



Soldier wearing the 19th century Swedish uniform, illustration by Einar von Strokirch

# Life history

Lars Jonsson Bössman

## Copy of the official soldier's file on Lars Jonsson Bössman

### SOLDATREGISTRET VÄRMLAND

Centrala Soldatregistret  
Lägerhyddan  
532 72 Axvall  
E-post: soldat@soldatreg.se

**Aktnummer:** VÄ-00-0112-1827

### SOLDATAKT

<b>Torpnr:</b> VÄ-00-0112	<b>Regemente:</b> Värmlands regemente
<b>Rote:</b> Bössviken	<b>Kompani:</b> LIV-KOMPANIET
<b>Torpsnamn:</b> Bössmanstorp	<b>Socken:</b> ÖSTRA ÄMTERVIK (ÖÄ)

<b>Namn:</b> BÖSSMAN Lars	<b>Släktnamn:</b> Jonsson
<b>Född:</b> 1806-10-04 <sup>(1)</sup> <b>Ort:</b> Smedsby, ÖÄ	<b>Län:</b> S
<b>Död:</b> 1861-01-09 <sup>(2)</sup> <b>Ort:</b> Bogerud, ÖÄ	<b>Län:</b> S <b>Ålder:</b> 55
<b>Dödsorsak:</b> Lunginflammation	<b>Yrke:</b>
<b>Längd:</b> 5 fot 11 tum (1,76 m)	<b>Grad:</b> Ingen grad (Linjeinfanterist)

<b>Släktskap:</b>	<b>Tjänstear:</b> 28	<b>Transport:</b>
<b>Antagen:</b> 1827-04-04 <sup>(3)</sup> <b>Avsked:</b> 1855-07-02 <sup>(4)</sup>	<b>Utmärkelse:</b> Tjänt väl	
<b>Inflyttad:</b>	<b>År:</b>	<b>Hemsocken:</b>
<b>Hemort:</b>		

**Familj:** För familj, se Antavla

**Hustru 1:a giftet:** Persdotter Katarina

<b>Född:</b> 1807-08-20	<b>Ort:</b> Sandviken, ÖÄ	<b>Län:</b> S
<b>Gift:</b> 1830-12-26	<b>Ort:</b> —, ÖÄ	<b>Län:</b> S
<b>Död:</b> 1835-05-08	<b>Ort:</b> Bogerud, ÖÄ	<b>Län:</b> S <b>Dödsorsak:</b> Förstopning

**Anm.:**

**Hustru 2:a giftet:** Persdotter Maria

<b>Född:</b> 1815-03-13	<b>Ort:</b> Sandviken, ÖÄ	<b>Län:</b> S
<b>Gift:</b> 1836-04-04	<b>Ort:</b> Bogerud, ÖÄ	<b>Län:</b> S
<b>Död:</b> 1841-09-17	<b>Ort:</b> Bogerud, ÖÄ	<b>Län:</b> S <b>Dödsorsak:</b> Feber

**Anm.:** Syster till Katarina Persdotter

**Hustru 3:e giftet:** Nilsdotter Ingeborg

<b>Född:</b> 1808-02-01	<b>Ort:</b> Smedsby, ÖÄ	<b>Län:</b> S
<b>Gift:</b> 1842-12-26	<b>Ort:</b> Bogerud, ÖÄ	<b>Län:</b> S
<b>Död:</b> 1875-01-29	<b>Ort:</b> Bogerud, ÖÄ	<b>Län:</b> S <b>Dödsorsak:</b> Lungsot

**Anm.:** Morfadern var soldaten NV-00-0266-1770, soldatnr 108 Olof Ersson Vistberg för Visteruds rote, ÖÄ.

Barn	Född	Ort	Län	Död	Ort	Län
Britta	1830-09-16	Bogerud, ÖÄ	S	1835-07-26	Bogerud, ÖÄ	S
Nils	1836-10-14	Bogerud, ÖÄ	S	1888-09-19	Högberg, ÖÄ	S
Olof	1839-10-08	Bogerud, ÖÄ	S	1911-10-30	Skacksjö, ÖÄ	S
Jonas	1843-03-08	Bogerud, ÖÄ	S	1911-11-08	Skattkärr, Ö Fågelvik	S
Lars Magnus	1844-12-30	Bogerud, ÖÄ	S	1921-12-09	Stephenson	Menominee, MI, USA
Per	1847-12-19	Bogerud, ÖÄ	S	1893-07-12	Ironwood	Gogebic, MI, USA
Karolina	1851-04-20	Bogerud, ÖÄ	S	1863-04-13	Bogerud, ÖÄ	S

**Fader:** Larsson Jon

**Yrke:** Bonde

**Moder:** Olofsdotter Britta

**Yrke:**

#### Källor:

Kyrkböcker Östra Ämtervik 1) C:4 sid. 323. 2) F:1 bild 5.  
Rullor: Värmlands Regemente 3) GMR-1829, 4) GMR-1859.

All soldiers' files can be obtained from  
[The Central Soldier Register](#).  
For General terminology and Markup, see p. 14.

## Lars Jonsson Bössman's life as a soldier

Lars was placed as a farmhand with Olof Nilsson in Bössviken from 1826 to 1827. On 4 April 1827 Lars was accepted as an enlisted soldier for Bössviken "rote" no. 1 in the Liv Company, Värmland Regiment. A soldier's contract was drawn up between the "rotebönder" and the enlisting soldier. The soldier's contract for Lars Jonsson Bössman (LJB) is preserved [source: The farm archive *Där Nol* in Bogerud. Copy of copy (only the items are translated) ].

### Contract

Till Soldat för Roten № 1 Bössviken vid Lif Compag:t under № 22 Kongl Wermlands Regemente antages Drängen Lars Jonsson från Bössviken i Östra Emterwik, mot nedanstående willkor.

- 1<sup>o</sup> He receives for Agreement Five Rdr and in Compensation Fourty-Five Rdr all in National Debt notes.
- 2<sup>o</sup> The annual Wages, in addition to the allocated Croft, includes One Barrel of Rye, Two Barrels of Oats, One Lisp (weight) of Dry Pork and One Lisp of Dry Meat, which is paid half at Midsummer and half at Tome Day (Midwinter day).
- 3<sup>o</sup> Grazing for the Soldier's cattle in a pasture located close to the Croft, belonging to it.
- 4<sup>o</sup> Twenty-eight loads of firewood and fencing delivered home to the Soldier as much as is required for the Croft's enclosure annually - if the expected load of firewood is not sufficient, the Soldier may collect the deficiency from "Roten"'s forest himself.
- 5<sup>o</sup> For annual support of the Soldier's cattle, the "Rote" leaves fyke nets well-harvested hay, Likewise, the "Rote" leaves to the Soldier now in spring One Barrel of Oats for seed.
- 6<sup>o</sup> The spring seed, along with the autumn plowing and the rye seed, the "Rote" holders carry out annually without any compensation.
- 7<sup>o</sup> The passevolance<sup>①</sup> fee is paid by the "Rote" annually, the Soldier's share without compensation.
- 8<sup>o</sup> As soon as the farmhand Lars Jonsson is duly approved and registered as a Soldier, he is entitled to obtain this imposed städsel (agreement) and lega (compensation) without deduction.

Med förestående Contract hvaraf trenne lika lydande exemplar äro i nedanskrifne vittnens närvaro uprättade, förklara vi oss å ömse sidor nöjde.

Mårbacka den 14 Mars 1827.

Olof Larsson i bogerud\*

Lars LIS Jonsson\*\*

Nils NNS Nilsson i Nolbergsviken\*\*\*

Lejd till Soldat för Roten № 1 Bössviken

Så å egne som öfrige Rotehållares vägnar

Såsom vittne till förestående afhandling underskrifne

Bernt Unger

P.G. Wickström\*\*\*

Fiendrick

Fältväbel

Uprättad i min närvaro

Carl Ehrencrona

Capitaiene

The "Rote"'s copy

① Passevolans = historical military system (especially in the 17th-19th centuries) where the commanding officer, in exchange for a fixed payment (the "passevolans"), took on the responsibility for the maintenance, equipment, and sometimes even the recruitment of their enlisted men.

① [Passevolans](#). \*) able to write. \*\*) not able to write. \*\*\*) source: SVAR bildid: A0028187\_00086

In the same farm archive, there is a copy of a lawsuit from 1833, which the "rotebönder" in Bogerud filed with their colleagues in Nolbergsviken. The plaintiff from Bogerud complained that Nolbergsviken had not helped to grant land for mule grazing to their common soldiers' cattle, referring to the fact that Nolbergsviken was obliged to cover half of the cost of the croft ("soldattorp"). Compensation was demanded from the money paid by the supporting farmers. A homestead owner on the defendant side had not received his lawsuit, so the decision on the case was postponed to the next court hearing [source: Fryksdals härads nedre tingslags dombok vid höstting 1833 §21].

Bössman was selected as a reserve for the 1832 recruit assembly in May 1832 at Varpnäs Mo/Trossnäs Field.

When LJB became a soldier, Sweden had been at peace since the union with Norway of 1814. Soldier life was filled by the annual gatherings at Varpnäs Mo and later at Trossnäs Field. The Värmland regiment also trained at Axvall Heath near Skövde. During the period of peace, the enlisted soldiers took part as workers in several construction projects, through so-called work assignments, the largest of which was the Göta Canal. In 1831, 500 men from the Värmland regiment worked on the eastern part of the Göta Canal for more than four months.

During the 1820s and 1830s, a debate on the theory of criminal law was going on between advocates of correctional punishment that focused on rehabilitation and their opponents who claimed "punishment is punishment". Prison guard duty orders usually lasted for 6 months. In 1825, Långholmen Correctional Institution was established in

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Stockholm. Here, the Södermanland Regiment was responsible for the external guard duty. The guard duty was manned by 33 infantry soldiers who were replaced every three months. In 1832, there were 945 inmates on Långholmen Island. During the day, they often worked outdoors and were then guarded by the soldiers. The correctional institution was an expression of the zeal for education and rehabilitation. The reason for the increasing number of criminals was not only their character but could be explained by social problems, such as the burden of drunkenness. The head of the prison service, Åkerhielm, concluded that the enormous growth in the number of prisoners must have been caused by a combination of very specific social conditions, the improvement of which could not be the responsibility of the prison service; he mentions in particular:

*'the moral and physical neglect under which the children of the less well-off classes grew up. Furthermore, the lack of means of livelihood, the general industriousness which had enabled a rapidly growing population, premature marriages between poor people and their settlement on too small plots of land, false notions of independence and self-reliance...'*

In 1838, LJB was assigned to Långholmen. It was probably guard duty at Långholmen Correctional Institution for the purpose of 'guarding the inmates at Långholmen Prison in Stockholm' including 'the notorious thief Lassa-Maja' [source: Lars Ericsson Wolke on Släkthistoria]. The detention facility was under "Krigskollegium", which is why army soldiers were assigned to guard the prisoners. In 1840, a decision was made to change prison care conditions, where, among other things, overcrowding of the prisons was alleviated through kronoarbetskåren<sup>①</sup> established in 1842. It replaced the labor companies and was intended for the same type of people, but could also send able-bodied vulnerable people from the prisons. Therefore the number of prisoners was reduced.

In 1840, 20 soldiers were given leave by the regimental commander to work for wages for four months. These 20 included five soldiers of whom no. 1 Bössman worked at *Philipstads Bergslag* (≈ iron/mining area), for four months from 31 July. In the same year, 1840, for carrying the regimental mail on a delivery route of approx. 20.2 miles, post-payment records show that soldier Bössman received 1 Rdr 5 Sk Specie which corresponds to 442 SEK in 2025 [source: Currency converter on historia.se].

For the majority of 1841, LJB participated in the work on the Trollhätte Canal. The work order that the Värmland regiment participated in at that time was the second stretch of the canal, 1838-1844, a stretch that

is no longer in use. Among the Värmland soldiers were those with skills and experience from the canal construction of the Säffle Canal in 1836. The canal building works where enlisted soldiers participated in 1841 were: At Ström, Åkerström and Trollhättan, in the Göta River above Trollhättan and at Karlsgrav.

The workforce also included a minority of day laborers. There is a section about kronoarbetskåren<sup>①</sup> in the text of the source, which shows that even though the enlisted soldiers were cheap labor for the state or companies, there was still cheaper labor available. In 1842, the Minister of Justice and the Prime Minister proposed that a newly established kronoarbetskår<sup>①</sup> consisting of 'punished or vulnerable people, who were offered work' should be included in the workforce. There were different opinions about this. The directors of the canal company were against it. They believed: that the company would be accused of treachery, that the population around Trollhättan would become anxious, and finally, that the troops commanded by the army would be reluctant to work with the aforementioned men. The Canal Authority's Chief Engineer opposed the directors stating, that the state would get suitable employment for the lazy and a reduction in its expenses for their maintenance. Also, the company would have a supply of workers for both summer and winter without the extra expenses that accompanied orders from the army, so its workforce could be reduced from 1700 men to 1400 during the years 1843-44. This would mean that the Trollhätte locks would be ready by 20 May 1844. From a moral point of view, it should inspire goodwill for the company, the army commanders and especially the "rotebönder" would look very favorably on the matter. Lieutenant Colonel Ericsson presented a memorandum on the conditions that should be made for the reception of the said type of workers. The decision was to receive a company of kronoarbetskarlar<sup>①</sup> of 120 men.

*'The daily allowance for effective daily work was to be 13 sk. 4 rst. b:ko, both summer and winter days. There is nothing in the minutes of the board of directors to suggest that there was any serious dissatisfaction with the troop, either on the part of the company or on the part of the population in the town, but Lieutenant Colonel Ericsson testifies well to its diligence, order and obedience, to which constant supervision from the commanders, fair and good treatment and the prospect of being able to earn something in addition to the stipulated daily allowance through diligence were the contributing factors. The company remained during the remaining construction period at the Trollhätte work station, and when the work there was completed earlier than expected, it was transferred in May 1844 to work on the then-initiated reconstruction of the Strömsholm canal'. [Carl Skogman: Notes on the New Trollhätte Canal Company 1838-1884].*

Note: ① Kronoarbetskår (indef. sing.)/Kronoarbetskåren (def. sing.) ≈ 'Crown Labor Corps'. Kronoarbetskarlar = Kronoarbetskåren 'workers'.

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In 1842, private Bössman was again on the distribution list for the delivery of regimental mail, a task that was usually carried out by the soldier's wife when the soldier was on training or on a mission. The delivery route was approx. 15.5 miles from Ås in Östra Åmtervik to Åmberg in Ransäter. For the task, private Bössman received 1 rdr 32 sk banco according to post-payment records. The same amount was calculated for 1843 when the neighbor, private 2 Wistman was given the route, but in post-payment he received 1 rdr 47 sk banco. In 1844 their neighbor soldier 3 Wisteberg was given responsibility for the route.

For six months in 1843, from May to October, LJB participated in the work on the Strömsholm Canal. The canal runs from the eastern Bergslagen ironworks along the Kolbäcksån River to Västerås and was inaugurated in 1787. In the years 1842-1858, it was widened and deepened, and three completely new locks were built. On 31 December 1843, the regimental commander Nils Ekeröth rewarded 105 men by replacing their worn-out daily uniforms with new ones.

Brännvin (distilled spirits) was often an attractive drink in the army. This was true for officers but also for the soldiers. When studying the planning for command and company meetings at Trossnäs Field, one is struck by the many requisitions of extra "brännvin". In the roll GMR-1848, there is a letter where it can be seen that the drinking could get out of hand. In the letter, "rotemästaren" for the Visterud "rote" states that their soldier Wistberg:

*'...has let the destructive vice of drunkenness take over and thereby not only destroys himself, does not manage his house and property, but in his angry situation is so cruel and willful that it is in the highest degree harmful to any person who comes across him'.*

In the letter, the "rote" demanded the dismissal of the soldier. Soldier Wistberg was sued at the district court for threatening his "rotebonde". In a witness statement to the lawsuit, which was considered at the spring court sitting on 22 March 1848, a witness described how soldiers Anders Wistberg and Lars Bössman had entered the witness's cabin at midnight between 9-10 January 1848. Soldier Wistberg stated:

*'...under a boundless roaring noise and swearing about Olof Nilsson in Wisterud (the "rotebonde") that he would dispose him of his life'.*

Lars Bössman was summoned as a witness to the district court, but did not appear and was therefore fined 16 sk banco. A fine of 10 rdr banco was issued for him to appear at the autumn court sitting for continued consideration of the lawsuit. The resolution was that the "nämndeman" Nils Andersson in Båvik was able to report at the autumn court sitting that the parties, i.e. "rotebonden" Olof Nilsson and soldier Wistberg, had reached a settlement with each other. Anders Wistberg was replaced as a soldier for Visterud on 2 July 1848

and thus received his punishment directly from the company. In GMR-1851 it is recorded:

*'As all the farmer(s) in the "rote" complained in writing and also in person about Wistberg's situation, and with the judgment of the Fryksdal Lower District Court, it was shown that he had attacked the "rotebonde" with threats of death, and when his military commander attested to his disorderly conduct, Wistberg was dismissed'.*

Further punishment by the district court was not an option, due to the settlement. It is conceivable that the local "nämndeman" had carried out some mediation efforts during the spring and summer. It is likely that Private Bössman was 'just' a drinking companion at the time. Wistberg was dismissed immediately after the verdict, while Bössman remained in service until 1855. The three soldier crofts for Visteberg, Visterud and Bössviken, which were located as neighbors, certainly had an influence on each other. In the "HFL" of 1853, the priest had made a note about LJB as *'the drinking soldier'*. Given the attitude of military life towards 'brännvin', it can be seen through different 'glasses'.

From the military records, Bössman otherwise appears to have been a disciplined soldier. For example, he does not appear in any of the penal records during 1841-1855.

During the spring of 1849, the outgoing letters from the regimental commander's office mostly deal with planning a travel route for an exercise on Axevalla



*In the mid-19th century, there was a passion for a united Scandinavia. Propaganda image symbolizing the Scandinavian brother peoples.*

[Unknown Danish artist between 1844-1850]

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Heath, with a return trip in July. After the summer exercises in June 1849, LJB is recorded in the muster roll at the departure from Trossnäs Field on 29 June. However, the time at home at the "rote" was short that summer. On 4 August, a *Merciful General Order* arrived and changed the military planning to an assembly place in Gothenburg. The fighting in Schleswig in the southern part of Jutland in Denmark required the efforts of the Värmland regiment.

Private Bössman was selected and served as a Line infantryman in the Swedish-Norwegian occupation force in North Schleswig for 11 months in 1849-50, a precursor to the UN operations that Sweden participated in during the 20th century.

The Schleswig Three Years' War of 1848–1851 took place between Denmark on the one hand and German separatists in the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein and their German allies, primarily Prussia, on the other. On 17 July 1849, the Danish government approved an armistice and on 2 July 1850, the peace treaty between Denmark and Prussia was concluded in Berlin. During the peace negotiations, Prussian troops were to occupy Holstein and Swedish-Norwegian troops were to secure Schleswig, the southernmost part of Scandinavia. Approximately 4,000 men were transferred from Sweden-Norway to Denmark. The field battalion was stationed in Flensburg and neighboring towns in North Schleswig. 83 men were detached from the Liv Company for the command. From the preparations in August:

*'Royal Majt has graciously allowed that half a month's salary may be paid in advance to the commanders and for the troops ... The tobacco ration is increased to 3 sk per day. The newspaper Wermlandska Korrespondenten wrote on 25/8/1849: At 4 o'clock on Thursday morning the troops marched to Kannikenäset, where embarkation took place on the steamship Westergötland and two sailing ships, after which the departure with singing and cheering both from the ship and the shore, which was teeming with spectators, took place, as previously mentioned, at half past 5 a.m.'*

From Gothenburg 25 August and onwards to the occupation area on Danish ships. Modern *matchlock rifles* had been obtained in Gothenburg. From the supreme commander, Major General Malmberg's report on test firing: *the result was particularly favorable, so that the troops with these rifles declared themselves satisfied in every way.* By and large, the occupation service remained an idyll, not least because of the generally praised calm and benevolent but determined behavior of the Swedish troops. On one occasion, the German crowd cheered repeatedly for the Swedes, especially the peace keeping troops, expressing their appreciation for the good behavior they had shown [Malmberg's report 8 January 1850]. After peace was concluded in Berlin on 2 July 1850 between Denmark

and Prussia, the occupation in northern Schleswig was terminated.

*'The Värmlanders sailed from Flensburg amid lively expressions of sympathy from the city's population on July 17 for Nyborg on Funen'.*

[Battalion Commander Sandel's report 18 July 1850]

Of the personnel, 146 men had been treated in hospital and of these, 4 had died. [Malmberg's report 31 July 1850].

Karlsten Fortress is located on Marstrand Island on the southern Bohus coast. After the expansion from 1834 to 1851, the fortress was internationally regarded as one of Europe's strongest fortresses. As war with Denmark became increasingly unlikely, the garrison was removed in 1882. Private Bössman was assigned to Karlsten Fortress in 1852. Since the construction work was complete, it is more likely that the assignment was guard duty at the prison within the fortress. Prison guard duties, including at Karlsten Fortress, were unpopular among the soldiers. The soldiers who were assigned had orders to shoot live ammunition at any escape attempts. Serving at the fortress was probably hard; there are figures of about 1/3 of the acquisition cost to repair worn-out equipment after the 1852 Karlsten posting.

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A detailed review of *The work orders of the Swedish Army 1815-1865* by Oscar Silverstolpe from 1923 can be borrowed at [\[Libris\]](#). Final words:

*'The Swedish government and parliament, for their part, should, taking into account everything that the Swedish army has done for the country's external and internal security and for its development in terms of agriculture, communications, quay and port facilities, etc., no longer postpone the question of the retirement of the current and former Swedish soldiers in such a way that these old loyal servants in the service of the state can face a calm and peaceful old age. For too long, many of them have had to live out their old age under hardship and worry'.*

Oscar Silverstolpe

A table of *work orders* 1838-1862 exists in [SE/KrA/0113/A/018:Ö/D II Livkompaniets stamrullor, Box 1](#) and can be studied in the study hall at Riksarkivet in Täby. It is available online, with some additions, at [\[link\]](#).

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Lars continued in service until 1855, when he was discharged as a soldier with the assessment *'well served'*. For the time after discharge, *'notification of maintenance pending'*, meaning that notification of maintenance was awaited. There was a corporal and 18 soldiers who were discharged at GMR-1855. The regimental commander Pontus Uggla sent a collective notification to "Krigskollegium" on July 20, requesting maintenance letters for the nineteen. On September 11, the regiment was notified that the maintenance letters for the dis-

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charged soldiers had been sent to the commanding office. As a curiosity, it is noted that the nineteen (or part of them) each received 5 Rdr Bco in compensation for the

clothes and cooking utensils they handed in after being discharged.

### Biography Lars Jonsson Bössman 1806-61

Lars Jonsson was born on October 4, 1806 in Smedsby, Östra Ämtervik. His father was Jon Larsson and his mother Britta Olsdotter. The witnesses were *Nils Jonsson in Smedsby and Lars Olsson in By as well as the local housewives Maria Olsdotter in Smedsby and Britta Jonsdotter in Prästbol.*



Smedsby at storskiftet<sup>①</sup> 1805

Already in the first "HFL", Lars' birth year was given as 1807 and in the second, the day as 5 June, see §1.

The mother died in 1811. The family then in 1812 moved out to Stora Kil. They returned the same year. The following year, his father remarried Kerstin Olsdotter, see §2. They then lived in Fölsvik and Bävik where his father died in 1823. The

#### Gaps, assumptions, abbrevs.

§1. ☆ 1807 i ÖÄ-HFL1805-10 p. 21, ☆ 5/6 (=5 June) in ÖÄ-HFL 1815-20 p. 27. There is no-one baptized in ÖÄ bapt, book born the 5 June 1807.

§2. No entry has been found in Stora Kil's church records. Kerstin Olsdotter, however, is found in Stora Kil HFL.

§3. ÖÄ HFL 1821-26 p. 37 Eldebäck:

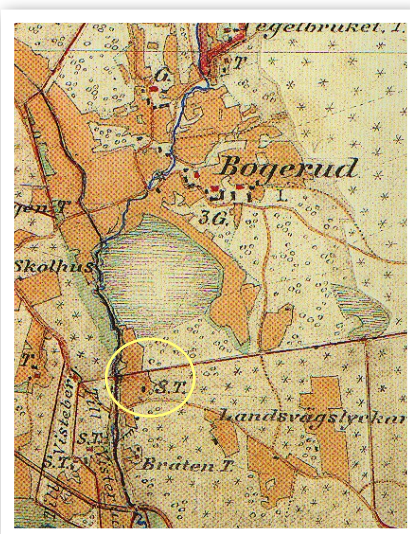
☆ 21 Jan 1808. A mix-up with the name-sake born on this date in Högberg.

☆ = Born. ① Storskifte = a redistribution of land holdings. ② ST = "Soldat-torp".

siblings Nils Jonsson, Kjerstin Jonsdotter, Måns Jonsson and Catrina Jonsdotter had moved out before that. The stepmother remarried Jonas Olsson and moved to Smedsby with his own son Olof Jonsson, Lars' half-brother.

Lars now moved as a farmhand to Eldebäck (now Älvbäck), where he was again given a new date of birth, see §3.

The next farmhand job was in Bössviken. On 4 April 1827, Lars was accepted as a soldier for Bössviken (no. 1 in the Liv Company, Värmland Regiment). He moved to the Bössviken ST<sup>②</sup> Bössmansbostället in Bogerud. He thus received the soldier's name Bössman.



Within a circle the **ST** in map of Bogerud 1883-90 in Hembygdskartan.

Lars married 26 December 1830 Katarina Persdotter from Sandviken. They had a daughter, Britta Larsdotter in 1830. Katarina died in 1835 of constipation and Britta the same year of stomach pains. An estate inventory exists for Katarina [source: BoU 1835:1389 Catharina Persdotter]. The inventory of the estate listed two cows and three sheep, and among the moveable assets were a wall clock worth 10 rdr and a sofa bed worth 2 rdr. Despite some debts, the proceeds were still plus 17 rdr.

On 4 April 1836, Lars married Katarina's sister Maria Persdotter. Marrying his first wife's sister was not permitted. Relatives were not only considered to be blood relatives but also relatives of one's partner's in-laws. Dispensation could be granted by the king to marry an in-law. An application was submitted and King Karl XIV Johan approved the marriage.

#### Kongl. Majt

Vill, uppå derom i underdånighet gjord ansökning, härmed i Nåder tillåta Soldaten vid Wermlands Infanteri Regemente, Lars Jonsson Bössman från Bogerud, Östra Ämterviks Socken af Carlstads Stift, att med sin afiidna Hustrus Syster, Pigan Maria Persdotter dersammastades, ingå äktenskap, så framt annat laga hinder, än omförmäldte deras svägerlag dervid icke mötes. Det vederbörande till underdånig efterrättelse länder. Stockholms Slott den 9. Januari 1836.



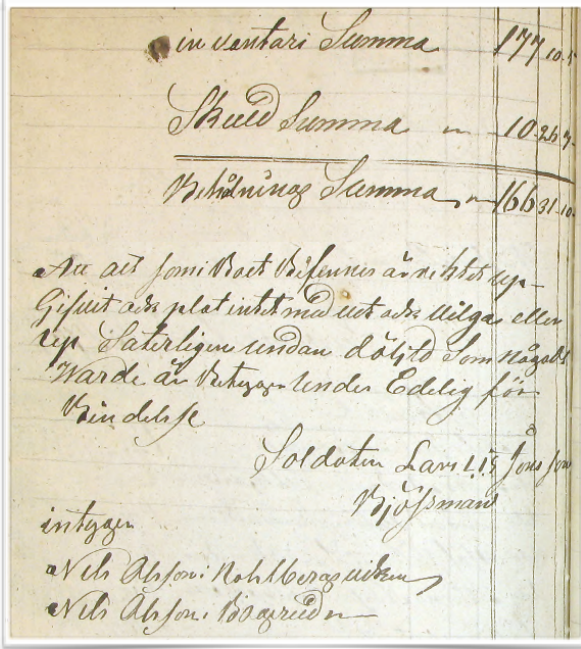
Photo of the royal grant of marriage

With Maria Persdotter they had the children:

- Nils Larsson 1836
- Olof Larsson 1839

Maria died in 1841 of a fever. An estate inventory exists for her [source: BoU 1841:1461 Maria Persdotter]. In addition to Lars, the sons Nils and Olof are mentioned, they are minors and the neighbor Nils Olsson in Bogerud becomes their guardian. The inventory list contains the headings brass, copper, tin, porcelain, stoneware, tin, ironware, carpenter's tools, miscellaneous, wooden dishes, mirrors, glassware, cooking vessels, the deceased's finer clothes and livestock. The list provides an interesting insight into what a soldier's family could acquire in the mid-19th century. There were two cows and four sheep. Two of the sheep had lambs. A loom also deserves to be mentioned.

## Biography Lars Jonsson Bössman 1806-61



Lars L.I.S Jonsson Bössman's name below wife Maria's estate inventory 6 dec 1841

There is no separate estate inventory for Lars Jonsson Bössman, but he appears in a third inventory, the one after the death of his mother-in-law Annika Persdotter [source: BoU 1859:1347]. The widow had real estate consisting of 3 öre 2/11 penningar smt tax, a cow and finer clothes and a chest, all worth 141 rdr rmt. The debts amounted to 95 rdr. It also states:

*'The discharged soldier Lars Bössman presented ... a certificate dated March 18, 1836, which stated that his mother-in-law Annika Persdotter had given him as a gift one (1) öre Smt tax on her real estate in Sandviken without a specified time when it should be taken over, this gift was disputed by all heirs'.*

(Note: Translation to modern English from 19 century Swedish)

Maria's brother Olof Persson reported that his mother had promised him a gift in the form of a cow. His brother Per Persson in Nytorp approved of this, but it was disputed by Maria Persdotter's surviving children, Nils and Olof Larssöner (Larssöner = plural of Larsson).

Ingeborg Nilsson moved to Bogerud in 1838 and was housed there as a widow by the farmer Petter Olsson. With her was her daughter Kajsa Persdotter from her first husband Per Olsson in Sandviken,

who died in 1835 at the age of only 23. Per Olsson was a cousin of Bössman's first wives Katarina and Maria Persdotter. Kajsa Persdotter died in 1841 at the age of six in Bogerud from stomach pains. The "HFL" record states 'from Petter Olsson to Bössman'. So Ingeborg was probably first housed by the farmer, but was then allowed to live in the soldiers croft. There they apparently found each other, as widower and widow.

Lars' third marriage to Ingeborg Nilsson took place on 26 December 1842. They had the children:

- Jonas Larsson 1843
- Lars Magnus Larsson 1844
- Per Larsson 1847
- Karolina Larsson 1851

Utfärdat	Namn	Grad	Tjänst vid	Årl summa	Död
1858 Dec 24	Bössman Lars	Soldat	Werm Reg	12 Rdr Rmt	1860

Vadstena krigsmanshus • List of gratialists 1855-1866

Lars remained in service until 1855, when he was dismissed. In the roll his height is stated as 5 feet 11 inches (176 cm). In other rolls 6 feet (183 cm).

LJB received the rating 'well served' after 28  $\frac{3}{12}$  years of service. For the period after dismissal it was stated 'notification of maintenance pending', meaning that notification of maintenance was to be awaited.

*'To receive the gratial (maintenance) you needed 25 years of service, if you didn't receive it and were dismissed, you and your family were left with nothing. Then a life as a farmhand awaited with what that meant in the 19th century'.*

[Jan Bondesson: Generalmönstring at Trossnäs 1862].

Vadstena "Krigsmanshus" gave notice of maintenance from 1 Feb 1858. The maintenance was of the Fourth Class and was to be collected from the regiment. The maintenance letter came later and is dated 24 Dec 1858 and was 12 Rdr Rmt per year. The maintenance letter is acknowledged and returned to Vadstena "Krigsmanshus".

The maintenance amount corresponds to payment for the same amount of working hours as 28,864 SEK in 2025 measured by the wage index for male industrial workers [source: Currency converter on historia.se].

It became difficult to support himself as a discharged soldier with a wife and children, while waiting for maintenance (from June 1855 to probably the end of 1859, i.e. 4½ years). In March 1859, Lars needed to seek poor maintenance for himself and his family. Although three sons had moved out (Nils, Olof and Jonas), three children remained (Lars Magnus, Per and Karolina). The Poor Relief Board in Östra Ämtervik decided that Bössviken's soldier's "rote" would take responsibility, as is evi-

Minutes from the meeting of the Poor Relief Board on 11 March 1860. § 3.

Dismissed soldier Lars Bössman complained to the Poor Relief Board that he was in need of housing and was unable to obtain such himself. The Poor Relief Board therefore decided to urge the Bössviken "rote", for which Bössman had been a serving soldier, through its member Per Nilsson in Qvarntorp, to provide Bössman, his wife and younger children with necessary housing as soon as possible, in accordance with the current Poor Relief Regulations, Section 4, Paragraph 2, which request Per Nilsson undertook to forward to the aforesaid soldier's "rote".

## Biography Lars Jonsson Bössman 1806-61

dent from the Minutes from 1860. The maintenance was obviously too skimpy - or came too late.

Lars Jonsson Bössman died in 1861 of pneumonia, he was 55 years 3 months and 5 days old, slightly younger in the death register because he was recorded there as having been born in 1808. After Lars's death in 1861, his widow Ingeborg Nilsson received poor relief, see minutes from 15 May 1861.

The first page of the maintenance letter contains:

'The soldier Lars Bössman who is 50<sup>11</sup>/<sub>12</sub> years old (cf. §1 p.7) and served with good credit for 28<sup>3</sup>/<sub>12</sub> years, is assured an annual maintenance from the Wadstena Krigsmanshus Kassa in the Fourth Class of Twelve (12) Riksdaler Riksmünt with calculation from 1 February 1858. The maintenance is paid by the Regimental Clerk at the Wermlands Regiment. Stockholm 2 December 1858'.

The withdrawals are reported on the back of the maintenance letter with • eleven months 1858 • withdrawals 1859 and 1860 at 7 rdr 50 öre rmt • 1 rdr 25 öre rmt for the month of January 1861. And for Funeral Assistance 4 rdr 50 öre rmt. Total 13 rdr 25 öre rmt. Compare the settlement from 2 Feb 1861 with the withdrawals for half of 1860 and 1861 and the funeral assistance. [Link to a copy of the maintenance letter.](#)

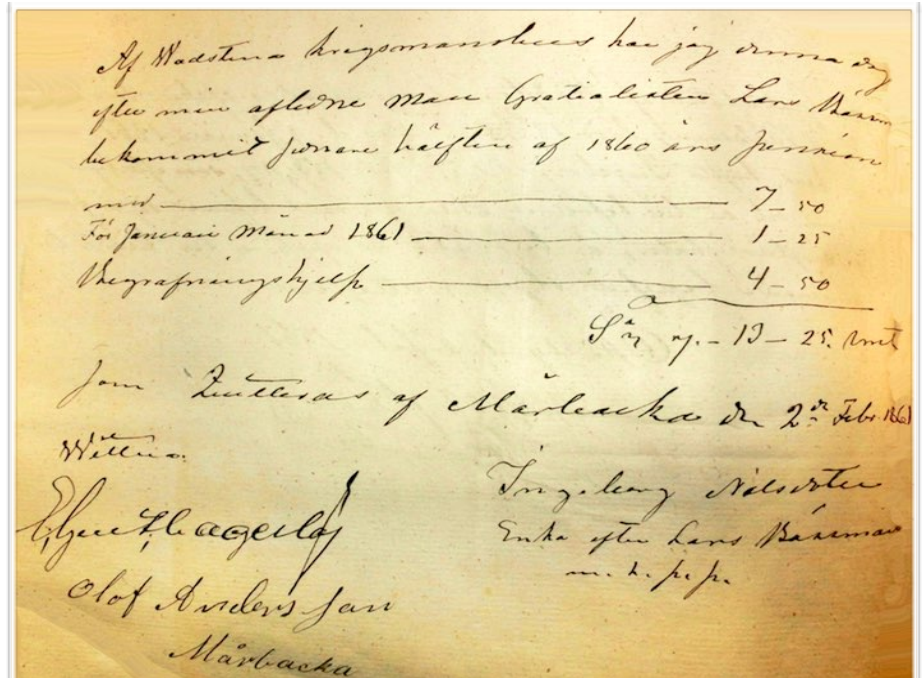
His wife Ingeborg remained in Bogerud until she died of pneumonia in 1875. Their daughter Karolina died in 1863, however his sons Jonas, Lars Magnus and Per lived with their mother from time to time while they started their own families. More in the section "Lars Jonsson Bössman's descendants".

Minutes from the meeting of the Poor Relief Board on 15 May 1861. § 3.

The widow of soldier Lars Bössman was awarded a subsidy of 6 rd rmt.

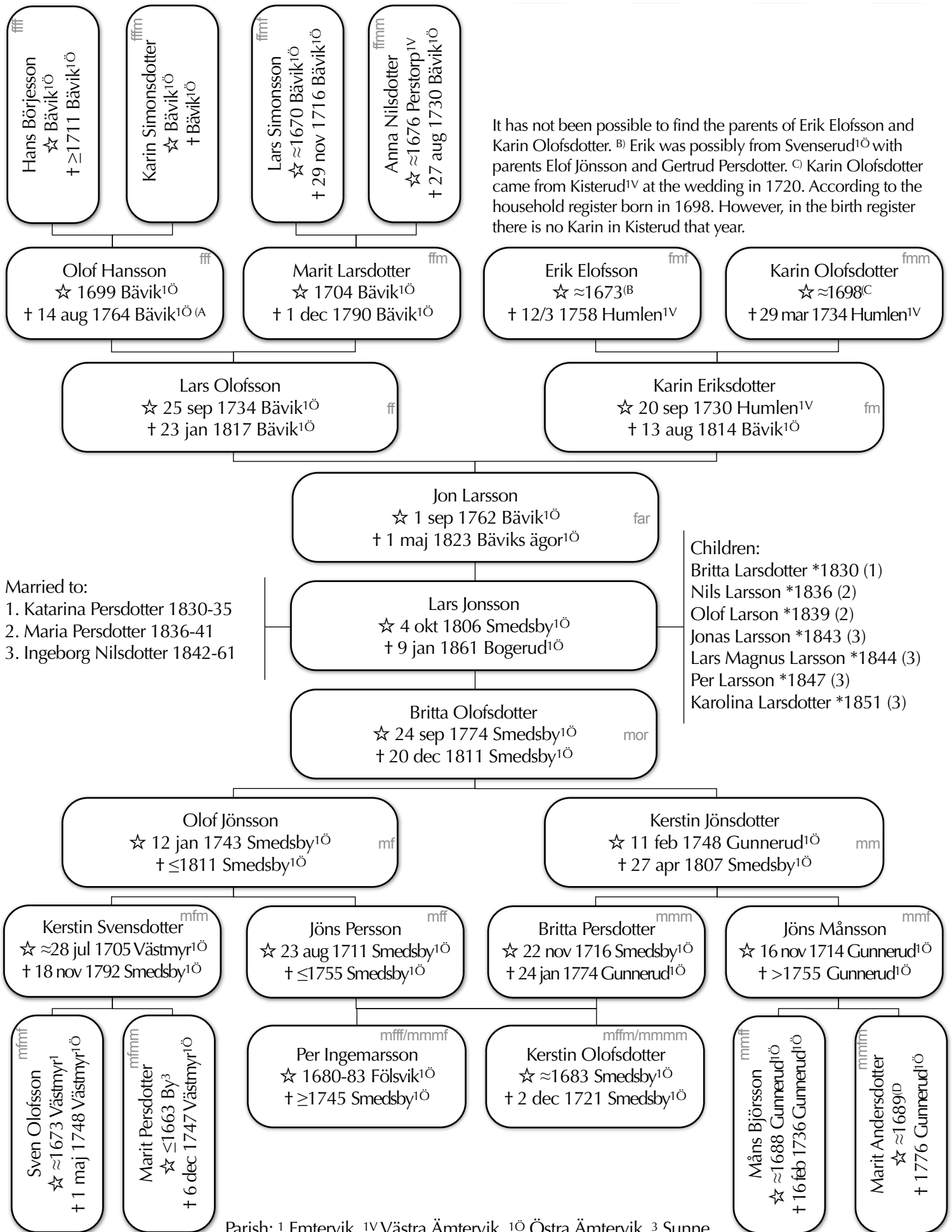


Excerpt from the first page of the maintenance letter



The settlement is attached to the maintenance letter from Vadstena "Krigsmanshus". Acknowledged on 2 Feb 1861 by Olof Andersson, Mårbacka and Ingeborg Nilsson

## Pedigree chart for Lars Jonsson - 4 generations



## Lars Jonsson's ancestry

### Parents and siblings

Lars Jonson's father was born 1762 in Bävik. After the marriage, he lived with his wife Britta Olsdotter as son-in-law and head of the household with his parents-in-law Olof Jönsson and Kerstin Jönsdotter at Smedsby no. 3 with 13/48 "mantal". There the children Nils, Kerstin, Måns, Catrina and finally Lars were born between 1794 and 1806. After his wife's death and his remarriage in 1813, first to Fölsvik and 1815 to Bävik's grounds, which meant a croft, perhaps helped by his brother Nils Larsson, he was now a widower and lived on the farm in Bävik. In the "HFL" for Jon Larsson there was the note '*handicapped, beggar*'. In the last "HFL" he is listed as being housed with the note '*destitute*', and he was removed from the "mantal" 1814. Jon died in 1823 of pneumonia.

### Bävik and Fölsvik on his father's side

LJB's grandfather was from Bävik, as were several in the pure male pedigree:

- ff Lars Olofsson \*1734 †1817, fm Karin Eriksdotter from Humlen<sup>1V</sup>
- ff f Olof Hansson \*1699 †1764 Bävik
- ff ff Hans Börjesson, unknown years
- ff ff f Börje Månsson \*1620 in Fölsvik, married to Bävik 1656, †1682
- ff ff ff Måns Börjesson noted in Fölsvik 1609-47
- ff ff ff f Börje, lived in the 16th century in Fölsvik. In the land register of 1540 a Nils in Fölsvik is mentioned. He may have been Börje's father or father-in-law.
- ff ff mf Måns Simonsson in Bävik \*≈1580, the daughter married to Börje Månsson
- ff ff mf f Simon \*≈1550, found in the first court book for Fryksdal civil district, judgment 1602#6:

*'Nils Persson has bought 1/ from Olof Halvardssons in Sâneby and Esbjörn Håkansson's parents their inheritance in Näs for an ox<sup>①</sup> and a digging hoe plus 7 "mk" and 3 silver weights, 2/ from Nils in Boseby and Jon Matsson and Simon in Bävik their inheritance in Näs for 30 mk and 300 iron and now owns the whole of Näs'.*

Therefore Simon came from Näs in Sunne parish, on the western shore of Lake Övre Fryken.

Olof Hansson died in Karlstad - probably responsible for the construction of Fryksdals härads share of Stenbron (the Stone Bridge). His wife Marit Larsdotter's father was Lars Simonsson, also a Bävik family. Lars' father Simon Pålsson and his grandfather Pål Jonsson were in the "mantal" in Bävik in 1641. Simon Pålsson was häradsprofoss<sup>②</sup>, which meant that he was the skarprättare<sup>③</sup> in Fryksdalen. His wife Anna Larsdotter was from Högberg. Her family had lived there even before 1600.

In 1674, LJB's mm mm ff Lars Olofsson was taken out as a soldier for tax lot no. 15 (ten farms including Bävik). His brother-in-law Måns Börjesson paid half the soldier rent.

### Smedsby, Gunnerud and Västmyr-Edsbjörke on his mother's side

Mother Britta Olsdotter was born in 1774 in Smedsby and grandmother Kerstin Jönsdotter was from Gunnerud. Her ancestry goes all the way back to Jöns in Gunnerud who appear in the judgment 1610#24:

*'Måns Börjesson owns 1/3 of S. Ås, which is now being auctioned for the 3rd time. He has bought from Jon Börjesson his share in S. Ås for 2 barrels of iron, from Sten in Rådorn and Sten in Sanderud their share for 4 barrels, from Jöns in Gunnerud his share for 800 iron and from his wife Kerstin her share for 1 barrel'.*

Lars Jonsson's mf ff f Ingemar Jönsson \*≈1653 came from Gunnerud, he was a "nämndeman" 1698-1716 and finally the district judge. Moved to Fölsvik in 1676. Ingemar's wife Gertrud Jönsdotter was from Högberg, her father Jöns Håkansson was first a farmer in Högberg, but moved to Karlstad as a tailor when he left the farm to his sons. Jöns was from Aplung in V Ämtervik, his father Håkan Nilsson and his grandfather Nils in Aplung were both "nämndemän". The grandfather is found in Hjonelagslängden<sup>④</sup> 1610.

Ingemar Jönsson and Gertrud Jönsdotter's son Per Ingemarsson came to live in Smedsby. His children, the siblings Margareta and Jöns, married one year apart to the siblings Erik and Kerstin, children of Sven Olofsson in Västmyr.

Sven's father was Olof Eriksson \*≈1650, a "nämndeman" 1688-1708. Olof was born in Edsbjörke, he lived for a time in Västmyr, where his son Sven Olofsson remained. Olof Eriksson made many land purchases and is therefore easy to follow through the court books of Fryksdals district court. Olof Eriksson's father and grandfather were from Hälleberg in Sunne. Olof Eriksson's first wife was Kerstin Nilsdotter. Her ancestry goes back to the beginning of the 16th century in Västmyr. In the tax book of 1540, *Nils in Västanmÿr* is listed as 6 öre ox<sup>①</sup>.

### By in Sunne, Perstorp in V Ämtervik

Sven Olofsson's wife Marit Persdotter was born at By in Sunne. Her father Per Olofsson was a district judge from 1676-1709. Per Olofsson's aunt Ingeborg Nilsson married Per Persson from Kålsgården in Ämtervik. She and her husband took up the farm Perstorp there. Ingeborg's father was Nils i By, a farmer and sheriff. In Fryksdal's district court judgement 1602#10 it is stated:

*'Nils Elofsson in Gylleby has bought from Gertrud, Ramfrid, Sigrd and Ingrid Elofsdöttrar their allotment in By (Sunne) for 32 daler'.*

In a judgment in 1625, Nils in By is a witness and is stated to be 70 years old at the time, thus born \*≈1555.

Lars Simonsson in Bävik's wife was Anna Nilsson. She came from Perstorp and was the granddaughter of Per Persson and Ingeborg Nilsson.

### All known ancestors

In 1674, Emtervik parish was divided into Östra and Västra Emtervik (now spelled Ämtervik). Lars Jonsson's known ancestors come from a few more places: Bråten (Väsby) in V Ämtervik, Rud in Ö Ämtervik. But all are from the current Sunne municipality, with most from Östra Ämtervik parish. / Find ①-④ notes on p.14.

## Lars Jonsson's descendants

### Britta Larsson

Britta was born on 16 September 1830 in Lars Jonsson Bössman's first marriage to Katarina Persdotter. The daughter only lived to the age of 5 when she died in Bogerud on 26 July 1835, shortly after her mother.

### Nils Larsson

Nils Larsson was born in Bogerud 14 Oct 1836 in Lars Jonsson Bössman's second marriage to Maria Persdotter.

Married 12 Apr 1859 to Kajsa Olsdotter. She was born in Norra Brotorp 6 Jan 1833. Children: Stina Maria Nilsdotter \*1860, who married the judge Karl Johansson from Karlslund in Kil in 1881. They then moved to Sundsvall in 1882. Anna Lovisa Nilsdotter \*1862 moved to Bro parish in 1887. She married Svante Jonasson there. The children Nils Oscar and Karolina Ottilia died young.

Nils Larsson died 19 Sep 1880 in Högberg, Östra Ämtervik. His wife Kajsa Olsdotter remarried in 1892 to Olof Månsson in V Maggebysätter in Sunne. She died there in 1908.

### Olof Larsson "Ol Larsa"

Olof Larsson was born in Bogerud 8 Oct 1839. The baptismal witnesses were Lars Aronsson and the widow Karin Olsdotter both from Skacksjö.

Olof was listed as a tenant in Sandviken where he met his wife Katrina Olsdotter, from Södra Örbäcken in Övre Ullerud. She was employed as a maid by Magnus Månsson. The couple married 26 Dec 1865. In Sandviken their daughter Matilda Kristina was born in 1866. Their son August was born in 1869 but died only one year old. Olof Leonard was born in 1871.

They moved in 1872 to Skacksjö where the rest of the children were born. In Skacksjö they became the first owners of a detached croft. From Östemtingen no. 6 1969:

4. *Skifttôrp*, senare *Väster Skift* eller *Över Skift*, Skacksjö 1<sup>42</sup> på mark under *där Väst*, avsöndrat 1873, areal 4 ha 44 ar 24m<sup>2</sup>. Ägare: 1) Olof Larsson (Ol Larsa), timmerman \*1839, hustru Katrina Olsdotter \*1840 ÖU. Barn: Matilda Kristina \*1866, Olof Leonard \*1871 utfl t N Amerika 1893, Karolina \*1874 †1877, Axel Daniel \*1880 hem.ägare, Anton Gunnar \*1881 byggmästare i Stockholm. Alltjämt bebott.

Olof Larsson died on 30 Oct 1911 in Skacksjö, Östra Ämtervik.

### Jonas Larsson Bergquist

Jonas Larsson was born in Bogerud 8 Apr 1843 during Lars Jonsson Bössman's third marriage to Ingeborg Nilsdotter. He married Maria Kajsa Olsdotter from Kärne in Ransäter. They lived together at Bäckfallet Uddersrud, Ransäter and moved in the autumn of their years to Skattkärr.



Jonas Larsson at Bäckfallet

Jonas and his full blood brothers Lars Magnus and Per took the family name Bergquist, in the 1880s according to the church records.

Jonas and Maria Kajsa had eleven children. Three died young, three remained in Sweden and five moved to the USA. For three of those who emigrated, it is not known how the lives developed. The life for five resulted in new generations of descendants. Of the known grandchildren, nine lived in Sweden and three in the USA.

There is (yet) no biography of Jonas Larsson, but his life with Maria Kajsa Olsdotter provides some information, see Biography of *Maria Kajsa Olsdotter Seppänen Bergquist*. Jonas died on 8 Nov 1911 in Haga, Björknästorp, Östra Fågelvik.

### Lars Magnus Larsson Bergquist

Lars Magnus Larsson was born in Bogerud 30 Dec 1844. He married in Sandviken, Greta Henriksdotter, a



Lars Magnus Larsson in Michigan

daughter of Henrik Olsson. Lars Magnus and Greta had three children Ida, Johan and Josef in Sandviken. He emigrated in 1882 with his new family to the USA, where his father-in-law (now spelt) Hendrik Olson became a neighbor on the farm next door. The place is called Palestine in Stephenson, Menominee, Michigan, USA. The families got farms within walking distance of each other. Greta died in 1898 while Lars Magnus lived there until his death in 1921. Lars Magnus and Greta had eight children and have many descendants.

The Lars Magnus branch is described in detail in the family tree of great-granddaughter Betty Bergquist Hönold on Ancestry.

### Per Larsson Bergquist

Per Larsson was born in Bogerud 19 Dec 1847. He married Brita Henriksdotter (sister of Lars Magnus's wife Greta) and moved to Söderhamn where Brita died after their first child. Per remarried in 1883 to Inga Kristina Sonesson and then moved to the USA, where he died in 1893. For more, see *Biography of Per Larsson Bergquist*.

### Karolina Larsson

Karolina was born on April 20, 1851, she only lived to the age of 11 when she died in Bogerud on 13 April 1863.

## Appendix

### Third cousins

Lars Jonsson Bössman and Ingeborg Nilsdotter were third cousins on two sides. First, Sven Olofsson and Marit Persdotter in Västmyr and also Per Ingemarsson and Kerstin Olofsdotter in Smedsby. A little curiosity that both Sven and Per's fathers were "nämndemän". Sven's father Olof Eriksson in Edsbjörke was a "nämndeman" 1688-1708. Per's father Ingemar Jönsson in Fölsvik was a "nämndeman" 1697-1717. (The diagram shows the family pedigree relations between Lars and Ingeborg).

Ingeborg's maternal grandfather was Olof Eriksson Vistberg from Visterud and a soldier for Vistberg "rote", married to Britta Eriksdotter from Västmyr [more in *Pedigree for Ingeborg Nilsdotter*].

### LJB's pedigree

More about LJB's family, see the pedigree with all known ancestors: [Pedigree chart for Lars Jonsson Bössman](#).

### Currency conversion

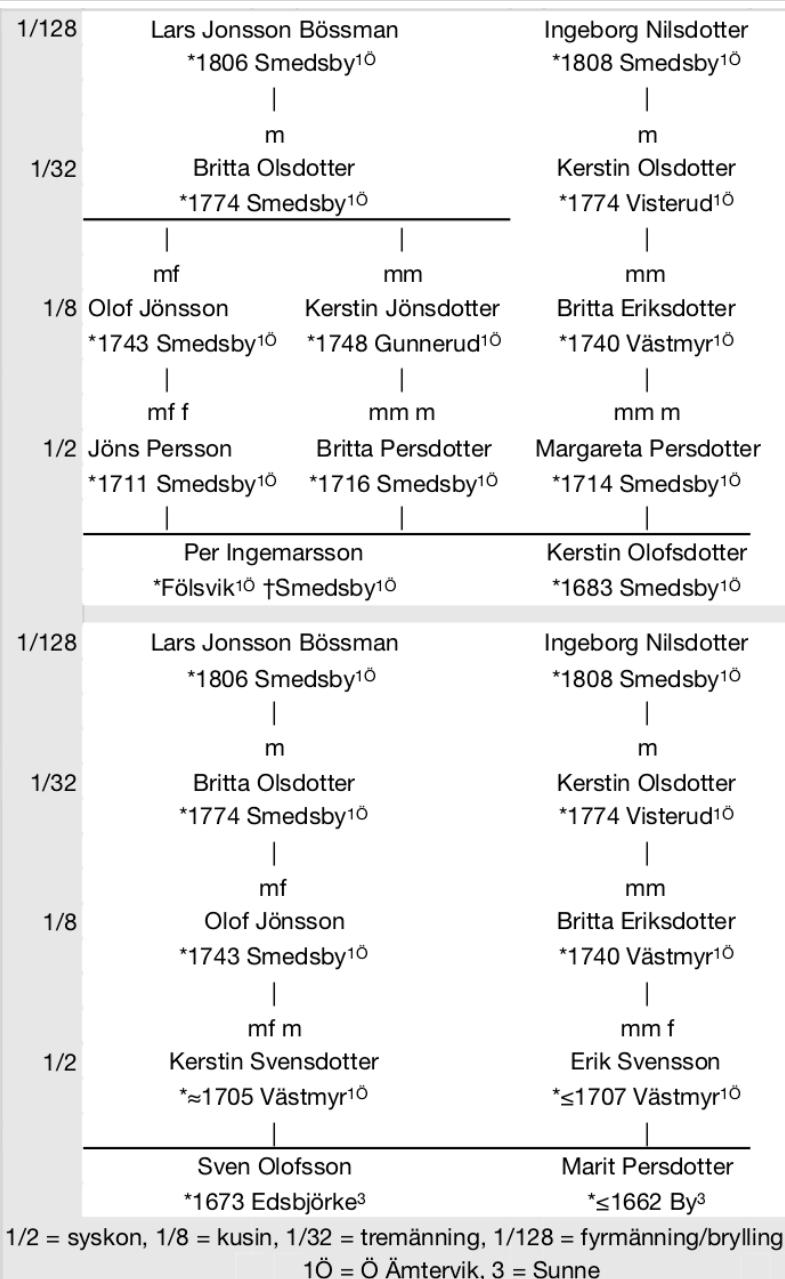
The description mentions salaries and remunerations several times in the coins of the past, in some cases converted to what that money is worth in 2025 (when this text was published). If you read the text in a different year, you can recalculate yourself. Go to [Currency conversion on historia.se](#).

### Östra Ämterviks Hembygdsförening

You can search the [Image Archive](#) yourself. Under [Historiska dokument](#) there are, among other things, "hemman" descriptions incl. Bössviken by Leif Östlund. Under [Östra Ämterviks historia](#) there are [Namn på gårdar och torp i Östra Ämterviks hemman](#), (Names of farms in Östra Ämtervik), where *Bössviken*, *Smedsby*, *Bogerud*, *Nolbergsviken* and *Sandviken* can provide some additional information to LJB's background and history. In addition, there is very valuable material with transcribed "[Mantalslängder](#)", [Church books](#) and the Demo version of Gunnar Almqvist's [Summary of Fryksdals härads domböcker](#) (books of judgements) 1602-1700. The website also has many more interesting pages.

### Bössmansbostället

LJB lived at Bössviken's soldier's croft, called "Når Bössman". Nowadays it is called Pionjärgård by the current owners. Jan Spis offers leisure activities. Afke Schaafsma works as an artist. She paints pictures and makes clay figures. The cup on the right is made of Bogerud clay, which is found on the farm. See more on their website [Pionjärgård](#). To the right Bössmansköppen.



A photo of Bössmansbostället year 2003.  
From Hembygdsföreningen's Image Archive.  
Search for "Bössman".

## Notes, General terminology and Markup for some terms/words

**Notes for page 11:** ① = tax for the value of an ox or part of an ox. ② Häradsprefoss = A häradsprefoss was responsible for the guarding of transportation of prisoners in rural areas and he was also guarding people taken into custody. Furthermore, he also executed punishments such as flogging, gauntlets etc. (corporal punishments). ③ Skarprättare = Executioner. ④ Hjon = The word comes from the Old Swedish "hion", which meant 'family member' or 'husband'. Old Swedish was developed from Old East Norse. Hjonelagslängden = Tax list in early 1600's.

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**General terminology** (found on several pages):

- Abbreviations: \*YYYY = born year, \*≈YYYY = born approx. year, f = father, ff = (paternal) grandfather, fm = (paternal) grandmother, m = mother, mm = (maternal) grandmother, mf = (maternal) grandfather, etc.
  - GMR-YYYY (e.g. GMR-1851) = General Muster Roll in year 1851.
  - Old Swedish currency (confusing, see more on [Wikipedia](#)).
    - Daler. The daler, like the dollar (US) was named after the German Thaler. Riksdaler (rdr) is still used as a colloquial term for krona, Sweden's modern-day currency; Mark coins (mk) were minted in silver in Sweden between the years 1536 and 1755, a mark weighing approximately 210.616 grams of silver; Daler = In 1600 daler was used as a unit of account where 1 daler = 4 mark = 32 öre.
    - Rdr = Riksdaler. Between 1777 and 1873, it was the currency of Sweden.
    - Rdr/rd rmt = Riksdaler riksmünt. Sweden's monetary unit from 1855 until 1873, based on the new decimal system where 1 riksdaler riksmünt corresponded to 100 öre.
    - The rikdaler specie (spec) was minted in silver, the rikdaler banco was issued by the Bank and the riksdaler riksgälds was issued by the Debt Office. Both the Bank and Debt Office issued copper coins. In 1830, the exchange rate to the silver coinage was also fixed, with 1 riksdaler specie = 2/3 riksdaler banco = 4 riksdaler riksgälds.
    - Sk = skilling. 1 rdr = 48 sk. 1 sk = 12 rst (rundstycke). Between 1802-1830.
- 

**Markup for these terms/words:** "term".

- Hemman ≈ translates to *homestead* or *croft* in English, referring to a farm or piece of land with a house and agricultural buildings. In a historical context, it can also refer to a unit of fiscal valuation or a self-sufficient farm that was assessed for tax purposes. [cf. [Hans Högman](#)].
  - HFL (Husförhörslängd) = Household examination (also known as clerical survey).
  - Krigskollegium/Krigsmanshus: Wadstena/Vadstena Krigsmanshus and Krigskollegium were not the same thing, but they were closely connected. In 1637, the "Krigskollegium" was given the management of the "Krigsmanshus" in Vadstena, and within the "Krigskollegium" a "Krigsmanshus" office was established to manage the funds related to "Krigsmanshus" (i.e. handling the pensions for the veterans). The "Krigskollegium" was a state authority that governed the "Krigsmanshus".
  - Mantal = 'assessment unit of land' or 'fiscal unit of land'; it is an old, chamberlain measure of a homestead's taxability. Each farm was assigned a "mantal" value on which the farmer paid his taxes. A farm unit of a greater "mantal" value produced a greater yield than a farm with a smaller "mantal". [cf. [Hans Högman](#)]. "Mantalslängder" = taxation register.
  - Nämndeman (sing.)/Nämndemän (pl.) = Courts in Sweden don't have a system with juries. Instead there is a judge and a number of "nämndemän". The "nämndemän" are appointed laymen. They are not chosen at random. You have to apply and be approved by the local council / county council (a position of trust). It is not a profession but something that's done in addition to the "nämndeman"'s ordinary profession. Unlike a juryman the "nämndeman" is actually a member of the court and takes an active part in the trial. Together with the judge, they set the sentence. They can put questions to the prosecuted. [cf. [Hans Högman](#)].
  - Rote (indef. sing.)/roten (def. sing.): In the historical allotment system for the Swedish army, each "rote" was a group of typically 2–4 farms that shared the responsibility of providing one soldier, including a uniform, a "soldat-torp" = Soldier's Croft, and support during peacetime and war. In exchange for this duty, the farmers were exempted from conscription themselves. [cf. Hans Högman].
  - Rotemästare = the farmer on the farm within the "rote" that paid the biggest contribution to provide for the soldier, based on the "mantal".
  - Rotebonde (sing.)/Rotebönder (pl.) = a/all farmer(s) in the "rote". [cf. [Hans Högman](#)].
  - Rotesoldat = soldat (= *soldier*); Soldat Bössman (= *Private Bössman*) = military position/rank.
- 

Markup for words/concepts only in one page has the markup a number within a circle, e.g. ①, with the explanation given at the bottom of that page (or here).