____ . 24.				2 stirrups _____ . 2.			
1 cauldron _____ . 32.				2 pokers _____ . 8.			
4 old pots _____ 1. 16.				Pincers and hammer _____ . 12.			
1 pot with legs _____ . 8.				1 timber dog _____ . 2.			
6 fry pans _____ . 24.	9.	30.		2 runnbers _____ . 4.			
2 pot lids _____ . 3.				3 millstone sharpener _____ . 3.	1.	4.	
1 pot with legs _____ .24				<b>Stoneware</b>			
2 old trivets _____ . 12.				4 beakers _____ . 12.			
2 smaller _____ . 4.				2 ? _____ . 4.			
1 ladle _____ . 8.				1 soup bowl _____ . 4.			
2 cutting axes _____ . 32.				1 tea pot _____ . 2.			
2 iron loops _____ . 16.				1 sauce boat _____ . 1.			
2 fire shovels _____ . 4.				18 plates _____ . 18.			
2 dampers _____ . 24.				4 bowls _____ . 4.			
2 pairs of sheep shears _____ . 4.	7.	19.		5 basins _____ . 5.			
1 pair of waffle irons _____ .16				2 plates _____ . 1.	1.	3.	
1 pair of wafer irons _____ . 12.				<b>Driving Tools</b>			
7 old scythes _____ . 16.	4.	26.		1 hay cart _____ 1.			
6 sickles _____ . 16.				1 Ditto _____ 1. 24			
4 billhooks _____ . 6				1 cart with iron axles _____ 5.			
2 peat hoes _____ . 2.				1 cart (for one horse) _____ 5.			
? spades _____ . 4.	1.	24.		2 sledges _____ . 16.			
? cattle fastenings w/ iron rings .16.				1 cart rack _____ . 12.			
? without iron rings _____ .16.				1 dray _____ . 16.			
? ? axe _____ . 2.				1 sleigh _____ 2.	10.		
? axe _____ . 3.				1 harness _____ . 24.			
? axes _____ . 24.				One leather harness _____ . 24.			
? Ditto _____ . 16.				1 saddle (for males) _____ . 16.			
1 iron brace _____ . 2.				3 reigns _____ . 12.			
2 pairs of table knives w/forks _____ .10.				3 leather Ditto _____ . 12.			
? knives _____ . 4.				? _____ . 8.			
1 sheath knife _____ . 1.				2? _____ . 16.			
? hackles _____ . 12.				4 drays _____ . 16.			
? flax combs _____ . 4.				2 sledges _____ . 4.			
3 augers _____ .12.				2 harrows _____ . 4.			
3 drills _____ . 6	2.	32.		3 wooden ploughs _____ . 3.			
Brought Forward _____	60	3		Brought Forward _____	81.	1.	

#### 4.4.1. Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg

Brought Forward _____	81.	1.		Brought Forward _____	98.	41.
1 manure cart _____ . 16				1 dozen plates _____ . 6.		
? manure forks _____ . 4.				2 butter dishes _____ . 2.		
? shafts _____ . 4.				7 baskets _____ . 12		
? ? _____ . 4.				<b>Glass Objects</b>		
? shafts _____ . 4.				1 large bottle _____ . 8.		
<b>Various wooden objects</b>				4 smaller _____ . 4.		
1 table _____ . 24.				1 bottle chest with		
1 small tea table _____ . 16.				6 flasks _____ . 1.		
1 small table _____ . 8.				2 white bottles _____ . 4.		
1 cupboard _____ . 1.				12 phials _____ . 6.		
The corner cupboard _____ . 16.				5 beer glasses _____ . 8.		
The upper part of a sideboard . 16				2+ 1 schnapps glasses _____ . 6.		
1 Ditto on a short side _____ . 32.	3.	16.		1 vinegar pitcher _____ . 2.		
+ beds _____ . 1. 32.				1 wall clock _____ . 6.		
? sofa _____ . 12.				1 mirror _____ . 32.		
? chairs _____ . 24.	78	21.		1 Ditto _____ . 16.		
? spinning wheels _____ . 16.				<b>The deceased's</b>		
? ? _____ . 32.				<b>clothes</b>		
? tub _____ . 40.				1 light blue coat		
? Ditto smaller tubs _____ . 1. 32				And vest _____ . 2.		
? Ditto _____ . 32				1 gray coat _____ . 2.		
? smaller casks _____ . 1.				1 white coat and vest _____ . 1. 24	14.	34.
? chests _____ . 1.				1 light blue coat _____ . 1.		
? casks with lids _____ . 12.	9.	16.		1 Ditto dark blue _____ . 16.		
? pails _____ . 6.				1 black coat, vest, and		
? baskets _____ . 16.				trousers _____ . 1. 24.		
?? _____ . 1.				1 jacket _____ . 16.		
? bucket _____ . 4.				1 pair of leather trousers _____ . 16.		
? pails with lids _____ . 12.				1 pair of frieze trousers _____ . 32.		
? milk ? _____ . 12.				1 night shirt _____ . 32.		
? strain bowls _____ . 32.				4 bodices _____ . 1. 32.		
? buckets _____ . 4.				1 cloak _____ . 2.		
1 liquor quarter <sup>102</sup> _____ .				1 Ditto old _____ . 16.		
16.						
1 half anker <sup>103</sup> _____ .				1 cap, of polecat fur _____ . 1.		
12.						
1 smaller quarter _____ . 8.				1 fur cap _____ . 8.	9.	44.
?? _____ . 1.				1 hat _____ . 16.		
1 "full" anker <sup>104</sup> _____ .				1 Ditto _____ . 4.		
12.						
1 pitcher <sup>105</sup> and 1 ½ stoup <sup>106</sup> _____ .				2 pairs of trousers _____ . 12.	1.	26.
4.						
1 loom _____ . 12.						
1 pair of warping mills _____ . 2.	5.	8				
<b>Brought Forward _____</b>	<b>98.</b>	<b>41.</b>		<b>Brought Forward _____</b>	<b>125.</b>	<b>1.</b>

<sup>102</sup> 1 fjärding ≈ 1"quarter" ≈ 31,4 liters.

<sup>103</sup> 1 halfankare = 1"halfanker" ≈ 20 liters.

<sup>104</sup> 1 helankare = 1"fullanker" ≈ 40 liters.

<sup>105</sup> 1 kanna ≈ 1 pitcher ≈ 2,6 liters.

<sup>106</sup> 1 halvstop ≈ 1 ½-stoup ≈ 0,65 liters



Brought Forward _____	125.	1.		Brought Forward _____	160.	2.	
1 leather bodice _____ . 8.				Curtains for 1 bed _____ 1.			
2 pairs of "winter gaiters" ____ . 12.				8 napkins _____ 1. 16.			
2 pairs of mittens _____ . 4.				6 Ditto coarser _____ . 36.			
2 pairs of Ditto _____ . 4.				1 small table cloth _____ . 12.			
3 pairs of ? gloves _____ . 24.				1 Ditto of linen _____ . 24.			
6 pairs of woolen stockings 1.16				1 Ditto _____ 1.			
1 night cap _____ . 10.				1 Ditto of fabric _____ . 16			
8 linen shirts _____ 3.				1 Ditto _____ 1.			
11 coarser shirts _____ 3. 32.				1 Ditto _____ 1.			
1 night cap _____ . 16.				3 ? _____ . 32	7.	40.	
1 linen undershirt _____ . 16.	9.	30.		½ dozen linen sheets ____ 4.			
2 razors _____ . 16.				½ dozen coarser _____ 2.			
1 meerschaum pipe _____ 1.				4 towels _____ . 32.			
<b>Books</b>				2 Ditto _____ . 4.			
1 bible, "in quarto" _____ 2.				<b>Bedding</b>			
1 old collection of sermons ____ . 12.				1 feather bed, 25 mkr _____ 4. 8.			
1 hymn book _____ . 16.				1 Dito Dito _____ 4. 8.			
2 spiritual books _____ . 16.				1 Dito Dito _____ 4. 8.			
1 old hymn-book _____ . 4.				4 cushions with striped cases,			
Catechism and songs _____ . 4.				1 lt 5 mkr à 12 ß /mkr ____ 6. 12.			
2 Danish books _____ . 4.				2 Ditto filled with down,			
1 prayer book _____ . 3.				½ lt _____ 2. 32.			
3 small books _____ . 3.				4 cushions with white			
<b>Various items</b>				cases, 14 mkr à 16 ß _____ 4. 32.	32.	40.	
9 mk white wool a 12 ß mk 2. 12.	4.	26.		1 skin rug _____ 1. 24.			
5 Ditto black _____ 1. 12.				1 blue-patterned quilt ____ 1. 16.			
9 mk flax yarn _____ 1. 24.				1 of cotton _____ 2.			
10 mk hemp yarn _____ . 40.				1 Ditto printed _____ 1. 8.			
66 ells of linen				1 Ditto Ditto _____ 1.			
à 20 /. <sup>107</sup> / ell _____ 6.				1 Ditto Ditto _____ 1. 24.			
42.				1 Ditto _____ . 16.			
14 ells of damask 6 ß ell ____ 1. 36.				3 small cushions, 7 mkr ____ 1. 8.			
28 ells of tow à 4 ß / ell ____ 2. 16	16.	38.		1 old feather bed _____ 8.	14.	8.	
26 ells of coarse fabric				1 wool _____ . 24.			
à 3 ß 6 r / ell _____ 1. 43.				1 skin rug _____ 1.			
3 ells of blue-striped fabric ____ . 24.				1 hair quilt _____ . 12.			
3 Ditto woolen fabric _____ . 24.				<b>Various</b>			
4 ells of homespun _____ . 32				2 metal funnels _____ . 12.			
				1 steelyard _____ . 12.			
				2 bridles _____ . 24.			
				1? _____ . 3	2.	39.	
Brought Forward _____	160.	2.		Brought Forward _____	217.	33.	

<sup>107</sup> 10 1 /. = 1 öre.



#### 4.4.1. Estate Records for Olof Månsson Löfberg

Brought Forward _____	217.	33.	Brought Forward _____	662.	10.
1 pair of carders _____ . 8.			Claim on Cavalry Captain ?feld at Gisshult of July 9th 1795 _____ 8. 16.		
1 pair Ditto _____ . 8			Accrued interest _____ . 12.		
1 pair Ditto _____ . 8			Claim on district clerk Wetterstrand, of July 12th 1795, _____ 50.		
? sheep shears _____ . 4.			Accrued interest _____ 1. 14.		
1 skin sieve _____ . 4.			Claim on Johannes Hjertberg, Of April 14 <sup>th</sup> 1795 _____ 33. 16.		
1 chip sieve _____ . 2.			Accrued interest _____ 3. 1.		
3 small sieves _____ . 8.			Claim on Cadet S. Nordström, of October 16 <sup>th</sup> 1784, _____ 3. 16.		
1 strainer _____ . 6.			Accrued interest _____ 4 . 25.		
1 grain sieve _____ . 2.			Claim on Anders Persson at Nässjö Söregården, of October 29 <sup>th</sup> ,		
1 linseed sieve _____ . 3.			1793 _____ 8. 16.		
1 box _____ . 16.			Accrued interest _____ . 44	113.	16.
<b>Grain</b>			<b>Real Estate</b>		
Rye, 12 barrels à 4 Rdr / barrel 48.			1/3 of Gissarp nr 66 (under the Småland Light Cavalry Regiment, the Staff Company) and 1/3 of the croft Gissebäck; with decent dwelling-houses and stables _____ 1333. 32.		
Oats, 12 barrels à 2 Rdr/ barrel 24.					
Barley, 1 barrel _____ 3.					
Peas _____ 2.	78.	21.			
<b>Livestock</b>					
1 pair of oxen _____ 26. 32.					
5 cows, à 7 Rdr					
24 ß each _____ 37. 24.					
1 heifer _____ 6.					
1 black steer _____ 4.					
1 bull calf _____ 3.					
1 cow calf _____ 3.					
? in a pen _____ 1.					
5 sheep à 1 Rdr each _____ 5.					
5 lambs à 32 ß each _____ 3. 16.					
1 pig _____ 2.					
1 mare, 10 years old _____ 11. 32.					
<b>Outstanding Debts</b>	103.	8.			
1 banknote _____ 3.					
Claim on Cadet Gripensköld of February 6 <sup>th</sup> , 1794 _____ 166.					
Accrued interest _____ 9. 18.					
Claim on Jonas Andersson in Bäckafall of September 29 <sup>th</sup> , 1792 _____ 83. 16.					
Accrued interest _____ 1. 10.					
	262.	44.			
Brought Forward _____	662.	10.	<b>Grand Total</b> _____	<b>2108.</b>	<b>10.</b>



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

*Ana Maria Löfwing*

A distressed widow

Undersigned official valuers

*Jonas Ålstrand*

Lay accessor

*Petter Isrällson* in Skallarp

Present heirs: *Jonas Löfberg*

*Johannes Jonasson* in Gissarp

The pauper's share is 2 Rdr 30 ß 6rs, signed in Nässjö on

The pauper's share is paid with 2 Riksdaler 30 skilling 6 rundstycken,  
signed in Nässjö on January 24<sup>th</sup>, 1796

*Daniel Jonasson*

*Jöns Henricson*



## Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter

<b>Name</b>	Sven Samuelsson	<b>Name</b>	Elizabeth Arvidsdotter
<b>Born</b>	May, 1711	<b>Born</b>	January, 1706
<b>Parish</b>	Bälaryd	<b>Parish</b>	Flisby
<b>Died</b>	Unknown	<b>Died</b>	Unknown
<b>Parish</b>	Unknown	<b>Parish</b>	Unknown
<b>Occupation</b>	Tennant Farmer	<b>Occupation</b>	Maid/Housewife

### Children of Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
Elin	February 5, 1734	Bälaryd	Unknown	Unknown
Johan	January 5, 1736	Bälaryd	November 4, 1806	Marbäck

Sven Samuelsson was born sometime in May of 1711 at Hillerstorp, a farm in northeast Bälaryd Parish. His parents were Samuel Andersson and Elisabeth. On May 15<sup>th</sup>, Sven was baptized at his family's home. The witnesses at his baptism were Johan in Skärsjö, housewife Elisabet in Torstorp, Lars in Aneby, housewife Sara in Torstorp, farmhand Zachris in Skärsjö, maiden Kierstin in Skärsjö, farmhand Pehr in Hillerstorp, and maiden Kierstin in Torstorp.<sup>108</sup> He was probably baptized by Zacharias Johannis Ståhl, the pastor of Bälaryd Church.



Hillerstorp, Bälaryd - Where Sven Samuelsson was born in 1711 and grew up

### In 1711...

- The King of Sweden was Karl XII, the king of France was Louis XIV, and the King of Russia was Peter the Great. In England, Queen Ann died and was succeeded by King George I.
- Sweden was in the eleventh year of the Great Northern War (1700-1721). That year, Sweden won a victory over Danish and Russian forces at the Siege of Strasslund.
- French settlers celebrated the first Mardi Gras festival in America at Mobile, Alabama.
- *An Essay on Criticism* by English poet Alexander Pope was published.

<sup>108</sup> Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 3



Baptism record of Sven Samuelsson – May 15<sup>th</sup>, 1711

Transcription:

*D<sup>en</sup> 15 Majii christnades hemma Samuels barn i Hillerstorp och blev kallat Swän. \_\_\_\_\_*

<i>Mans faddrar</i>	<i>Quinfolk faddrar</i>
<i>Johan i Skärsjö _____</i>	<i>hustru Elisabet i Torstorp som baar barnet</i>
<i>Lars i Aneby _____</i>	<i>hustru Sara i Torstorp</i>
<i>drängen Zachris i Skärsjö</i>	<i>pygan Kierstin i Skärsjö</i>
<i>drängen Pehr i Hillerstorp</i>	<i>pygan Kierstin i Torstorp</i>

Translation:

*The 15<sup>th</sup> of May christened at home Samuel's child in Hillerstorp and became called Swän. \_\_\_\_\_*

<i>Male Witnesses</i>	<i>Female Witnesses</i>
<i>Johan in Skärsjö _____</i>	<i>housewife Elisabet in Torstorp som baar barnet</i>
<i>Lars in Aneby _____</i>	<i>housewife Sara in Torstorp</i>
<i>farmhand Zachris in Skärsjö</i>	<i>maiden Kierstin in Skärsjö</i>
<i>farmhand Pehr in Hillerstorp</i>	<i>maiden Kierstin in Torstorp</i>



The interior of Bälaryd Church

Sven's father Samuel Andersson was a master mason and was also a churchwarden for Bälaryd Church. Since Sven's father was a churchwarden, his family was very active in the church. Sven had at least two brothers, Anders and Christer, and three sisters: Annika, Sarah, and Maria. From a young age, Sven started helping his family work in the fields at Hillerstorp.

Elizabeth Arvidsdotter was born at Hareryd, a village in northeast Flisby Parish, sometime in January of 1706. Her parents were Arvid Ebbesson and Elin Bengtsdotter. On January 13<sup>th</sup>, Elizabeth was baptized. The witnesses at her baptism were Håkan in Nybble, Swän Bengtsson in Aneby (Elizabeth's maternal uncle), farmhand Joen Bengtsson in Hareryd (Elizabeth's maternal uncle), farmhand Johan Ebbesson of Hareryd (Elizabeth's paternal uncle), church bell-ringer's wife Brita Bengtsdotter (Elizabeth's maternal aunt) in Damparp, Nils Torstensson's wife Karin Månsdotter in Hareryd, and maiden Karin Bengtsdotter in Hareryd (Elizabeth's maternal aunt).<sup>109</sup> Elizabeth was probably baptized by Johannes Styrenius, the vicar of Flisby Church at the time.



Baptism font at Flisby Church

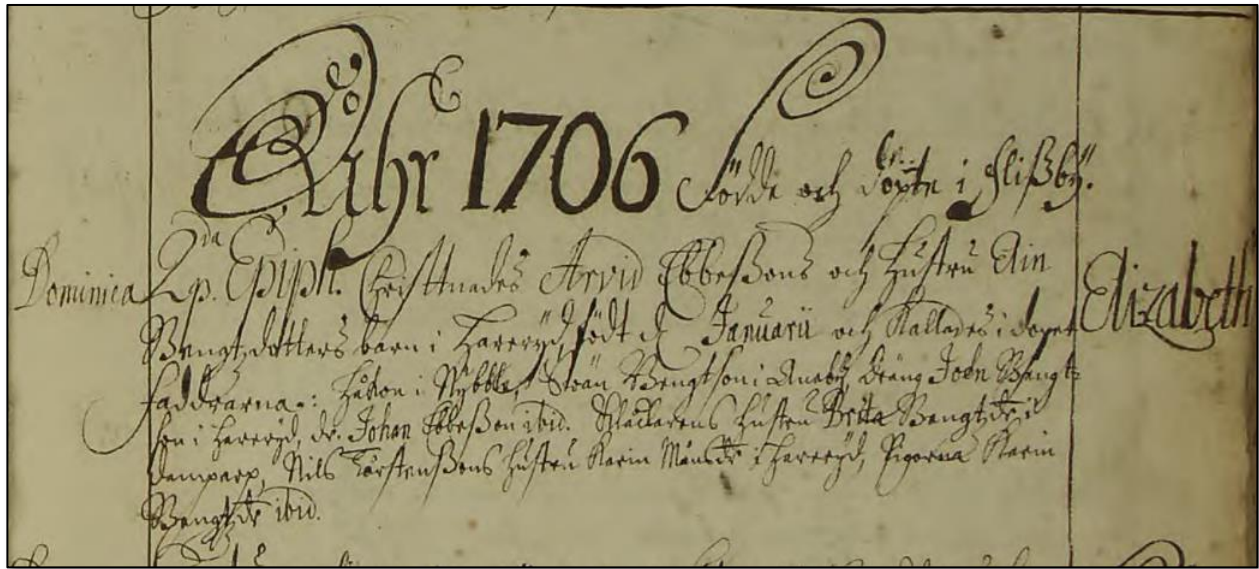
### The Liturgical Calendar of the Swedish Church

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century and early 18<sup>th</sup> century, it was common for Swedish church records to not record the dates that certain events such as baptisms, weddings, and burials occurred. Rather, these events were recorded in relation to the liturgical calendar of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Some notable dates in the Swedish Lutheran Church include:

- **All Saints Day** – A date to honor all past saints. (takes place on November 1).
- **Baptism of the Lord** – Celebrates Christ's baptism (takes place on the first Sunday following Epiphany in January).
- **Easter** – The celebration of Christ's resurrection. (takes place in March or April).
- **Epiphany** – Commemorates the three wise men visiting Christ (on January 6<sup>th</sup>).
- **Laetare Sunday** – The fourth Sunday of Lent (takes place in March or April).
- **Nativity** – The commemoration of Christ's birth (takes place on December 25<sup>th</sup>).
- **Palm Sunday** – The Sunday before Easter (takes place in March or April).
- **Pentecost** – Celebrates the arrival of the Holy Spirit (takes place fifty days after Easter in May or June).
- **The Transfiguration** – The last Sunday of Epiphany (takes place in February or March).
- **The Annunciation** – Celebrates the announcement of Christ's birth (takes place on March 25<sup>th</sup>).
- **The Ascension** – Celebrates Christ's Ascension to Heaven (takes place forty days after Easter in April or May).
- **Trinity Sunday** – The first Sunday after Pentecost (takes place in May or June).

<sup>109</sup> Flisby Births, Vol. C:2 (1700-1765), page 23





Baptism record of Elizabeth Arvidsdotter – January 13<sup>th</sup>, 1706

Transcription:

*Åhr 1706 Födde och döpt i Flisby.  
 Dominica 2 p. Epiphany, christnades Arvid Ebbessons och hustru Elin  
 Bengtsdotters barn i Hareryd, födt d. \_\_\_\_ Januarii och kallades i döpt Elizabeth  
 Faddrarna: Håkon i Nybble, Swän Bengtsson i Aneby, dräng Joen Bengtsson  
 i Hareryd, dr. Johan Ebbesson ibid, Kläckarens hustru Brita Bengtsdotter i  
 Damparp, Nils Torstenssons hustru Karin Mansdotter i Hareryd, pigorna Karin  
 Bengtsdotter, ibid.*

Translation:

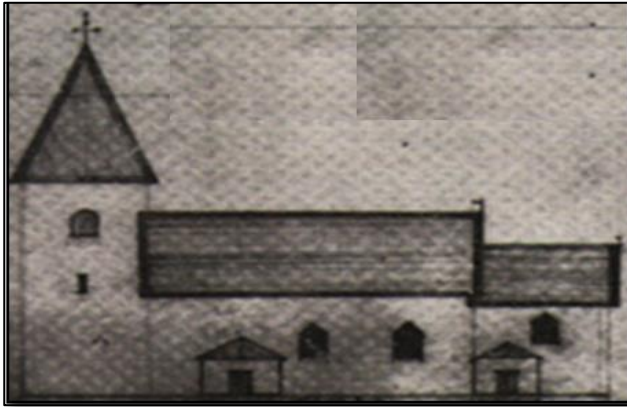
*The Year 1706 Born and baptized in Flisby.  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday past Epiphany, christened Arvid Ebbessons and wife Elin  
 Bengtsdotter's child in Hareryd, born the \_\_\_\_ of January and called in baptism Elizabeth.  
 Witnesses: Håkan in Nybble, Swän Bengtsson in Aneby, farmhand Joen Bengtsson  
 in Hareryd, farmhand Johan Ebbesson of the same place, church bell-ringer's wife Brita  
 Bengtsdotter in Damparp, Nils Torstensson's wife Karin Månsdotter in Hareryd, maidens  
 (sic) Karin Bengtsdotter of the same place.*

Elizabeth spent the first 27 years of her life at Hareryd. Her father Arvid Ebbeson was a farmer. Elizabeth had at least one brother named Ebbe and at least two sisters, Karin and Maria. Several of Elizabeth's extended family also lived at Hareryd. Once she was old enough, Elizabeth started helping her mother, Elin, and sisters with chores around Hareryd.



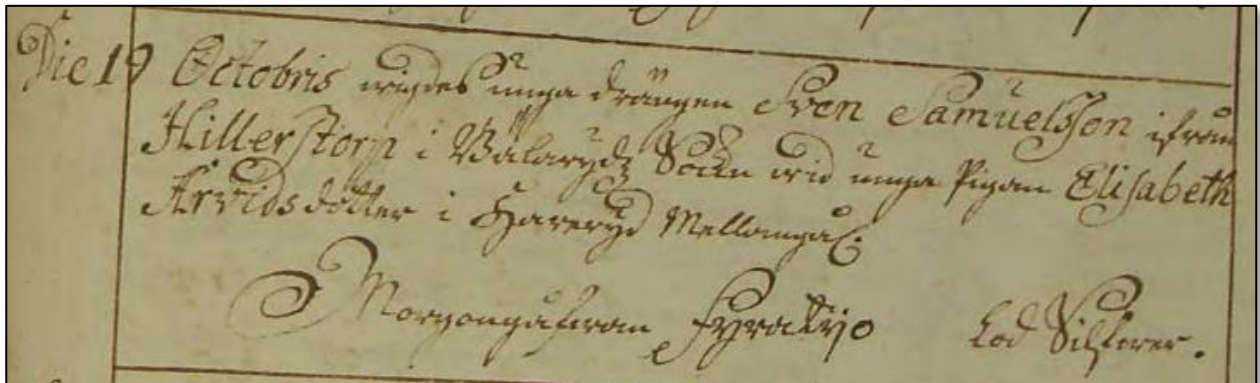
Hareryd, Flisby - Where Elizabeth Arvidsdotter was born in 1706 and grew up

It's unknown how Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter met. They probably started courting sometime in the early 1730s. By 1733, the two were engaged.



How Flisby Church looked when Sven and Elizabeth were married in 1733

On October 19, 1733, Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter were married. They may have been married at Flisby Church, the vicarage of Flisby Parish, or at Elizabeth's home at Hareryd. They were probably married by Johannes Styrenius. At the wedding, Sven paid 40 lod silver for the morning gift.<sup>110</sup>



Marriage record of Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter – October 19<sup>th</sup>, 1733

Transcription:

*Die 19 Octobris wigdes unga drängen Sven Samuelsson ifrån  
Hillerstorp i Bälaryds socken wid unga pigan Elizabeth  
Arvidsdotter i Hareryd Mellangård.  
Morgongifven fyrtio lod silfver.*

Translation:

*The 19<sup>th</sup> of October married the young farmhand Sven Samuelsson from  
Hillerstorp in Bälaryd parish with the young maiden Elizabeth  
Arvidsdotter in Hareryd Mellangård.  
Morning gift was 40 lod silver.*

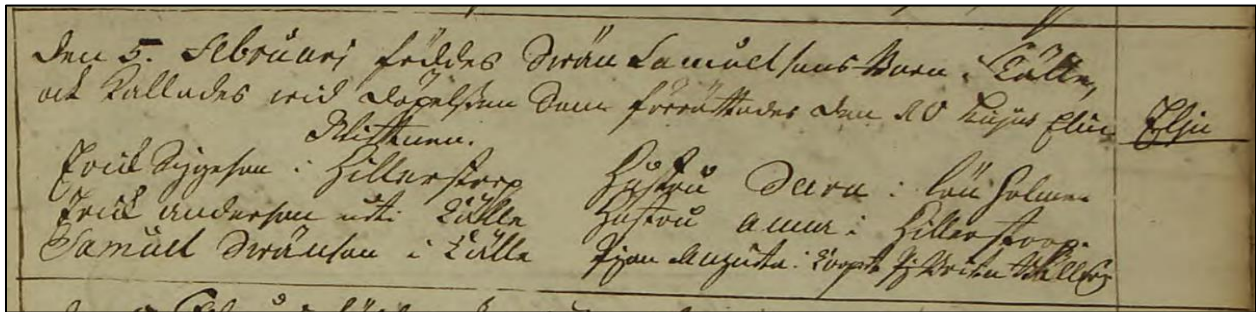
<sup>110</sup> Flisby Marriages, Vol.C:2 (1700-1765), page 527



After their wedding, Sven and Elizabeth moved to Tällö, a farm just a half a kilometer north of Bälaryd Church. Elizabeth gave birth to a daughter named Elin on February 5, 1734. Elin was baptized at Bälaryd Church on February 10<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at her baptism were Erik Sygasson in Hillerstorp, housewife Sara in Lönholma, Erik Andersson in Tällö, housewife Anna in Hillerstorp, Samuel Swänsson in Tällö, maiden Augusta in Torpet and maiden Brita in Bälaryd.<sup>111</sup>



Tällö, Bälaryd - Where Sven and Elizabeth's family lived in the 1730s



Birth and baptism record of Elin Svensdotter – February 10<sup>th</sup>, 1734

Transcription:

Den 5 Februarii föddes Swän Samuelssons barn i Tällö,  
 och kallades wid döpelsen Som förättades den 10 hujus Elin. Elin  
 Wittnen  
 Erik Sigeson i Hillerstorp hustru Sara i Lönholma  
 Erik Andersson uti Tällö hustru Anna i Hillerstorp  
 Samuel Swänsson i Tällö pigan Augusta i Torpet, pig Brita i Bälaryd

Translation:

The 5<sup>th</sup> of February born Sven Samuelsson's child in Tällö,  
 and called under baptism and solemnized the 10<sup>th</sup> of February Elin. Elin  
 Witnesses  
 Erik Sigeson Hillerstorp housewife Sara in Lönholma  
 Erik Andersson in Tällö housewife Anna in Hillerstorp  
 Samuel Swänsson in Tällö maiden Augusta in Torpet, maiden Brita in Bälaryd

<sup>111</sup> Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 163





The gardens at Tällö

On January 5, 1736, Elizabeth gave birth to Johan Svensson. Johan was baptized at on January 11<sup>th</sup> at Bälaryd Church. The witnesses at the baptism were Joen Raquelsson in Lönholmen, housewife Anna in Hillerstorp, Samuel Svensson in Tällö, Anna in Lönsholmen, Pehr Svensson in Torstorp, and Kerstin in Torstorp.<sup>112</sup>

It appears that Sven Samuelsson was good friends with Samuel Svensson, one of the farmers who lived at Tällö during the 1730s. In addition to having Samuel serve as a baptism witness for his son, Johan, Sven also served as a witness at the baptism of Maria, Samuel Svensson's daughter, on November 22, 1735.<sup>113</sup>

### The Lack of Commercialism in Old Sweden



Seed sowing by Ingemar Åslin

*“The peasant society knew nothing of the commercialism which has overwhelmed modern society. Neighbor did not exploit neighbor for profit. So their need for joy, one of mankind’s eternal longings, was satisfied communally without any individual making a profit on it. The entertainments industry may have had its modest forerunners, but as a major and highly profitable affair, it did not come into being in Sweden until...[the 20<sup>th</sup>] century.”*

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

<sup>112</sup> Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 169

<sup>113</sup> Bälaryd Births, Vol. C:2 (1711-1789), page 168

It's likely that Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter left Tällö in the late 1730s or early 1740s. However, no further records can be found which mention the two, so their fates are unknown.

What Happened to Sven Samuelsson and Elizabeth Arvidsdotter?

The death records for Sven and Elizabeth cannot be found. Roland Hermansson, one of their descendants, has spent years searching through the records of the parishes in the vicinity of Bälaryd Parish to find what happened to them. However, as of 2015, he has been unable to successfully find any more records for them. Sven and Elizabeth may have settled near Frinnaryd Parish, since records indicate that their son, Johan Svensson, lived in Frinnaryd during the late 1750s.



Map of the different parishes in the area that Sven and Elizabeth lived

Quiz on Sven Samuelsson and Elisabeth Arvidsdotter

1. What farm was Sven Samuelsson born at?
2. What year was Sven Samuelsson born?
3. What was the name of Sven Samuelsson's father?
4. What year was Elizabeth Arvidsdotter born?
5. What parish was Elizabeth Arvidsdotter born at?
6. What was the name of Elizabeth Arvidsdotter's mother?
7. What year were Sven and Elisabeth married in?
8. What parish were Sven and Elisabeth married at?
9. What farm did Sven and Elizabeth live at after they were married?
10. What was the name of Sven and Elizabeth's daughter?

Answers: 1. Hillerstorp, 2. 1711 3. Samuel Andersson 4. 1706 5. Flisby 6. Elin Bengtsdotter 7. 1733 8. Flisby 9. Tällö 10. Elin

## Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrslotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Johan Pehrsson</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Elisabeth Pehrslotter</b>
<b>Born</b>	<b>February 23, 1713</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>August 26, 1718</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Marbäck</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Marbäck</b>
<b>Died</b>	<b>August 27, 1782</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>January 17, 1773</b>
<b>Place</b>	<b>Marbäck</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Marbäck</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Farmhand/Farmer</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Maid/Housewife</b>

### Children of Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrslotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
<b>Annika</b>	<b>September 14, 1741</b>	<b>Marbäck</b>	<b>September 16, 1808</b>	<b>Marbäck</b>
Karin	November 25, 1743	Marbäck	January 21, 1745	Marbäck
Cajsa	November 1, 1745	Marbäck	September 7, 1825	Marbäck
Maria	November 1, 1745	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Elisabeth	February 8, 1748	Marbäck	September 21, 1751	Marbäck
Ingrid	October 28, 1750	Marbäck	May 25, 1823	Marbäck
Peter	January 1, 1753	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Elisabeth	July 28, 1754	Marbäck	May 15, 1819	Barkeryd
Johan	April 14, 1755	Marbäck	June 5, 1755	Marbäck
Elin	May 21, 1759	Marbäck	June 16, 1826	Marbäck
Stina	January 31, 1764	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown

### Children of Johan Pehrsson and Maja Pehrslotter

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Parish</b>
Johan	May 23, 1781	Marbäck	July 1, 1781	Marbäck

### Early Years (1713-1740)

Johan Pehrsson was born on February 23, 1713 at Stora Högaskog, a farm in northwest Marbäck Parish. His father was Pehr Olofsson and his mother was probably Karin Jönsdotter.<sup>114</sup>

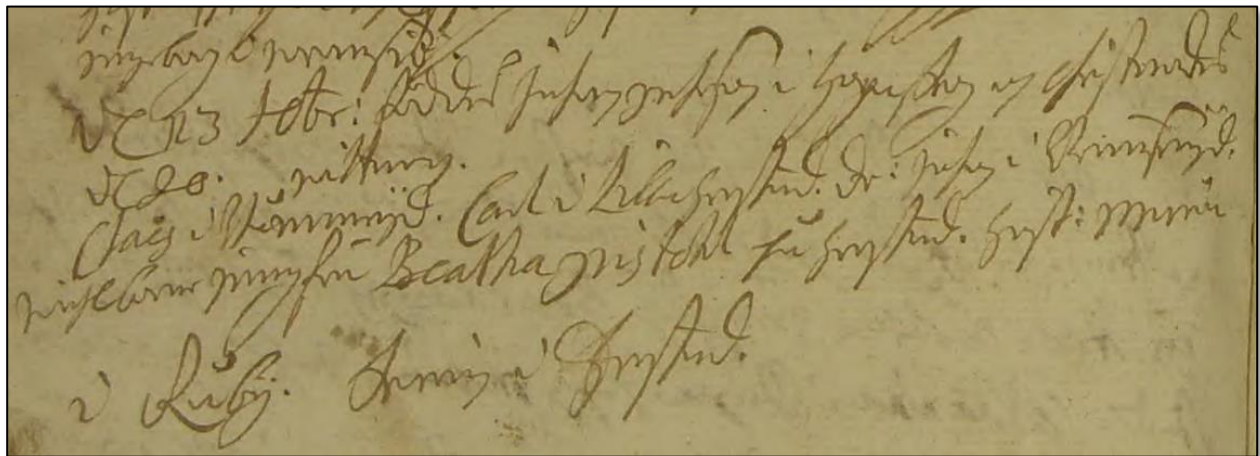
<sup>114</sup> Johan Pehrsson's parents aren't listed on his birth and baptism record. However, patronymic tradition informs us that Johan's father was named Pehr, and the only Pehr listed at Stora Högaskog was a Pehr Olofsson who died in 1740 at the age of 79 years old (Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 268). The same year, a woman named Karin Jönsdotter is listed as having died at Stora Högaskog at the age of 59 (Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 268). The second oldest daughter of Johan was named Karin, and Swedes usually named their children after their parents in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Both Pehr Olofsson Karin Jönsdotter are the appropriate age to be Johan Pehrsson's parents. Since Stora Högaskog was a small farm where only a couple of families lived during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it is almost certain that Pehr Olofsson was Johan's father, and very likely that Karin Jönsdotter was Johan's mother.





Stora Högaskog, Marbäck – Where Johan Pehrsson was born in 1713 and lived his entire life

On February 28<sup>th</sup>, Johan was baptized. He was probably baptized by Magnus Ennander, the pastor of Marbäck Church at the time. The witnesses at his baptism were Claes from Bommeryd, Carl from Lilla Herrestad, Johan from Brunnseryd, Miss Beatha Pistohl of Herrestad, housewife Maria in Råby, and a woman in Herrestad.<sup>115</sup> Johan spent his entire life at Stora Högaskog. His father, Pehr Olofsson, was a farmer there. Johan had at least one sister, Anna (b. 1699).



Birth and baptism record of Johan Pehrsson – February 28<sup>th</sup>, 1713

Transcription:

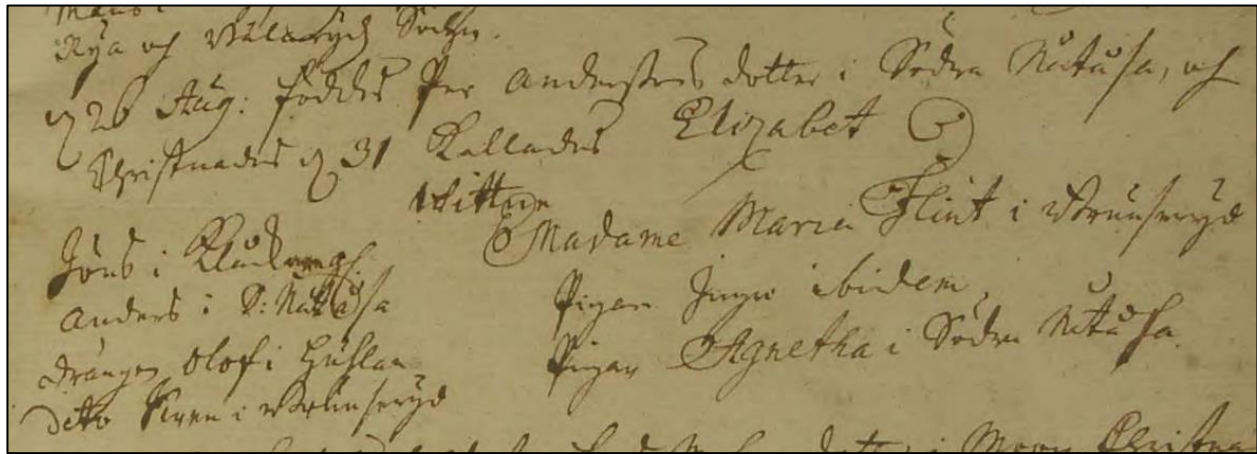
*d. 23 Febr: föddes Johan Pehrsson i Högaskog och christnades  
d. 28. Wittning:  
Claes i Bommeryd, Carl i Lilleherrstad, dr: Johan in Brunnseryd,  
Wehlborna jungfru Beatha Pistohl på Herrstad, hust: Maria  
i Råby, ? i Herrestad.*

Translation:

*On February 23<sup>rd</sup> Johan Pehrsson in Högaskog was born and baptized  
on the 28<sup>th</sup>. Witnesses:  
Claes in Bommeryd, Carl in Lilla Herrestad, Johan in Brunnseryd,  
the honorable Miss Beatha Pistohl at Herrestad, the wife Maria  
in Råby, ? in Herrestad.*

<sup>115</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1, Vol. (1643-1721), page 190

Elisabeth Pehrsson was born on August 26, 1718 at Södra Nåtåsa, a farm located just a short distance northeast of Stora Högaskog. Her father was Pehr Andersson and her mother was probably Annika Johansdotter.<sup>116</sup> On August 31<sup>st</sup>, Elisabeth was baptized at Marbäck Church. She was probably baptized by Johannes Eric Älf, the vicar of Marbäck Church at the time. The witnesses at her baptism were Jöns in Klockaregården Madame Maria Flint in Brunnseryd, Anders in Södra Nåtåsa, maiden Inga of Södra Nåtåsa, farmhand Olof, maiden Agnetha in Södra Nåtåsa, and Sven in Bommeryd.<sup>117</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Elisabeth Pehrsson – August 31<sup>st</sup>, 1718

Transcription:

*d 26 Aug: föddes Per Anderssons dotter i Södra Nåtåsa, och  
christnades d 31 kallades Elizabet*

Wittnen

*Jöns i Käckaregn  
Anders i S. Nåtåsa  
drängen Olof i Huhlan?  
dito Swen i Bommeryd*

*Madame Maria Flint i Brunnseryd  
Pigan Inga ibidem  
Pigan Agnetha i Södra Nåtåsa*

Translation:

*On August 26<sup>th</sup> Per Andersson's daughter in Södra Nåtåsa was born, and  
baptized on the 31<sup>st</sup> called Elizabeth*

Witnesses

*Jöns in Klockaregården  
Anders in Södra Nåtåsa  
farmhand Olof in ?  
ditto Swen in Bommeryd*

*Madame Maria Flint in Brunnseryd  
maid Inga of the same place  
maid Agnetha in Södra Nåtåsa*

<sup>116</sup> The name of Elisabeth Pehrsson's mother isn't listed in her birth and baptism record. However, the oldest daughter of Elisabeth was named Annika, and Swedes usually named their children after their parents in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In a wedding record from 1726, there is a Annika Johansdotter of Södra Nåtåsa who married Nils Pedersson. In this record, Annika is listed as a widow. (Marbäck Marriages, Vol.C:2 (1722-1744), page 45). Elisabeth's father Pär Andersson died in 1725, which means Annika was probably his wife and Elisabeth's mother.

<sup>117</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol. C:1, Vol. (1643-1721), page 205

Elisabeth grew up at Södra Nåtåsa. She had at least one younger brother named Johan (b. 1722) and may have had an older brother named Nils. In May of 1725 when Elisabeth was just six years old, her father Pär Andersson died.<sup>118</sup> On December 26, 1726, Elisabeth's mother Annika Johansdotter was remarried to Nils Pedersson from Vippersjö, Linderås Parish.<sup>119</sup>



Södra Nåtåsa, Marbäck – Where Elisabeth Pehrsson was born in 1718 and lived for the first 22 years her life

### The Name “Elisabeth” (“Elizabeth”)

The name “Elisabeth” (or “Elizabeth”) is derived from the Greek name “Ελισάβετ,” which is a form of the Hebrew name *Elisheva*, meaning “My God is an oath” or “My God is abundance”. The earliest mention of the name in Sweden is from 1286, when the spelling “Elizabet”. The name is second most common female names in Sweden, after “Mary.”

Since Södra Nåtåsa was just a short distance northeast of Stora Högaskog, Elisabeth was neighbors with Johan Pehrsson and the two probably knew each other for almost their entire lives. They probably started courting sometime in the late 1730s.

### Nattfrieri – “Night Proposals”

In Old Sweden, there were a variety of social events in which young people became acquainted with each other and met their future spouse. One of the most common ways young people started courting was through the activity of *nattfrieri*, or “night proposals.” During this time, groups of young men would wander out at night to various farms and villages to visit the young women that they were courting or wished to court. If a girl was sought by several men, a fight sometimes broke out over her. The winner would subsequently climb through the young woman's window and spend time with her. The girl was fully dressed in a chemise, extra blouse, and petticoat or skirt. Once the suitor was with the young woman, the two would lay down on the bedspread together and talk. While the young man and woman were together, the young man's friends would stay outside the cottage and keep watch. If the girl didn't turn her back on her suitor the visit was deemed a success.

<sup>118</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:1, Vol. (1643-1721), page 260

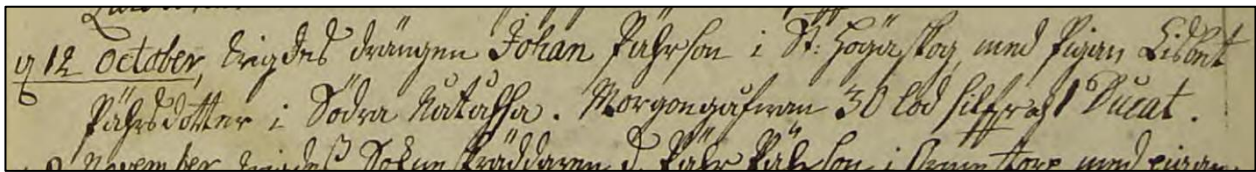
<sup>119</sup> Marbäck Marriages Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 4





Altar at Marbäck Church

By 1740, Johan and Elisabeth were engaged. The banns for their wedding were read at Marbäck Church during church services in late September and early October. On October 12, 1740, Johan and Elisabeth were married. They may have been married at Marbäck Church, the parish vicarage, Södra Nåtåsa, or Stora Högaskog. Johan paid 30 lod (around 392 grams) of silver and one ducat (a gold or silver coin) for the morgongåfva, or morning gift.<sup>120</sup>



Marriage record of Johan Pehrsson and Elizabeth (Lisbet) Pehrslotter – October 12<sup>th</sup>, 1740

Transcription:

*d. 12 October, vigdes drgängen Johan Pehrsson i St. Högaskog med pigan Lisbet Pährslotter in Södra Notåsa. Morgongåfva 30 lod silver, 1 ducat*

Translation:

*The 12<sup>th</sup> of October, married Johan Pehrsson in Stora Högaskog with maid Lisbet Pehrslotter in Södra Notåsa. The morning gift was 30 lod silver, 1 ducat*

**Sängledning – The Tradition of Putting the Wedding Couple to Bed**

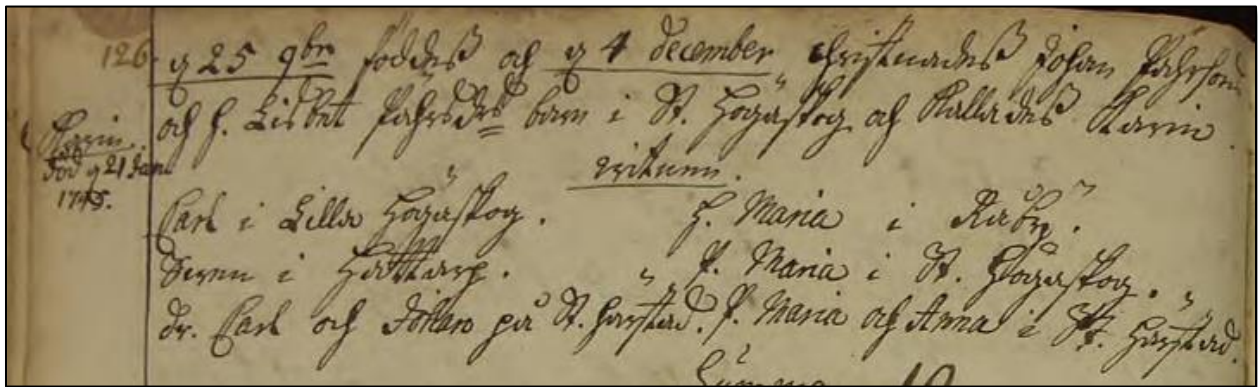
Wedding feasts in old Sweden culminated with the *sängledning*, when the newly married couple were put to bed. The bride was brought into her chamber where the women that were present undressed her to her chemise, and put her to bed. The groom was then led into the chamber by the men in the party, and several coarse jokes were often made by them. After this, the oldest women present made sure that everyone left the bride and groom alone in their chamber to spend their first night together as a married couple.

<sup>120</sup> Marbäck Marriages, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 51

### Raising a Family at Stora Högaskog (1740-1773)

After Johan and Elisabeth were married, Elisabeth moved into the farmhouse at Stora Högaskog with Johan. The previous year, both of Johan's parents, Pehr Olofsson and Karin Jönsdotter, had died.<sup>121</sup>

On September 14, 1741, Elisabeth gave birth to her and Johan's eldest child Annika (Anna Stina Johansdotter's paternal grandmother). On September 20<sup>th</sup>, Annika was baptized at Marbäck Church.<sup>122</sup> Two years later on November 25, 1743, Elisabeth gave birth to another daughter named Karin. Karin was baptized at Marbäck Church on December 4<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at the baptism were Carl in Lilla Högaskog, housewife Maria in Råby, Sven in Hattarp, maiden Maria in Stora Högaskog, farmhands Carl and Johan from Stora Härstad, and maidens Maria and Anna in Stora Härstad.<sup>123</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Karin Johansdotter - December 4<sup>th</sup>, 1743

Transcription:

126. *den 25<sup>9<sup>bn</sup>\*</sup> föddes och d. 4<sup>th</sup> December christenades Johan Pehrsson i och Karin h. Lisbeth Pehrdsdotter barn i St. Högaskog af kallades Karin. död d. 21 Jan. 1745.*

Wittnen

<i>Carl i Lilla Högaskog</i>	<i>h. Maria i Råby</i>
<i>Sven i Hattarp</i>	<i>p. Maria i St. Högaskog</i>
<i>dr. Carl och Johan på St. Härstad</i>	<i>p. Maria och Anna i St. Härstad</i>

Translation:

126. *The 25<sup>th</sup> of November born and the 4<sup>th</sup> of December christened Johan Pehrssons and (died 21 January 1745) wife Lisbet Pehrdsdotter's child in Stora Högaskog and called Karin.*

Witnesses

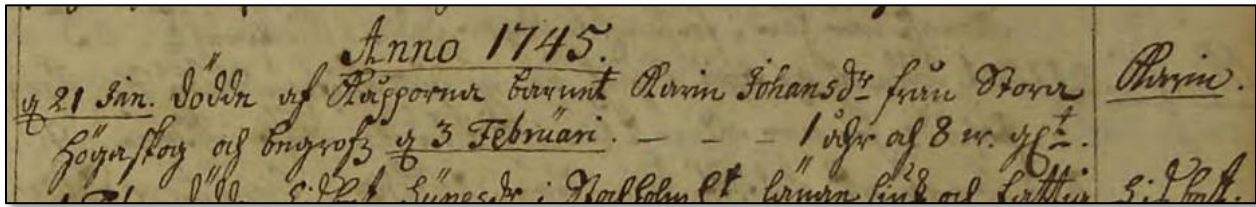
<i>Carl in Lilla Högaskog</i>	<i>housewife Maria i Råby</i>
<i>Sven in Hattarp</i>	<i>maiden Maria in Stora Högaskog</i>
<i>farmhands Carl and Johan from Stora Härstad</i>	<i>maidens Maria and Anna in Stora Härstad</i>

<sup>121</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:2 (1722-1744), page 268

<sup>122</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 118

<sup>123</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol. C:2 (1722-1744), page 127

A little over year after Karin's birth, she fell ill with smallpox in the winter of 1745. Karin died on January 21, 1745 and was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on February 3<sup>rd</sup>.<sup>124</sup>



Death and burial record of Karin Johansdotter – February 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1745

Transcription:

Anno 1745.

den 21 Jan. död af smittkoppor barnet Karin Johansdotter från Stora Karin.

Högaskog och begrafv den 3 Februari. — — — 1 år och 8 ? ?.

Translation:

Anno 1745.

The 21 of January, died of smallpox the child Karin Johansdotter from Stora Karin.  
Högaskog and buried the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February 3. — — — 1 year and 8 months old.



The area of Marbäck where Johan and Elizabeth's family lived

<sup>124</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 140



During the 1740s, the family of a couple named Anders Nilsson and Brita Davidsdotter also lived at Stora Högaskog and were friends with Johan and Elisabeth. Johan and Elisabeth were also friends with several of their neighbors, such as Carl Larsson and his wife Kirstin Eriksdotter of Lilla Högaskog, Sven Pehrsson and his wife Karin Jonsdotter in Hattarp, Pehr Bengtsson and his wife Maria Jonsdotter in Vrangsjökvarn, and Johan Pehrsson and his wife Ingeborg Månsdotter in Marbäck Östergård.

### Baptisms in which Johan and Elisabeth were Witnesses

- **December 6<sup>th</sup>, 1741** - Baptism of Carl Larsson and Kirstin Eriksdotter of Lilla Högaskog's daughter Anika Carlsdotter.<sup>1</sup>
- **March 20<sup>th</sup>, 1743**, - Baptism of Sven Pehrsson and Karin Jonsdotter in Hattarp's son Pehr Svnesson.<sup>2</sup>
- **July 10<sup>th</sup>, 1743**- Baptism of Carl Larsson and Kirstin Eriksdotter of Lilla Högaskog's son Lars Carlsson.<sup>3</sup>
- **August 12<sup>th</sup>, 1743**- Baptism of Pehr Bengtsson and Maria Jonsdotter in Vrangsjökvarn's daughter Catharina Pehrsson.<sup>4</sup>
- **November 25<sup>th</sup>, 1743**- Baptism of Sven Pehrsson and Karin Jonsdotter in Hattarp's son Johan Svensson.<sup>5</sup>
- **May 25<sup>th</sup>, 1745**- Baptism of Anders Nilsson and Brita Davidsdotter in Stora Marbäck's son David Andersson.<sup>6</sup>
- **September 21<sup>st</sup>, 1746**- Baptism of Carl Larsson and Kirstin Eriksdotter of Lilla Högaskog's daughter Elisabeth Carlsdotter.<sup>7</sup>
- **February 5<sup>th</sup>, 1749**- Baptism of Johan Pehrsson and Ingeborg Månsdotter in Marbäck Östergård's son Pehr Johansson.<sup>8</sup>
- **March 30<sup>th</sup>, 1750**- Baptism of Carl Larsson and Kirstin Eriksdotter of Lilla Högaskog's twins Johan Carlsson and Helena Carlsdotter.<sup>9</sup>
- **June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1751**- Johan Pehrsson and Ingeborg Månsdotter in Marbäck Östergård's daughter Annika Johansdotter.<sup>10</sup>
- **May 6<sup>th</sup>, 1753**- Baptism of Carl Larsson and Kirstin Eriksdotter of Lilla Högaskog's daughter Kirstin Carlsdotter.<sup>11</sup>
- **March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1754**- Johan Pehrsson and Ingeborg Månsdotter in Marbäck Östergård's daughter Maria Johansdotter.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1722-1744), page 119

<sup>2</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1722-1744), page 123

<sup>3</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1722-1744), page 125

<sup>4</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1722-1744), page 128

<sup>5</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 129

<sup>6</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 75

<sup>7</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 76

<sup>8</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 80

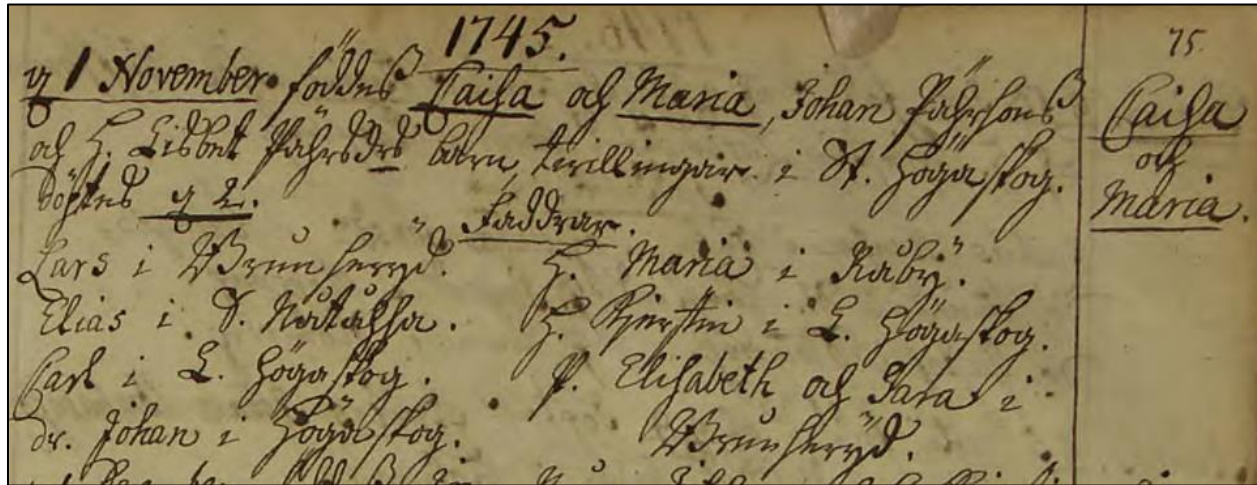
<sup>9</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 80

<sup>10</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 83

<sup>11</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 85

<sup>12</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 87

On November 1, 1745, Elisabeth gave birth to twins named Cajsa and Maria. The following day, the two were baptized. The witnesses at their baptism were Lars in Brunnseryd, housewife Maria in Råby, Elias in Södra Notåsgolen, housewife Kirstin in Lilla Högaskog, Carl in Lilla Högaskog, farmhand Johan in Högaskog, and maids Elisabeth and Sara in Brunnseryd.<sup>125</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Cajsa Johansdotter and Maria Johansdotter - November 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1745

Transcription:

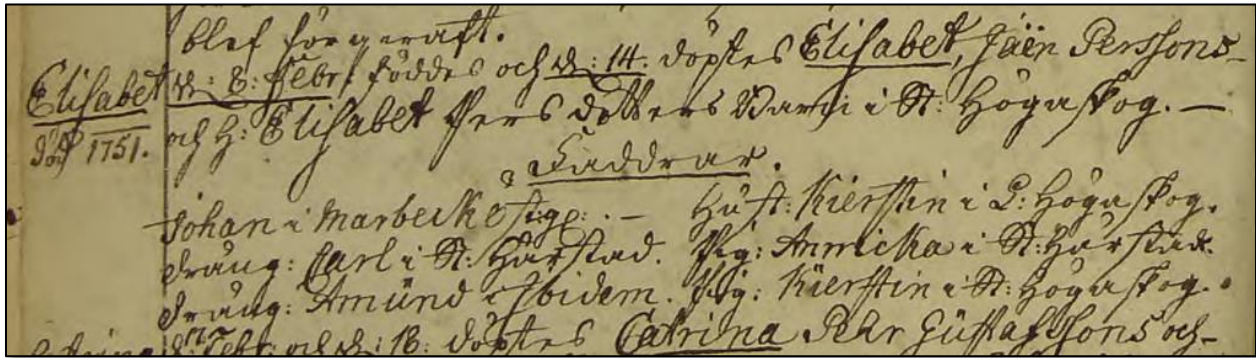
<u>1745.</u>	75
<i>d. 1 November föddes <u>Cajsa</u> and <u>Maria</u>, Johan Pährssons och h. Lisbet Pehrslotter's barn tvillingar i St. Högaskog. döptes <u>den 2.</u></i>	<u>Cajsa</u> och <u>Maria.</u>
<u>Faddrar</u>	
<i>Lars i Brunnseryd.</i>	<i>h. Maria i Råby.</i>
<i>Elias i S. Notåsgolen.</i>	<i>h. Kirstin i L. Högaskog.</i>
<i>Carl i L. Högaskog.</i>	<i>p. Elisabeth and Sara i</i>
<i>dr. Johan in Högaskog.</i>	<i>Brunnseryd.</i>

Translation:

<u>1745.</u>	Page 75
<i>The 1<sup>st</sup> of November [were] born <u>Cajsa</u> and <u>Maria</u>, Johan Pehrsson's and housewife Elisbet Pehrslotter's twins in St. Högaskog. Baptized <u>the 2<sup>nd</sup>.</u></i>	<u>Cajsa</u> and <u>Maria.</u>
<u>Witnesses:</u>	
<i>Lars in Brunnseryd.</i>	<i>housewife Maria in Råby.</i>
<i>Elias in Södra Notåsgolen.</i>	<i>housewife Kirstin in Lilla Högaskog.</i>
<i>Carl in Lilla Högaskog.</i>	<i>maids Elisabeth and Sara in</i>
<i>farmhand Johan in Högaskog.</i>	<i>Brunnseryd.</i>

<sup>125</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 75

Elisabeth gave birth to a daughter named Elisabeth on February 8, 1748. Elisabeth was baptized at Marbäck Church on February 14<sup>th</sup>. The witnesses at her baptism were Johan in Marbäck Storegård, housewife Kierstin in Lilla Högaskog, farmhand Carl in Stora Härstad, maiden Annicka in Stora Högaskog, farmhand Amund in Stora Högaskog, and maiden Kierstin in Stora Högaskog.<sup>126</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Elisabeth Johansdotter - February 14<sup>th</sup>, 1748

Transcription:

*Elisabet d 8 Febr. Föddes och d. 14 döptes Elisabet, Jaen Pehrssons död 1751. och h. Elisabet Pehrssdotters barn i St. Högaskog. —*

Faddrar

<i>Johan i Marbäck Storegård.</i>	<i>hustru Kierstin i L. Högaskog.</i>
<i>dräng Carl i St. Härstad.</i>	<i>pig. Annicka i St. Högaskog.</i>
<i>dräng Amund ibdm.</i>	<i>pig. Kierstin i St. Högaskog.</i>

Translation:

*Elisabeth The 8<sup>th</sup> of February was born and the 14<sup>th</sup> was baptized Elisabeth, Jaen Pehrsson's died 1751. and wife Elisabeth Pehrssdotter's child in Stora Högaskog. —*

Witnesses

<i>Johan in Marbäck Storegård.</i>	<i>housewife Kierstin in Lilla Högaskog.</i>
<i>farmhand Carl in Stora Härstad.</i>	<i>maiden Annicka in Stora Högaskog.</i>
<i>farmhand Amund of the same place.</i>	<i>maiden Kierstin in Stora Högaskog.</i>

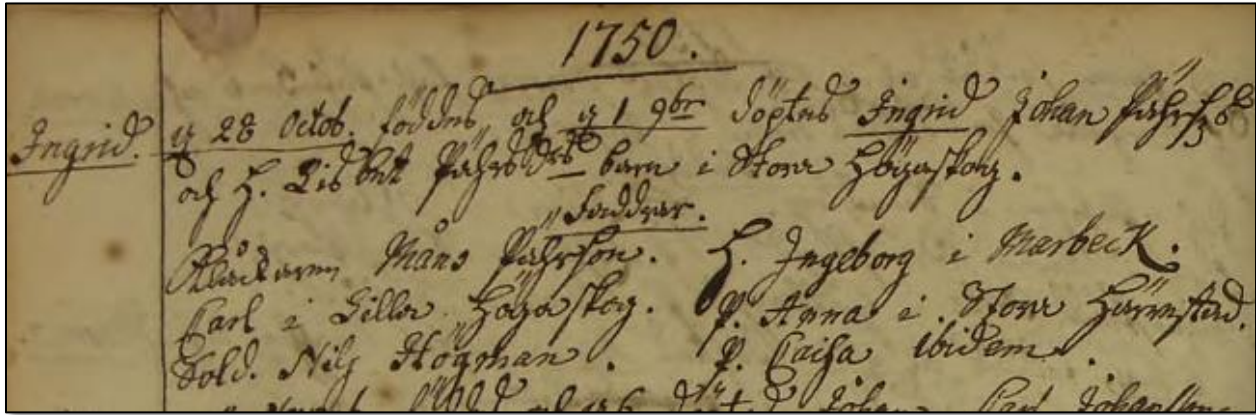
**Conducting Swedish Genealogy Research before Household Examinations**

Since household examinations weren't recorded until the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it is difficult to conduct Swedish genealogy research before they existed. However, if one is willing to invest the time, they can still conduct research and find new discoveries. The best way to do this is make a list of all of the births, marriages, and deaths that occurred involving inhabitants of a specific farm during a period of years, and seeing how much of that list contains information on the ancestors that one is looking for.

<sup>126</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 78



On October 28, 1750, Elisabeth gave birth to a daughter named Ingrid. On November 1<sup>st</sup>, Ingrid was baptized. The witnesses at her baptism were parish clerk Måns Pehrsson, housewife Ingeborg in Marbäck, Carl in Lilla Högaskog, maiden Anna in Stora Härstad, Soldier Nils Högman, and maiden Cajsa of Stora Härstad.<sup>127</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Ingrid Johansdotter - November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1750

Transcription:

*Ingrid. d. 28 Octob. Föddes och d. 1 9<sup>br</sup>\* döptes Ingrid, Johan Pehrssons och h. Lisbet Pehrsdotters barn i Stora Högaskog.*

Faddrar.

<i>Kläckaren Måns Pehrsson.</i>	<i>h. Ingeborg i Marbäck.</i>
<i>Carl i Lilla Högaskog.</i>	<i>p. Anna i St. Härstad.</i>
<i>Sold. Nils Högman.</i>	<i>p. Cajsa idbm.</i>

Translation:

*Ingrid. The 28<sup>th</sup> of October born and the 1<sup>st</sup> of November baptized Ingrid, Johan Pehrsson's and housewife Elisabeth Pehrsdotter's child in Stora Högaskog.*

Witnesses.

<i>Parish Clerk Måns Pehrsson.</i>	<i>housewife Ingeborg in Marbäck.</i>
<i>Carl in Lilla Högaskog.</i>	<i>maiden Anna in St. Härstad.</i>
<i>Soldier Nils Högman.</i>	<i>maiden Cajsa of the same place.</i>

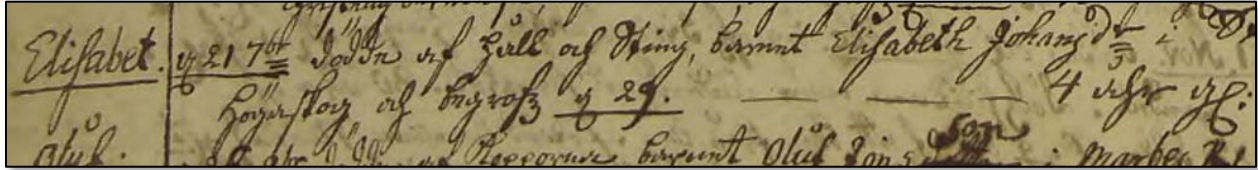
\* 9bris = Novembris (Latin), showing it was the 9th month of the "church-year" = November.

**18<sup>th</sup> Century Birth and Baptism Records from Marbäck Parish**

Most of the birth and baptism records from Marbäck Parish don't include the surnames of the baptism witnesses. Because of this, it's hard to know if the witnesses were related to the parents of the baptized child.

<sup>127</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 82

In the fall of 1751, Johan and Elisabeth’s little daughter Elizabeth fell ill with pneumonia and died of the disease on September 21<sup>st</sup>. Elizabeth was buried on September 29<sup>th</sup> in the cemetery of Marbäck Church.<sup>128</sup>



Death and burial record of Elizabeth Johansdotter - September 29<sup>th</sup>, 1751

Transcription:

*Elisabet d. 21<sup>7br</sup> dödde af håll och sting, barnet Elisabeth Johansdr i St. Högaskog och begrafns d 29. 4 åhr gl.*

Translation:

*Elisabeth The 21<sup>st</sup> of September died of pneumonia, the child Elisabeth Johansdotter in Stora Högaskog and buried the 29<sup>th</sup>. 4 years old.*

Near the end of July, Johan Pehrsson and the other farmers worked busily to finish their work gathering hay. When the haymaking was finished, a great feast was held on July 29<sup>th</sup>, St. Olof’s Day.

St. Olof’s Day and the Haymaking Feast



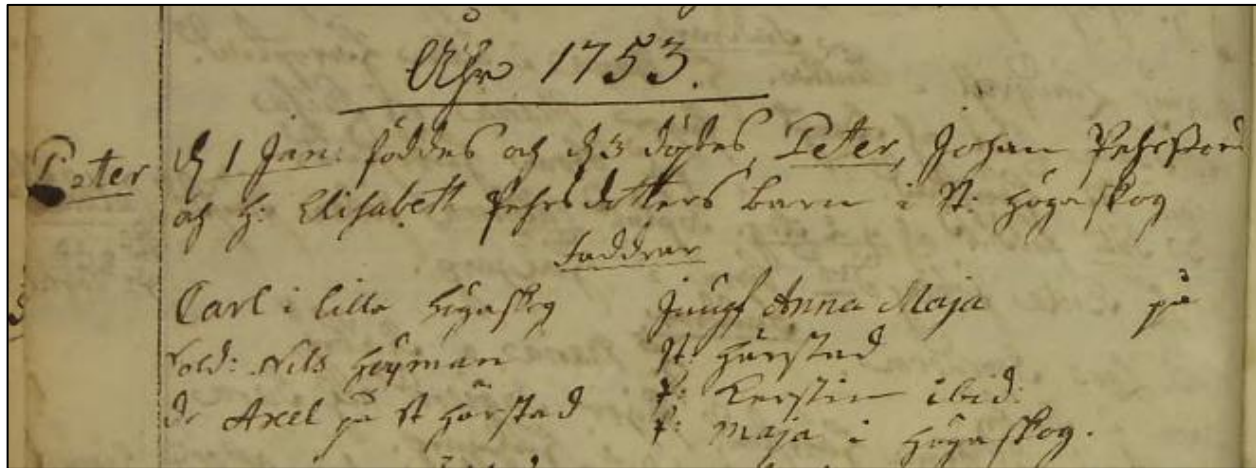
Saint Olof of Norway

“The days around St. Olof’s Day saw the last blades of grass fall to the scythe. By St. Olof’s Mass, the 29th of the haymaking month, all the haymaking had to be finished, and in the evening of the last July the hay feast was held. It was the time of year when the contents of the storehouse were beginning to be exhausted. By then, the mistress of the household would be sweeping up the last flour left in the bin and scraping the pork barrel for this great summer feast. For then the workpeople would have to be plenteously regaled with food and drink. Dancing and games in barns or on rock ledges were part of the feast, which went on all night long. Finally, towards morning and long after sunrise, a flock of weary haymakers went off home to bed. They had been working hard; but also enjoyed.”

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

<sup>128</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 143

Elisabeth gave birth to a son named Peter on January 1, 1753. Two days later, Peter was baptized. The witnesses at his baptism were Carl in Lilla Högskog, Miss Anna Maja in Stora Härstad, soldier Nils Högman, maiden Kirstin of Stora Härstad, farmhand Axel in Stora Härstad, and maiden Maja in Högskog.<sup>129</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Peter Johansson - January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1753

Transcription:

Peter. d. 1 Jan. Föddes och 3 döptes Peter, Johan Pehrssons och h. Elisabeth Pehrslotters barn i St. Högskog.

Faddrar

Carl i Lilla Högskog	jungf. Anna Maja i
Sold. Nils Högman	St. Härstad
dr. Axel i St. Härstad	p. Kirstin idbm.
	p. Maja i Högskog.

Translation:

Peter. The 1<sup>st</sup> of January, born and the 3<sup>rd</sup> baptized Peter, Johan Pehrsson's and housewife Elisabeth Pehrslotter's child in Stora Högskog.

Witnesses

Carl in Lilla Högskog	Miss Anna Maja in Stora Härstad
Soldier Nils Högman	maiden Kirstin of the same place
farmhand Axel in Stora Härstad	maiden Maja in Högskog.

On July 28, 1754, Elisabeth gave birth to another daughter named Elisabeth.<sup>130</sup> Elisabeth's baptism record can't be found in Marbäck's church records, however, so it's unknown when she was baptized or who the witnesses at her baptism were.

<sup>129</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 85

<sup>130</sup> Barkeryd Deaths, Vol.C:4 (1810-1843), page 185

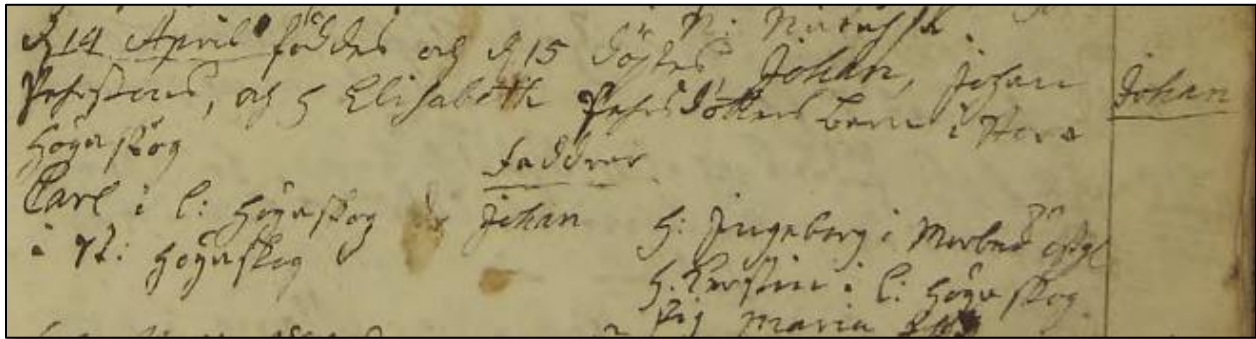


**The Introduction of Potatoes to Sweden**

Potatoes are not native to Europe, but originated in the Americas. The crop was first brought over to Europe by the Spaniards in 1538. Over the next couple of centuries, potatoes were introduced throughout Europe. In 1754, Swedish King Adolf Frederick ordered his subjects to grow potatoes. Over the next couple of decades, more and more farmers started to grow potatoes in Sweden.



On April 14, 1755, Elisabeth gave birth to another son named Johan. Johan was baptized the following day. The witnesses at his baptism were Carl in Lilla Högskog, farmhand Johan in Stora Högskog, housewife Ingaborg in Marbäck Östergård, housewife Kerstin in Lilla Högskog, and maiden Maja in Lilla Högskog.<sup>131</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Johan Johansson - April 15<sup>th</sup>, 1755

Transcription:

*d. 14 April föddes och d. 15 döptes Johan, Johan Johan  
Pehrssons och Elisabeth Pehrsdotters barn i Stora  
Högskog.*

Faddrar

<i>Carl i Lilla Högskog i St. Högskog</i>	<i>dr Johan</i>	<i>h. Ingaborg i Marbäck Östergd. h. Kerstin i L. Högskog pig. Maja idbm.</i>
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Translation:

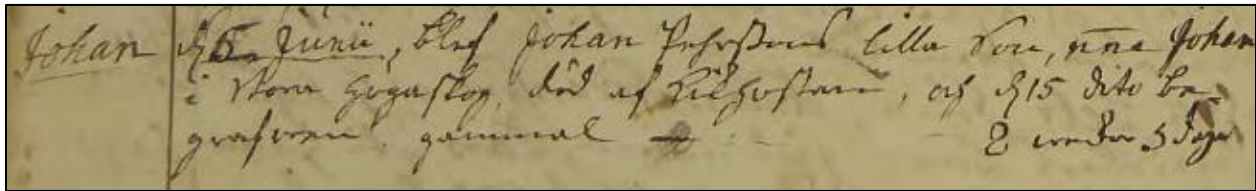
*The 14<sup>th</sup> of April born and the 15<sup>th</sup> baptized Johan, Johan Johan  
Pehrsson's and Elisabeth Pehrsdotter's child in Stora  
Högskog.*

Faddrar

<i>Carl in Lilla Högskog in Stora Högskog</i>	<i>farmhand Johan</i>	<i>housewife Ingaborg in Marbäck Östergård housewife Kerstin in Lilla Högskog maiden Maja of the same place</i>
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<sup>131</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 88

Little Johan died of whooping cough just two months after he was born, on June 5, 1755. He was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on June 15<sup>th</sup>.<sup>132</sup>



Death and burial record of Johan Johansson - June 15<sup>th</sup>, 1755

Transcription:

*Johan d. 5 Junii, blef Johan Pehrssons lilla son nne Johan i Stora Högaskog, död af kikhosta, och 15 dito begrafvne. Gammal — 8 veckor 5 dagar.*

Translation:

*Johan The 5<sup>th</sup> of June, died Johan Pehrsson's little son named Johan in Stora Högaskog, died of whooping cough, and the 15<sup>th</sup> of the same month buried. Age — 8 weeks 5 days.*

In 1757, Sweden became involved in the Pomeranian War.

**The Pomeranian War**

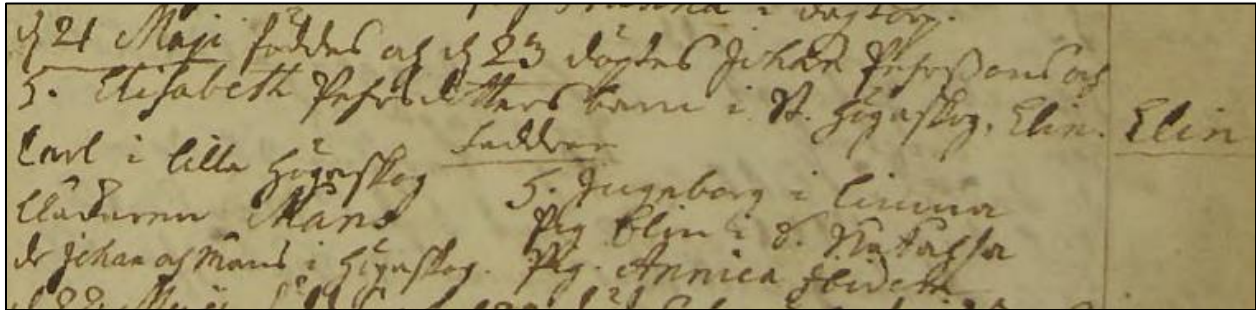
From 1757 to 1762, Sweden was involved in the Pomeranian War. The Pomeranian War was a campaign within the Seven Years War, which was fought between Great Britain and Hanover against France and Germany. In 1757, France persuaded Sweden to join the war as their allies, amidst great controversy. Over 50,000 Swedish troops were mobilized to Pomerania (now in eastern Germany), to help the French in their campaign against Hanover. The Pomeranian War ended in disaster for Sweden. By winter of 1758, the country already lost several battles. By the time Sweden withdrew from the war, 40,000 Swedish soldiers had lost their lives.



18<sup>th</sup> century map of Pomerania

<sup>132</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 145

Elisabeth gave birth to a daughter named Elin on May 21, 1759. Elin was baptized two days later. The witnesses at her baptism were Carl in Lilla Högskog, housewife Ingaborg in Limna, Parish Clerk Måns, maiden Elin in Södra Notåsagolen, farmhands Johan and Måns in Högskog, and maiden Annica of Södra Notåsagolen.<sup>133</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Elin Johansdotter – May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1759

Transcription:

*d. 21 Maji föddes och d. 23 döptes Johan Pehrssons och h. Elisabeth Pehrsdotters barn i St. Högaskog. Elin. Elin*

Faddrar

<i>Carl i Lilla Högskog</i>	<i>h. Ingaborg i Limna</i>
<i>Klåckaren Måns</i>	<i>pig Elin i S. Notåsagolen</i>
<i>dr Johan och Måns i Högskog</i>	<i>pig. Annica idbm.</i>

Translation:

*The 21<sup>st</sup> of May born and the 23<sup>rd</sup> baptized Johan Pehrsson's and housewife Elisabeth Pehrsdotter's child in Stora Högaskog. Elin. Elin*

Witnesses

<i>Carl in Lilla Högskog</i>	<i>housewife Ingaborg in Limna</i>
<i>Parish Clerk Måns</i>	<i>maiden Elin in Södra Notåsagolen</i>
<i>farmhands Johan and Måns in Högskog</i>	<i>maiden Annica of the same place</i>

Sometime in the early 1760s, a farmhand named Johan Svensson (b. 1736) moved to Stora Högskog. Johan and Elisabeth's eldest daughter Annika was married to Johan Svensson on May 23, 1763.<sup>134</sup> After they were married, Annika and Johan continued to live at Stora Högskog where they raised a family. Johan and Elisabeth became grandparents on May 9, 1764, when Annika gave birth to a daughter named Lisken.<sup>135</sup> Sadly, Lisken died just three months later on August 5, 1764.<sup>136</sup>

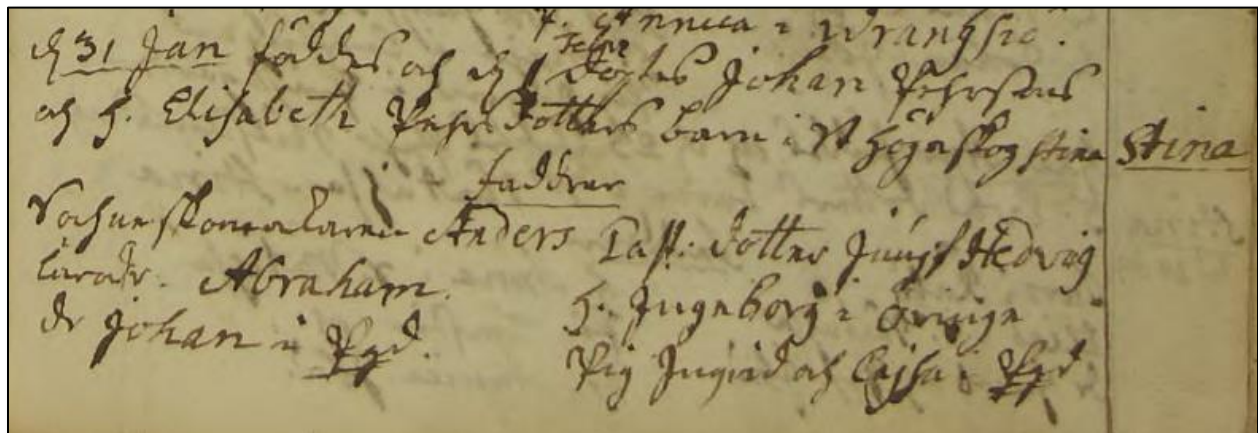
<sup>133</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 96  
<sup>134</sup> Marbäck Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1744-89), page 60  
<sup>135</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 106  
<sup>136</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 152





House at Stora Högaskog

On July 31, 1764, Elisabeth gave birth to a daughter named Stina. Stina was baptized the following day. The witnesses at her baptism were parish shoemaker Anders, pastor's daughter Miss Hedvig, teacher Abraham, housewife Ingeborg in Öriga, farmhand Johan in Prästgård, and maidens Ingrid and Cajsa in Prästgård.<sup>137</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Stina Johansdotter – February 1<sup>st</sup>, 1764

Transcription:

d. 31 Jan föddes och d. 1 Feb. döptes Johan Pehrssons  
och h. Elisabeth Pehrdsotters barn i St. Högaskog. Stina.

Stina

Faddrar

Socken skomakare Anders  
lärare Abraham  
dr Johan i Pgd.

Past. dotter jungfru Hedvig  
h. Ingeborg i Öriga  
pig. Ingrid och Cajsa i Pgd

Translation:

The 31<sup>st</sup> of January born and the 1<sup>st</sup> of February baptized Johan Pehrsson's  
and housewife. Elisabeth Pehrdsotter's child in Stora Högaskog. Stina.

Stina

Witnesses

Parish shoemaker Anders  
teacher Abraham  
farmhand Johan in Prästgård.

Pastor's daughter Miss Hedvig  
housewife Ingeborg in Öriga  
maidens Ingrid and Cajsa in Prästgård

<sup>137</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 105

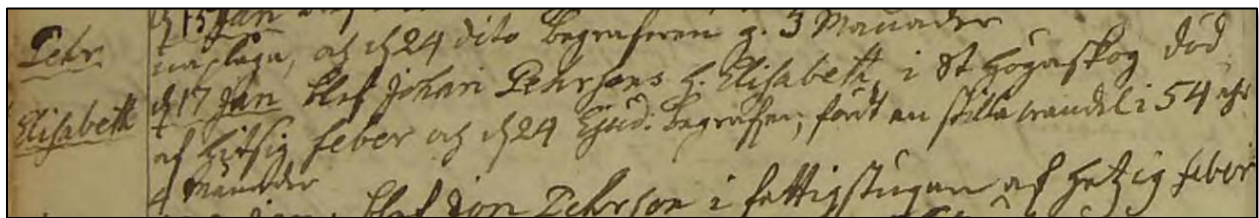
### St. Olaf's Day at Stora Högaskog \*

**H**aymaking was an arduous and time-consuming task, but a necessity in farm life. Johan Pehrsson and his farmhands had labored steadily through the summer. Sharp scythes sliced through the tall grasses of Stora Högaskog. Then, the meadow's harvest was dried in the hot sun and loaded onto wagons to be brought into field sheds for storage. The work was traditionally completed by St. Olof's Day (July 29). By then, the storehouses were starting to empty, but every scrap of food left was fashioned into a hearty spread for the parish's "St. Olof's Feast" at the end of the haymaking season.

It was the end of July 1764, and Johan's wife Elisabeth Pehrsson and her eldest daughters, Annika, Cajsa, Maria, and Ingrid, prepared their share from what provisions remained in storage, as other neighbor women did the same. Parish farmers, their families, and farm workers filled their bellies with food and drink as the sounds of neighborly chatter and laughter pierced the warm summer air. Carl Larsson of Lilla Högaskog brought out his old fiddle, and Johan Pehrsson's smaller children, Peter, Elisabeth, Elin, all under 11 years of age, danced around him as Johan's wife Elisabeth bounced baby Stina on her knee. The other villagers happily joined in and the festive celebration lasted until the morning hours.

\*By Rhonda Serafini

In January of 1773, Elisabeth Pehrsson fell ill with a high fever. She died on January 17<sup>th</sup> at the age of 54. A week later, Elisabeth was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church.<sup>138</sup>



Death and burial record of Elisabeth Pehrsson – January 24<sup>th</sup>, 1773

#### Transcription:

*Elisabeth d 17 Jan blef Johan Pehrssons h. Elisabet i St. Högaskog död af hetsig feber och d. 24 ejud begravven; fördt en stilla wandel i 54 åhr.*

#### Translation:

*Elisabeth On January 17<sup>th</sup> Johan Pehrsson's wife Elisabeth Pehrsson in Stora Högaskog died. She was buried on the 24<sup>th</sup>. She had lived a quiet life for 54 years.*

<sup>138</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 162

### The Fate of Cajsa Johansdotter

<p><i>Elina Zachrisdotter</i></p>	<p><i>Marb.</i></p>	<p><i>69</i></p>
<p><i>Jonas Magnus</i></p>	<p><i>Marb.</i></p>	<p><i>07</i></p>
<p><i>Cajsa Johansdotter</i></p>	<p><i>Marb.</i></p>	<p><i>45</i></p>
<p><i>Jonas Magnus</i></p>	<p><i>Marb.</i></p>	<p><i>41</i></p>

Cajsa Johansdotter, the third eldest child of Johan and Elisabeth (and second eldest to survive infancy), never married and lived as a maid at different farms throughout Marbäck Parish for the rest of her life. Cajsa spent her final days at Marbäck's poorhouse. On September 7, 1825, Cajsa died at the age of 79. On September 11<sup>th</sup>, she was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church.<sup>139</sup>

It's unknown what happened to Cajsa's twin sister Maria Johansdotter.

Household Examination showing Catherine (Cajsa) Johansdotter at the Fattighuset (poorhouse) in Marbäck Parish (1821-1825)

		<i>September Månad</i>			
<i>Catharina Johansdotter fr. Fattighuset</i>	<i>7. 11.</i>	<i>Piga och Fattighjon från Fattighuset, född i denna församling år 1745 den 1 November</i>		<i>Ålderdom - 79</i>	<i>Ogift fattig</i>
<i>Jonas Magnus</i>	<i>9. 25</i>	<i>Dråna i Dalen</i>			

Death and burial record of Catherine (Cajsa) Johansdotter – September 11<sup>th</sup>, 1825

Transcription:

*Catharina Johansdotter fr. Fattighuset*      *7/11 Piga och fattighjon från fattighuset, född i denna församling år 1745 den 1 November*

*Ålderdom. 79. Ogift fattig*

Translation:

*Catharina Johansdotter from*      *(Died) the 7<sup>th</sup> (buried) the 11<sup>th</sup>. Maid and pauper from the poorhouse. born in this parish in 1745 on the 1st of November. Died of old age, age 79, unmarried and poor*

<sup>139</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1821-1855), page 251

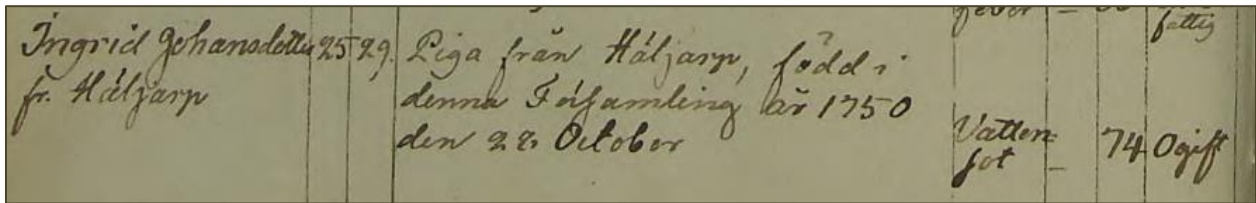


## The Fate of Ingrid Johansdotter

Ingrid Johansdotter, the sixth eldest child of Johan and Elisabeth (and fourth eldest to survive infancy) also never married, and lived as a maid at different farms throughout Marbäck Parish for the rest of her life. In the early 1800s, she lived at Knäppet, a cottage at the farm Hattarp, with her eldest sister Annika Johansdotter and Johan Svensson, Annika's husband.<sup>140</sup> In the 1810s, Ingrid spent several years living at cottage called Håkanstorp at Södra Nåtåsa, the farm her mother grew up. Ingrid's sister Elin Johansdotter briefly lived with her at Håkanstorp.<sup>141</sup>

In 1817, Ingrid moved to the farm Ingelsbo, where she lived for a few years.<sup>142</sup> Ingrid moved to the farm Lilla Kulla in 1820, and lived there for a year.<sup>143</sup> In 1821, Ingrid moved to the farm Häljarp, where her niece Annica Johansdotter lived.<sup>144</sup>

Ingrid spent the rest of her days at Häljarp. In May of 1823, she fell ill with dropsy. Ingrid Johansdotter died on May 25, 1823 at the age of 74. She was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on May 29<sup>th</sup>.<sup>145</sup>



Death and burial record of Ingrid Johansdotter – May 29<sup>th</sup>, 1823

### Transcription:

*Ingrid Johansdotter 25 29. Piga ifrån Häljarp, född i denna församling år 1750 Vattensot 74 Ogift den 28 October*

### Translation:

*Ingrid Johansdotter (died)25<sup>th</sup> (buried)29<sup>th</sup>. Maid from Häljarp, born in this parish on October 28<sup>th</sup>, 1750 Died of dropsy 74 years old Single*

<sup>140</sup> Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. A1:2 (1803-1808), page 274

<sup>141</sup> Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. A1:4 (1817-1821), page 216

<sup>142</sup> Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. A1:4 (1817-1821), page 259

<sup>143</sup> Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. A1:4 (1817-1821), page 132

<sup>144</sup> Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. A1:5 (1821-1825), page 198

<sup>145</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1821-1855), page 251

## The Fate of Elisabeth Johansdotter

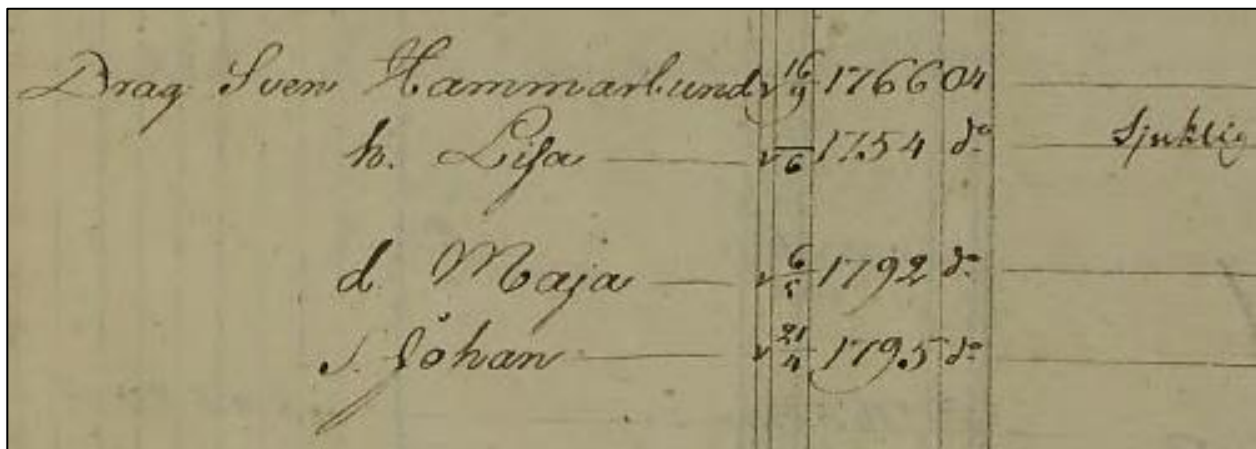
Elisabeth Johansdotter, the eighth eldest child of Johan and Elisabeth (and sixth eldest to survive infancy), moved to Lommaryd Parish sometime in the late 1770s or early 1780s and spent seven years as a maid at Lommaryd's Prästgård. In 1790, Elisabeth was married to Sven Hammarlund (b. 1766), a dragoon for the Swedish Military.

After they were married, Elisabeth lived with Sven at the village Hullaryd in Lommaryd. The two had four children together: Jonas (1790-1791), Maria (1792-1814), Johannes (1795-1815), and Anna (1799-1801). Sadly, all four of their children preceded them in death.

## Children of Sven Hammarlund and Elisabeth Johansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Jonas	December 1, 1790	Lommaryd	June 15, 1791	Lommaryd
Maria	May 6, 1792	Lommaryd	September 11, 1814	Barkeryd
Johannes	April 21, 1795	Lommaryd	February 5, 1815	Barkeryd
Anna	November 11, 1799	Lommaryd	January 21, 1801	Lommaryd

In 1804, Sven and Elisabeth's family moved to Barkeryd Parish, where they lived at the cottage Husartorp 65 at the farm Bästhult.<sup>146</sup> Elisabeth lived at Bästhult for the remainder of her life.

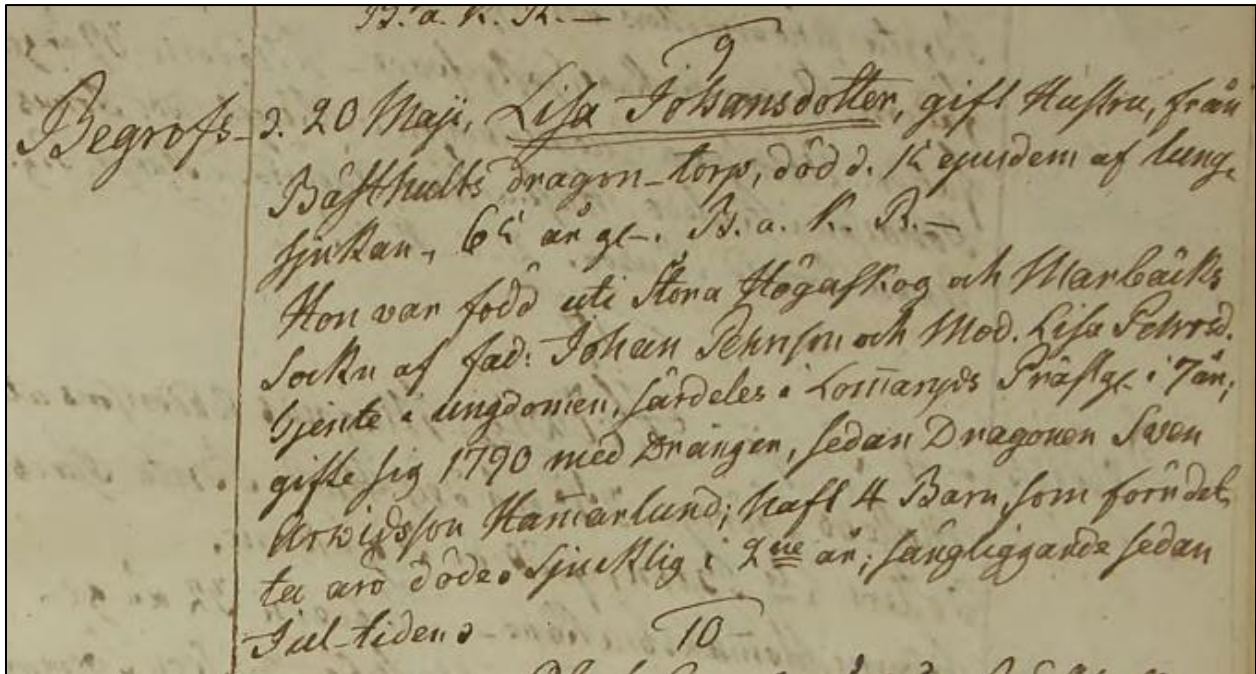


Household Examination showing Sven Hammarlund and Elisabeth (Lisa) Johansdotter's family at Husartorp 65, Bästhult, Barkeryd Parish – 1818

Elisabeth Johansdotter fell ill sometime in 1817, and remained bedridden for the final two years of her life. On May 15, 1819, Elisabeth passed away at the age of 65. She was buried in the cemetery of Barkeryd Church on May 20<sup>th</sup>.<sup>147</sup>

<sup>146</sup> Barkeryd Household Examinations, Vol. AI:II (1801-1805), page 357

<sup>147</sup> Barkeryd Deaths, Vol. C:4 (1810-1843), page 185



Death and burial record of Elisabeth (Lisa) Johansdotter – May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1819

Transcription:

Begröfs d.20 Maj, Lisa Johansdotter, gift Hustru, från Bästhults Dragon-torp, död d.15 ejusdem af lungsjukan, 65 år gl. B.a.K.R.  
 Hon var född uti Stora Högaskog och Marbäck's Socken af fad. Johan Pehrsson och mod. Lisa Pehrsson. Tjente i ungdomen, särdeles i Lommaryds Prästgd i 7 år. Gifte sig 1790 med Drängen, sedan Dragonen Sven Arvidsson Hammarlund, haft 4 Barn, som förut detta äro döde. Sjuklig i 2ne år. Sängliggande sedan Jul tiden.

Translation:

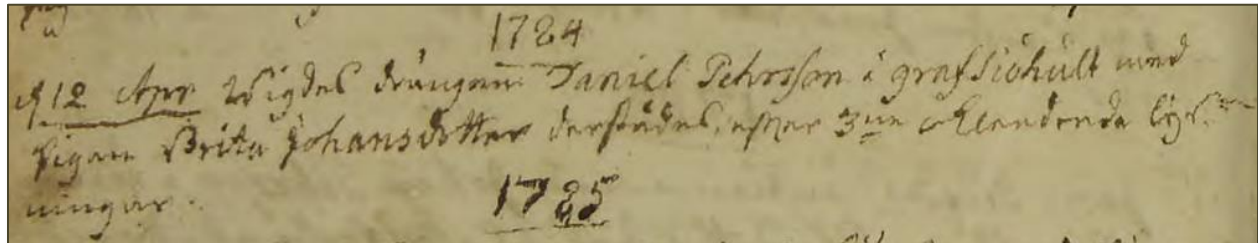
Buried The 20<sup>th</sup> of May, Lisa Johansdotter, married woman from Bästhult's dragoon's-cottage, died the 15<sup>th</sup> of the same month of lung disease, 65 years old. B.a.K.R.\*  
 She was born at Stora Högaskog in Marbäck Parish to father Johan Pehrsson and mother Lisa Pehrsson. In her youth she served at Lommaryd's Prästgård for 7 years. Married in 1790 to farmhand and then dragoon Sven Arvidsson Hammarlund. They had 4 children before that are dead. Was sick for 2 years. bedridden since Christmas time.

\* Abbreviation for B.(egravd) a.(f) K.(yrkoherde)R.(osengren)  
 "Buried by Vicar Rosengren"



### The Fate of Elin Johansdotter

Elin Johansdotter, the tenth eldest child of Johan and Elisabeth (and seventh eldest to survive infancy), remained in Marbäck Parish for the rest of her life. On April 12, 1784, she was married to Daniel Pehrsson, a farmhand from the farm Gravsjöhult.<sup>148</sup> After the two were married, they lived at Nybygget, a croft at Gravsjöhult, for a short period of time.<sup>149</sup> By 1796, Daniel Pehrsson had become a miller.<sup>150</sup>



Marriage record of Daniel Pehrsson and Elin Johansdotter –April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1784

Transcription:

1784

*d. 12 Apr. Wigdes drängen Daniel Pehrsson i Gravsjöhult med pigan Britta\* Johansdotter därstades efter 3 oklandrade lysningar*

Translation:

1784

*The 12<sup>th</sup> of April married farmhand Daniel Pehrsson in Gravsjöhult with maid Britta\* Johansdotter of the same place after 3 uncontested readings of Banns.*

\* Here, the pastor made a mistake and wrote the name “Britta” instead of “Elin”

### Children of Daniel Pehrsson and Elin Johansdotter

Name	Born	Parish	Died	Parish
Jacob Ludwig	April 25, 1786	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Gustaf	December 20, 1789	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Maria Stina	June 8, 1796	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown
Carl Magnus	October 30, 1799	Marbäck	Unknown	Unknown

Elin and Daniel had at least four children together: Jacob Ludwig (b. 1786), Gustaf (b. 1789), Maria Stina (b. 1796), and Carl Magnus (b. 1799). By 1803, their family was living at Råby Stugan in Marbäck.<sup>151</sup>

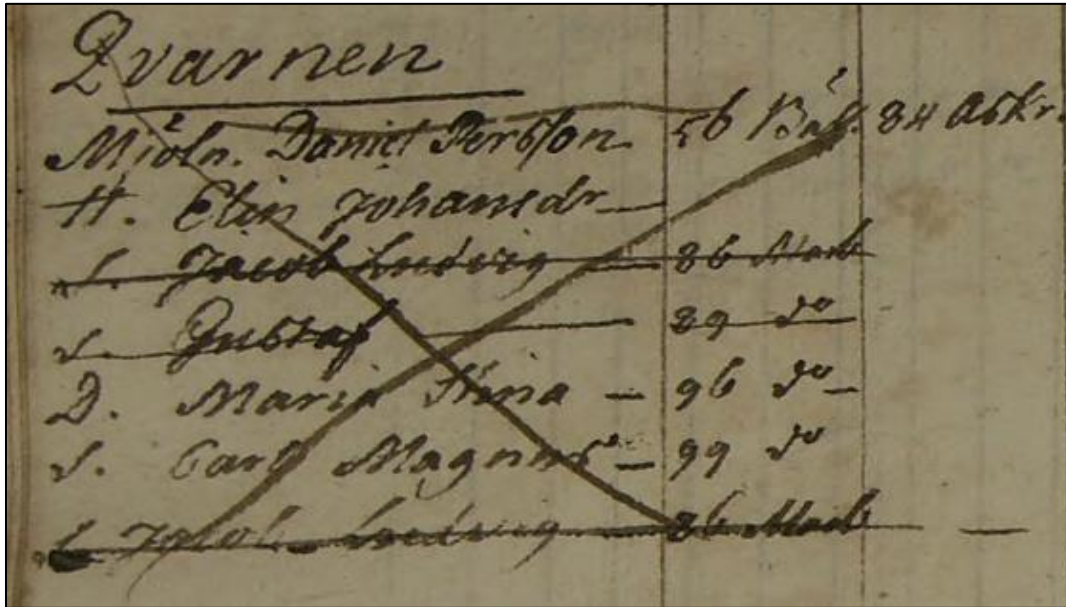
<sup>148</sup> Marbäck Marriages, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 67

<sup>149</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 235

<sup>150</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol. C:3 (1745-1791), page 251

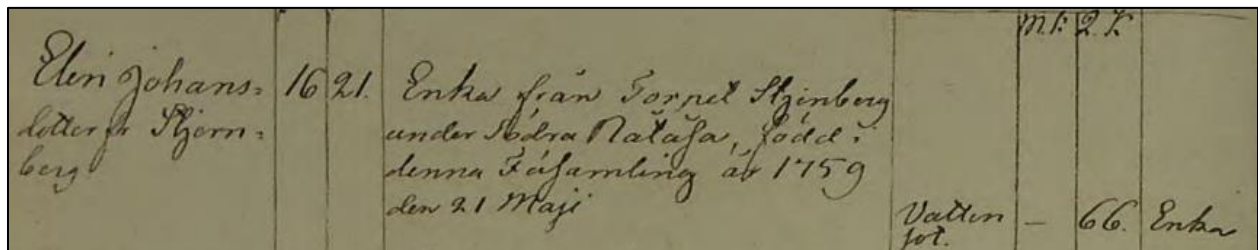
<sup>151</sup> Marbäck Household Examinations, Vol. AI:2 (1803-1808), page 198

Elin and Daniel's family lived at Råby Stugan for a short time, before moving to Siggarp's Kvarn, (Siggarp's Mill). Daniel Pehrsson died on May 17, 1815.<sup>152</sup>



Household Examination showing Daniel Pehrsson and Elin Johansdotter's family at Siggarp's Kvarn, Marbäck Parish – 1808

Elin Johansdotter died from dropsy on June 16, 1826. She was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on June 21<sup>st</sup>.<sup>153</sup>



Death and burial record of Elin Johansdotter – June 21<sup>st</sup>, 1826

Transcription:

Elin Johans- 16 21. Enka ifrån Torpet Stjärnberg  
 dotter fr. Stin- under Södra Notåsa född i  
 berg denna församling år 1759 Vatten- 66 Enka  
 den 21 Maji sot

Translation:

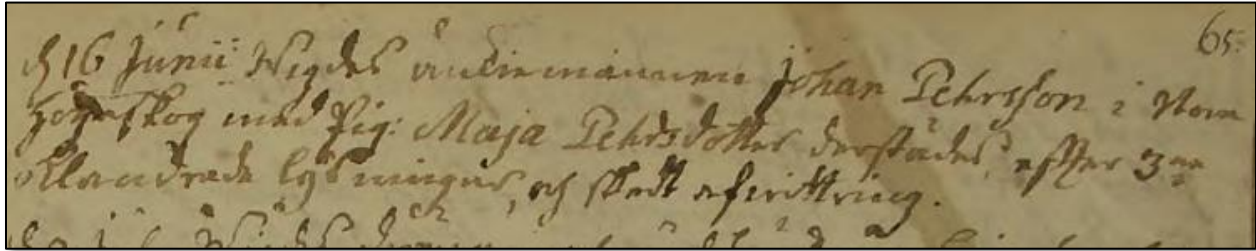
Elin Johansdotter (died)16<sup>h</sup> (buried)29<sup>th</sup>. Widow from Cottage Stjärnberg  
 from Stinberg of Södra Notåsa. Born in  
 this parish on May 21, 1759. Died of dropsy 66 years old Widow

<sup>152</sup> Marbäck Deaths Vol. C:4 (1789-1820), page 211

<sup>153</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol. C:5 (1821-1855), page 255

## The Final Days of Johan Pehrsson (1773-1782)

Five years after the death of Elisabeth Pehrsson, Johan Pehrsson was remarried to Maja Pehrsson, a maid that was living at Stora Högaskog, on June 16<sup>th</sup>, 1778.<sup>154</sup> Maja Pehrsson was born around 1736. At the time of the wedding, Johan was 65 years old and Maja was 42 years old.



Marriage record of Johan Pehrsson and Maja Pehrsson – June 16<sup>th</sup>, 1778

### Transcription:

*d. 16 Junii vigdes änkiemannen Johan Pehrsson i Stora Högaskog med pig. Maja Pehrsson derstades efter 3<sup>ne</sup> klandrade lysninga,r och stadt afvittring.*

### Translation:

*On June 16<sup>th</sup> the widower Johan Pehrsson in Stora Högaskog and the maid Maja Pehrsson from the same place were married after 3 publishing of the banns and distribution of an estate.*

### **The Wedding of Johan Pehrsson and Maja Pehrsson \***

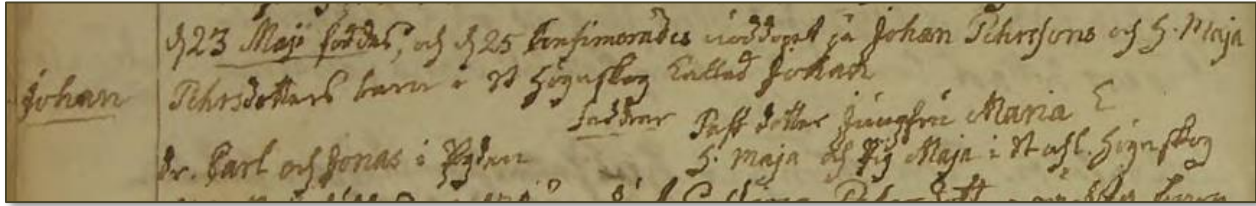
**O**n a warm, sunny June day, Johan Pehrsson and Maja Pehrsson were united in marriage at the vicarage of Samuel Peter Planader, the vicar of Marbäck Parish. Johan Pehrsson, now in his 65<sup>th</sup> year, looked very dignified in his best gray waistcoat. Maja Pehrsson wore an elegant dark green colored dress and carried a small psalmbook covered in fine cloth. All of Johan's children were present at the wedding, as were several of Maja's relatives. A few hymns were sung during the wedding service, and Planader gave a sermon on the sanctity of marriage. Finally, Johan and Maja were announced as husband and wife. After the wedding ceremony, a festive banquet was held at Stora Högaskog that was attended by several friends, and relatives of Johan and Maja. This banquet was accompanied by a large smorgasbord of food, lively music, and joyous dancing. At the end of the banquet, Johan and Maja retired to their chamber and the guests departed.

\*By Jeffrey High

<sup>154</sup> Marbäck Marriages, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 65



After the wedding, Maja Pehrsson lived at Stora Högaskog with Johan’s family, and helped take care of Johan’s younger children. On May 23, 1781, Maja gave birth to a son named Johan. Johan was baptized two days later. The witnesses at his baptism were farmhands Carl and Jonas in Prästgård, pastor’s daughter Miss Maria, housewife Maja in Stora Högaskog and maiden Maja and Lilla Högaskog.<sup>155</sup>



Birth and baptism record of Johan Johansson – May 25<sup>th</sup>, 1781

Transcription:

*d. 23 Maji föddes och d. 25 confirmerandes nöddopt på Johan Pehrssons och h. Maja Johan Pehrssdotters barn i St. Högaskog kallad Johan,  
Faddrar  
 dr Carl och Jonas i Pgrd Past. dotter jungfru Maria  
 h. Maja och pig Maja i St. och Lilla Högaskog*

Translation:

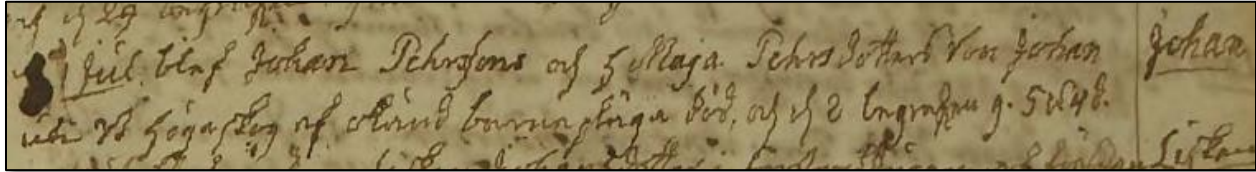
*The 23<sup>rd</sup> of May born and the 25<sup>th</sup> was an emergency baptism for Johan Pehrsson’s and Johan housewife Maja Pehrsson’s child in Stora Högaskog called Johan.  
Witnesses  
 farmhands Carl and Jonas in Prästgård Pastor’s daughter Miss Maria  
 housewife Maja and maiden Maja in Stora and Lilla Högaskog*

**The Riksdaler - Swedish Currency in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century**

For most of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the riksdaler was the main unit of currency in Sweden. In 1534, the daler was established as the main currency of Sweden. The name of this currency changed to riksdaler (meaning “dollar of the realm”) in 1604. The riksdaler was divided into 4 marks, a mark was divided into 8 öres, and an öre was divided into 24 pennings. Riksdaler currency was issued in both silver and copper. Denominations of copper riksdaler were marked K.M. or KMT, with S.M, while silver riksdaler were marked SMT. In 1776, Sweden’s currency changed so that a riksdaler was now divided into 48 skilling (which was worth two old öre), with each skilling further subdivided into 16 runstycken. The following year, the Swedish currency was circulated through banknotes and silver and copper coins in denominations of 2 or 3 riksdaler. In 1873, Sweden switched from the riksdaler to the kronor (KR) as the main unit of currency.

<sup>155</sup> Marbäck Births, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 137

The summer of 1781 was a difficult time for Johan Pehrsson. That summer, his wife Maja contracted tuberculosis. Less than six weeks after the birth of their son Johan, baby Johan died from an unknown illness on July 1, 1781. A week later, Johan was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church.<sup>156</sup>



Death and burial record of Johan Johansson – July 8<sup>th</sup>, 1781

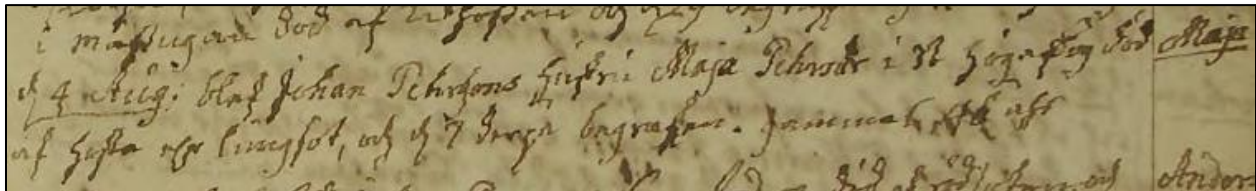
Transcription:

*d 1 Jul blef Johan Pehrssons och h. Maja Pehrsdotters son Johan Johan  
uti St. Högaskog af okänd barnplaga död, och d. 8 begrafvne. G. 5 v 4 d*

Translation:

*The 1<sup>st</sup> of July, Johan Pehrsson's and Maja Pehrson's son Johan Johan  
from St. Högaskog died of an unknown childhood illness and buried the 8th.  
5 weeks and 4 days old.*

Just a month after little Johan's death, Maja Pehrson succumbed to tuberculosis on August 4, 1781. She was buried on August 8<sup>th</sup> in in the cemetery of Marbäck Church.<sup>157</sup> Johan Pehrsson was now a widower for the second time in his life.



Death and burial record of Maja Pehrson – August 8<sup>th</sup>, 1781

Transcription:

*d. 4 Aug blef Johan Pehrssons hustru Maja Pehrson i St. Högaskog död Maja  
af hosta och lungsot död, och d. 8 begrafvne. 46 åhr.*

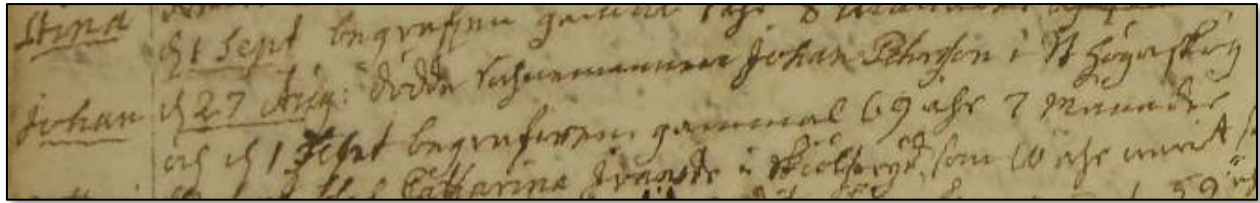
Translation:

*The 4<sup>th</sup> of August, Johan Pehrsson's wife Maja Pehrson in St. Högaskog died Maja  
of cough and tuberculosis and buried the 8<sup>th</sup>. 46 years old.*

<sup>156</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 167

<sup>157</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 167

Johan survived his second wife Maja by a year. On August 27, 1782, he died at the age of 69. Johan was buried in the cemetery of Marbäck Church on September 1<sup>st</sup>.<sup>158</sup>



Death and burial record of Johan Pehrsson – September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1782

Transcription:

*Johan d. 27 Aug dödde Enkjemannen Johan Pehrsson i St. Högaskog och d. 1 Sept begrafven. Gammal 69 år 7 månader*

Translation:

*Johan On August 27<sup>th</sup> the widower Johan Pehrsson in Stora Högaskog died and was buried on September 1<sup>st</sup>. Age: 69 years and 7 months.*



The cemetery of Marbäck Church – The final resting place of Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrdsdotter

<sup>158</sup> Marbäck Deaths, Vol.C:3 (1745-1791), page 168



### Quiz on Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrsson

1. What farm was Johan Pehrsson born in?
  - a. Tällö
  - b. Stora Högaskog
  - c. Siggarp
  - d. Knäppet
2. What parish was Elisabeth Pehrsson born in?
  - a. Bälaryd
  - b. Linderås
  - c. Lommaryd
  - d. Marbäck
3. What year was Elisabeth Pehrsson born?
  - a. 1715
  - b. 1716
  - c. 1717
  - d. 1718
4. What year did Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrsson marry?
  - a. 1740
  - b. 1741
  - c. 1742
  - d. 1743
5. What was the occupation of Johan Pehrsson?
6. How many children did Johan Pehrsson and Elisabeth Pehrsson have that survived infancy?
7. What was the name of Johan and Elisabeth's oldest child?
8. What were the names of Johan and Elisabeth's twin daughters?
9. What were the names of Johan Pehrsson's second wife?
10. What year did Johan Pehrsson die?

Answers: 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. farmer 6. eight 7. Annika 8. Cajsa and Maria 9. Maja Pehrsson 10. 1782