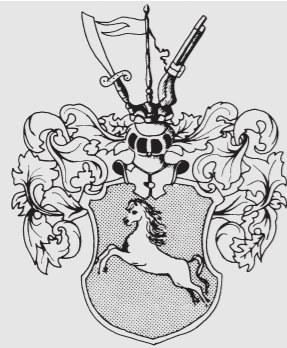


Avsändare:
Släktföreningen Sabelskjöld
Karlstorp 107
SE-395 90 KALMAR



Chairman: Staffan Svensson,
Törnholmsv 41, 572 63 Oskarshamn
Tel: +46 491-845 05,
staffan.svensson@sabelskjold.se

Members of the board:

Gunnar Malmberg, Tranås
Phone: +46 706-829 200
gunnar.malmberg@sabelskjold.se
Birgitta Mantefors, Norrköping,
+46 709-186 456
birgitta.mantefors@sabelskjold.se
Thina Rydell, Kalmar Phone: +46 733-544 569
thina.rydell@sabelskjold.se
Britt Stenervall, Enskede
Phone: +46 707-122 353
britt.stenervall@sabelskjold.se

Deputy members:

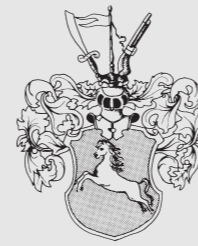
Rolf Bowin, Bromma
rolf.bowin@sabelskjold.se
Phone: +46 704-922 548
Per Håkansson, Timmernabben
Phone: +46 703-250 651,
per.hakansson@sabelskjold.se
Tomas Sannerud, Norrköping,
Phone: +46 725-413 436
tomas.sannerud@sabelskjold.se
Maja Svärd, Järfälla
Phone: +46 730-406 421
maja.svard@sabelskjold.se

Auditors:

Peder Nilsson, Kristdala,
Phone: +46 491-711 21
Christer Andersson, Hulstfred,
Phone: +46 491-740 35

Preparing for new members of the board:

E-mail: valberedning@sabelskjold.se
Phone: +46 706-639 505, chrolf@bredband2.com
Birger Bring, Kristdala
Phone: +46 705-673 021 birger.bring@telia.com
Sture Karlsson, Bockara
Phone: +46 703-153 621



Sabelskjöldarn

2022

www.sabelskjold.se

A word from our chairman

The ground outside is covered by a white blanket of snow and the temperature is a couple of degrees below freezing when I sit down to think back and write a few lines about the past year, 2021.

A year like the previous one has been special in several ways for most of us. My family and I have had several coffee moments and celebrations on-line and realized that it actually works. The association's board meetings have also been conducted on-line and more often than in previous years. We will probably continue with digital meetings between the in-person meetings.

During last summer the new genealogy book with appendix was finalized and became available for retail. I would like to thank everyone involved in the new edition of the book for their work, thank you!

At the beginning of July, we were invited to Kristdala

hembygdsgård to talk about the association. It was a warm and pleasant summer evening, and a few board members were in attendance. Thina gave an appreciated presentation on land ownership in the Kristdala area during the 16th and 17th centuries. We also presented the family book and there was a chance to buy one.



Unfortunately, the DNA Day that was planned in-between meetings, was cancelled due to the pandemic situation in the world. We do hope that the infection situation will change and that we will soon be able to meet each other again in person. Therefore, we have again started planning for a family reunion in Uppsala in early September 2022.

Sincerely, your chairman Staffan Svensson.

Membership fee and payment

You have received an invoice from PayPal and last day to pay was set for March 15. This year we will charge you with 17 USD due to the exchange rate.

If you are paying an amount which exceeds 17 USD per member, the additional amount will be considered a gift to the association.

Your membership number is printed on the back of the magazine along with your name and address.

For questions regarding membership or address changes, e-mail member@sabelskjold.se or thina.rydell@sabelskjold.se

Sabelskjöldarn Editing and layout: Thina Rydell
Translation from Swedish: Karin Berggren

Do you have suggestions or opinions about the content of this magazine? Would you like to write something? Please get in touch!

Remember to notify us any change of address!

Annual meeting is planned for Uppsala

The annual meeting for 2022 is scheduled for Saturday, September 3. In addition to annual meeting negotiations, we hope to have the opportunity to look at the original nobility letter which is available at Uppsala University Library Carolina Rediviva.

A detailed invitation with registration, exact locations and pricing will be sent out by e-mail before the summer. But, please mark your calendar already now. If you have a long way to go, it is also usually advantageous to book a hotel room well in advance, the same applies to travel by flight or train.

A preliminary program looks like this:

- ❖ 10.00 Coffee and check-in
- ❖ 11.00 Negotiations
- ❖ 12.30-14.00 Lunch
- ❖ 14.00-16.00 Look at the Sabelskjöld nobility letter
- ❖ 16.00 Wrap-up with coffee and cake

Please let us know if you are planning to participate.

The board through Thina Rydell



The Sabelskjöld Crown and its old box, worth as much as the crown itself.



Bilden är hämtad från bibliotekets fb-sida.

The stone in Lemnhult - with newly renovated cover

from Sabelskjöldarn 2015 - Background

During the renovation of the late medieval church in Lemnhult in 1826, the floor was lowered. In connection with this, the tombstones were moved out to the cemetery. Since then, "our" tombstone has been left unprotected outdoors, except for a period in the 1990s when the family association arranged for a wooden cover that was laid over the winter. This wooden cover has not been used in the last decade.

--- Our slab is located on the deserted cemetery, which is managed by the local community association and is considered an ancient relic. On the slab two noble family crests are engraved: Sabelsköldska and Ulfsaxska. In memory of Brita Sabelsköld (1620–1676) and Per Nilsson Ulfsax (1619–1688) Brita was the daughter of Carl Jönsson Sabelsköld (1590–1663) in his first marriage to Magdalena Strang. Brita and Per were married before 1642 and had eight children. Per was born on the manor Holma in Lemnhult parish. At the time of the marriage, the couple moved to Flenshult in Karlstorp parish. Ulfsax is a family from the 15th century in the county of Småland. In a second marriage with Anna Armsköld, Per Ulfsax had five children.

Monika Mörk Vetlanda

New cover for the stone - November 2016



Now the "roof" of the Sabelskjöld tombstone at Lemnhult's cemetery is in place. Here our chairman Staffan Svensson at work.
Photo: Birger Bring



The "roof" is carried into the cemetery.
Photo: Sofia Kastman Svensson



Three happy roofers, fr left Birger Bring, Staffan Svensson and Peder Nilsson. Photo: Sofia Kastman Svensson

Report from the wettest day of the autumn

I våras fick jag (Staffan Svensson) ett meddelande från Birger Bring att taket över gravhällen i Lemnhult var trasigt. En av våra medlemmar Robert Söderberg hade besökt kyrkogården och skickat en bild på förödelsten.

Jag åkte till Lemnhult och hämtade det trasiga taket för att ingen skulle skada sig på det. Ett nytt tak beställdes och en ram tillverkades efter måtten på den trasiga.

Solen sken i Kristdala när jag, min dotter Sofia, Birger Bring och Peder Nilsson åkte mot Lemnhult. I Åseda kom det några regndroppar som ökade till hällregn när vi väl var framme vid kyrkogården. Montering genomfördes trots regnet, skam den som ger sig, men vi har genomblöta. I Åseda var det översvämning på gatorna när vi stannade för att äta. Åter i Oskarshamn sken solen och vi som var med har fått ett blött minne att skratta åt.

Staffan Svensson

Excerpt from the minutes of the board

October 2021:

"To prevent the tombstone from being destroyed, a sheet of plexiglass was placed over the stone in November 2016. Bad weather, wind and any other damage have caused the plexiglass to crack in the middle. The four posts that were previously the bottom have now been replaced by a stainless steel frame around the stone and with a sheet of carbonate glass on top.

Carbonate glass is a scratch-free material, flexible but which does not crack under load. The requirement for material was the ability to drill holes for the attachment to the frame. Staffan Svensson, Birger Bring and Peder Nilsson carried out the work under the supervision of Staffan's daughter Sofia, who was also the photographer at the time."

Thina Rydell

The new book "About the Sabelsköld family and the descendants of Carl Sabelsköld" has been finalized

The book has been finalized and has already sold about 60 copies. The price is SEK 300 plus shipping and handling. Place an order and pay in our store and we will ship you the book. It is not a new book, but an edition of the previous book, with corrections and pictures in color. There is no existing translation to English made and no plan to translate the book, unless anybody is interested in assisting us in this.

Information regarding the book

The book has been printed twice before, in 1982 and 2004. In genealogy, new information continuously emerges that revises or supplements existing information. As in all books, inaccuracies creep in, as is the case in the genealogy. Dates have been corrected where we have discovered that the information did not match the original of the church books. Data has been updated from the birth and baptism book, marriage book as well as deceased-and funeral book. Some people have been added, others have had their place of birth changed, for example.

Elgenstiernas supplement contained errors regarding the Sabelskjöld family and the corrected information has been included in this edition. There are some inaccuracies persistently showing up on the Internet. Be sure to include sources of the information you include in your family trees, do not include inaccuracies just to fill in gaps in your research.

The research group has looked into the identity of Jöns Sabelskjöld's first wife. In the genealogy book, her name is Märta Stråle by Ekna. After researching and consulting other genealogists, we have concluded that this information is incorrect.

Order jewelry directly from the goldsmith

If you would like to order a ring, first go to a local jeweler and try out the right size. Keep in mind that this is a signet ring, so ask to try one of those.

If you are interested, contact Valdi Smycken directly: email info@valdismycken.se or call + 46 480-422 525.

Annica Tribberg



Pendant



Signet ring model 1



Sven Bankeström and Torsten Wideberg both doubted Märta's identity when the family book was first written. We agree that Olof Stråle's and Märta Stolpe's daughter is Jöns' first wife, but we claim her name was Christina. No Märta is mentioned in the documentation of mother Märta Stolpe's inheritance.

In the death notice for Jöns's daughter Märta Sabelskjöld, married to Anders Bertilsson Bergman, the parents are stated by name. We believe that there is a mistake in the land registers which makes the reader believe the wife's name was Märta. It is not possible to say with certainty, which is correct, but we believe that Christina Stråle of Ekna is Jöns's first wife and mother of their children.

The research group by Karin Larsson

Tell your family history

The magazine Sabelskjöldarn is constantly chasing interesting stories about our family. Tell us about an exciting relative, an interesting event or something else you would like to tell. Send the text to us by e-mail redaktion@sabelskjold.se

Digital version of Sabelskjöldarn

We have been asked to issue a digital version of the newsletter instead of the printed one. A quick survey on our Facebook page shows that there is a certain interest. If you want a digital magazine for next year instead of the printed one, email us at redaktion@sabelskjold.se. Please make sure we have the right email for you. The newsletter for the current year is always published on the website as a pdf in the fall.



More information about the jewelry can be found in previous Sabelskjöldarn newsletters, if you do not have them, they can be found on the website www.sabelskjold.com

Signet ring model 2

VALDI
SMYCKEN

Kaggensg 7
SE-393 32 Kalmar
call +46 480-422 525
info@valdismycken.se
www.valdismycken.se

Kalmar massacre 1505

Within our association, the interest often revolves around the time after Sabelskjöld one's own connection with Sabelskjöld. There are also some interesting facts further back in time. You will find connections to many interesting and important people in Sweden's history. I have tried to go back in time and this story is about the Kalmar massacre of 1505 and our ancestors' connection to that event.

Kalmar Massacre 1505 is a spectacular and horrible event that is perhaps unknown to many because it is not commonly mentioned in historical descriptions. Some may know that it happened, but do not know how it happened or the reason why it happened. It must have been a traumatic event for a small town like Kalmar that was much smaller in the 16th century. Kalmar massacre occurred 15 years before Stockholm's massacre in 1520 which is carried out by Christian II the Tyrant where about 100 people were executed.

Kalmar was a border town because both Skåne and Blekinge belonged to Denmark and did not become Swedish until 1658 at the peace in Roskilde. The Kalmar Union, named after the city, was formed in 1397, and was a union between Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Finland was included, but at this time Finland was not a country of its own but a part of Sweden. The Kalmar Union was a union in which the countries united under one regent, had a common foreign policy, assisted each other in war and simplified travel between the countries. It worked well in the beginning, but during the latter part of the 15th century, the conflict between Sweden and Denmark started and thereafter it escalated.

The year 1505, before Gustav Vasa's time, was a rather turbulent time in Sweden's history. Sweden was part of the Kalmar Union, which was governed by Denmark, to the displeasure of many in leading positions in Sweden. There were two camps within the nobility; the advocates and the opponents of the union. Kind of similar to today when it comes to the EU, but a slightly more violent.

During the second half of the 15th century, there were many conflicts in Sweden between advocates and opponents of the Kalmar Union. Sten Sture the Elder became head of state in Sweden in 1470. He was not king because we were part of the union. In 1497, Hans, son of Danish Christian I, was elected King of Sweden and he was given the name Johan II.

Johan II's ruling of Sweden was a great disappointment for many. He failed on the battlefield and raised taxes, which increased the dissatisfaction. An uprising started in Sweden led by Sten Sture the Elder, Svante Nilsson and Hemming Gadd. 1501 Johan II was disposed of in favor of Sten Sture the Elder, who became head of state again. Sten Sture senior died in 1503 and was replaced by Svante Nilsson who became the new Head of State in Sweden.

Despite this, Johan II did not give up his ambition to become Swedish king again. In 1504, Kalmar Castle was still in the hands of Johan II's men. In May, Nils Gedda, who was allied with Johan II, took over of the castle according a strange agreement because he was related to Svante Nilsson, then Sweden's Head of State. The agreement meant that there would be a standstill in the conflict with the goal of meeting at midsummer time 1505 for a union meeting in Kalmar. The purpose of the meeting was to end the conflict.

Johan II arrived at the meeting in good time. He travelled



Hans who became king Johan II was Christian I son, the sculpture is from St Knuds kirke in Odense, Denmark. Picture from Wikipedia.

with 60 ships, which is an impressive fleet. He also brought 3200 men consisting of 600 from the church, 600 from the nobility, 1000 burghers, 700 men from Brandenburg and many Norwegian and Danish council men.

During the meeting, it is decided that Johan II would take back the Swedish crown. This never materialized because Johan II actually died before he has a chance to do this. However, his son Christian II became king of Sweden for a short time 1520–1521.

The head of state, Svante Nilsson, had also prepared for the meeting but was in no hurry to arrive. Johan II waited and waited in vain, but Svante Nilsson never came. Johan II was disappointed but did not intend to go home with his tail between his legs and instead created a court consisting of 24 Norwegian and Danish council men who would judge and punish the Swedes who did not come to the meeting.

Les Majesty

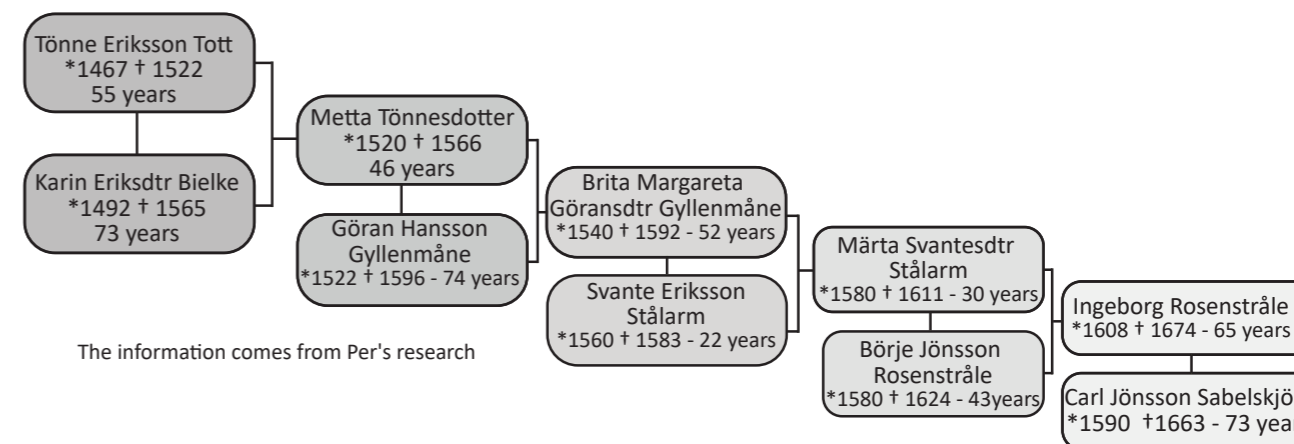
At the end of June 1505, the following Swedes are convicted:

- ❖ Svante Nilsson
- ❖ Nils Klausson
- ❖ Sten Kristersson
- ❖ Trotte Månsson Eka
- ❖ Erik Turesson Bielke
- ❖ Åke Hansson Tott
- ❖ Erik Johansson Vasa, Gustav Vasas far

- ❖ Tönne Eriksson Tott
- ❖ Peder Turesson Bielke
- ❖ and the already deceased Sten Sture Sr

Everyone is convicted in their absence for les majesty (treason) and the verdict is both death sentence and confiscation of property. The practical consequence is that their property is confiscated and because they are not there, they cannot be executed, but are still sentenced to death. Among the convicted, there are two people who are ancestors of Sabelskjöld; Tönne Eriksson Tott and Erik Turesson Bielke (future father-in-law of Tönne).

The spectacular event is what happens after the verdict has been announced. Johan II does not want to go home without having strengthened his position.



Since the convicts are not present, a lot of citizens from Kalmar are convicted for les majesty crimes instead. There are no exact figures on how many were convicted. The reason to the conviction was that they helped to conquer the castle in 1503 and then stood up to Johan II. The burghers were tortured, beheaded, and nailed to poles on the gallows hill outside the city walls. The mayor of Kalmar faces the same fate as the others. After this, Johan II left Kalmar. The war continued and in 1506 the Swedes conquered the city of Kalmar, but the castle did not fall until the summer of 1510.

Svante Nilsson arrived in Kalmar after about two weeks and was shaken by what happened. The fighting continued the following years and culminated in 1520 at Stockholm's massacre when Christian II took over as king of Sweden.

Our two relatives are not in the actual carnage but are among those who were convicted and had they come to Kalmar, it would probably not have gone well for them. One of them is Tönne Eriksson Tott. He fought against Denmark on the side of the Stures and became counsellor in 1505. He was a courtier at Viborg Castle from 1513 to 1520 where he was executed by beheading on January 2, 1522 in Turku on the orders of Christian II.

Erik Turesson Bielke, who was the father-in-law of Tönne Eriksson Tott, is also in our family tree. Among other things, he has been a baron at Kråkerum in Mönsterås. In contrast to his father, Ture Turesson (Bielke), Erik Turesson was anti-Danish and sympathized with the Sture party. He was quite young when in 1487 he was appointed bailiff at the castle Tre Kronor in Stockholm. Thereby he got to know Sten Sture the Elder. He held this office until 1490.

Erik Turesson Bielke successfully defended Viborg County and Olofsborg Castle County in Finland against Russian attacks. He tried to maintain peaceful relations with the Russians despite disputes over the border between Finland and Russia. From 1504 he was castle governor throughout Finland. It is claimed that his main political contribution is that he succeeded in preventing Johan II from involving the Russians in the ongoing Swedish-Norwegian conflict and that he supported Viborg's efforts to increase its trade with Russia in competition with the Hansa. In addition to this, he was one of the Stures', especially Svante Nilsson's safest support until 1510, when a rift took place between him and the head of state. Erik Turesson Bielke died 1511 in Viborg.

Per Håkansson

Facts about KALMAR CITY

Kalmar is first mentioned in writing in the 11th century. Although the entrance to Kalmar is rocky and was seen as a dangerous passage by sailors, there was a thriving trading town there already in the middle of the 13th century. Kalmar was the last outpost to Denmark at the time. The merchants were largely wealthy Germans who dominated trade for several hundred years. Kalmar was a Hansastad and this ensured extensive trade around the Baltic Sea. In 1397, Kalmar was the center of one of the most important events in Nordic history when the Kalmar Union was formed and Queen Margaret "king without trousers" ruled over the north. At that there was a simple defense castle where Kalmar Castle is located today.

The 16th century was a dramatic century for Kalmar. Christian II The Tyrant had imprisoned Gustav Vasa in Denmark but he managed to escape and landed on Stensö cape in Kalmar 1520. It was in the latter part of the 16th century that Gustav Vasa and his sons rebuild the castle into a Renaissance castle, and it began to resemble the castle we see today.

The city of Kalmar was located around the castle, what we today call the Old Town. In 1647, the city burned down for the second time and the decision to move was accelerated, but it took some time before it became a reality. Not least due to lack of materials and the bureaucracy of the authorities. They wanted the whole city to be built of stone to avoid future fires. A fortification would also be built around the entire city center.

Thina Rydell

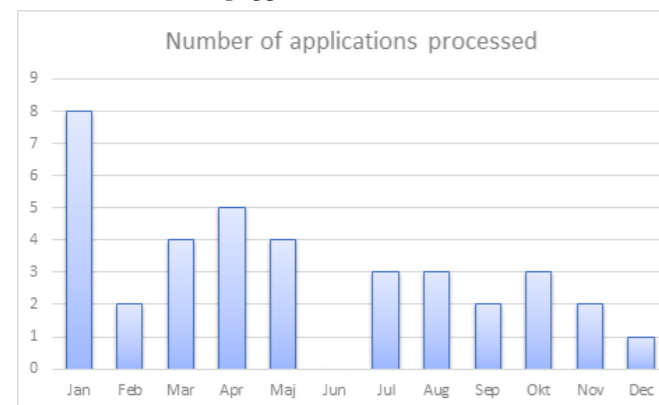
The family association's research group

We are a group of genealogists, whose task in the association is to manage the database with all descendants of the Sabelskjöld family, to review membership applications and keep us updated on the family's ancestry. We have a small library with literature and CDs.

For the database, we currently use the computer program DISGEN, where we document all descendants, with source reference to the data on which they are based. Data recorded are birth, marriage, and death (date and parish).

In 2021, we have had several meetings via TEAMS, where we discuss genealogy issues. We received 37 membership applications, of which we were able to approve 35.

Anyone applying for membership has hopefully reported their connection to the Sabelskjöld family already in their application. Then we check this against the database, and other sources, before being approved as a member.



This is how 2021's applications have been distributed over time, diagram on the left and to which branch the applicant belongs, pie chart.

Opportunity to apply for a scholarship for research in the family

If you do genealogy and have ideas about what you want to do, you are welcome to submit your application to the board. The requirements are described in the text, one year of membership and that it is ensured that there is a relationship with Sabelskjöld. There are still many parts of the family that are unexplored.

You send your letter of intent in an email to styrelsen@sabelskjold.se or letter to the chairman, information is on the last page. The board is looking forward to re-receiving your application.

Background

At the 2020 annual meeting, a decision was made regarding the possibility of applying for a scholarship for research into the family. Although much of the genealogy research today is conducted digitally, a trip to another location may be needed. The association sees it as an opportunity to take part in research on the Sabelskjöld family that is done by members.

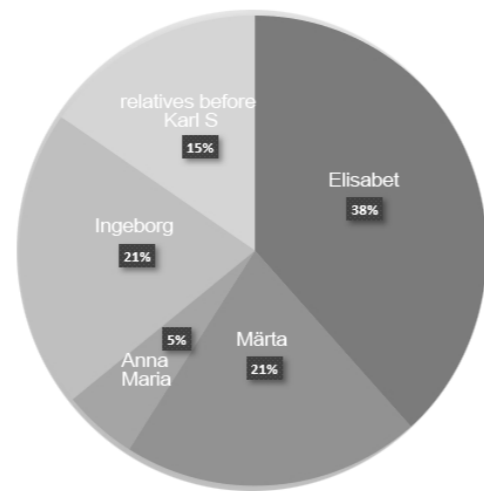
The \$1,000 donated by Chuck Johnson in 2016 will be part of the funds set aside for the scholarship. Letting the donation be included for the purpose of being able to do genealogy research elsewhere sees the board as a step in the direction Chuck wanted us to go. This will also be a way to preserve his memory when he passed away quickly during one of his research trips in the fall of 2019.

Thina Rydell

If there is no data from the person who wants to become a member, we contact the person in question, and ask to receive additional data. This means that it can sometimes take some time before a member can be approved. It takes an average of about 11 days to get your application processed and approved (hopefully), depending on whether we need to ask for additional data or not.

The database now contains 26,800 individuals, all in some way connected to the Sabelskjöld family. During the past year, the database has grown by over 500 individuals. Now we look forward to 2022, and hope for many new members, and many new entries in our database.

ext and diagram: Kerstin Malm, responsible research group



The purpose of the association is to work for cohesion within the Sabelskjöld family, to safeguard common interests, to keep a correct list of members and to carry out research within the family's history. The association organizes family meetings and publishes the annual membership magazine Sabelskjöldaren.

We want those who research the family's history to have the opportunity to apply for a scholarship. The conditions are that you have been a member for at least one year and that you have submitted your own research to confirm kinship with the Sabelskjöld family. The purpose of this is to stimulate interest in conducting and expanding research to the association that explores hitherto unknown descendants or relatives.

The scholarship can be applied for by a member and will be a contribution to board and lodging if research has to be carried out elsewhere. The scholarship can amount to a maximum of SEK 5,000 and can be applied for and received twice.

The scholarship can be applied for by the applicant sending a letter of intent to the board, which grants the scholarship no later than December 1st the year the application was received. The letter of intent must contain information about which part of the family the research refers to where the applicant intends to travel to. Before applicants can be granted a second time, the research shall be presented to the board and research group.

Kalmar on April 1, 2020
Karin Larsson and Thina Rydell

Land and ownership - 14th century and onwards

There is a lot written about the Kristdala area and I became attached to land and ownership and how and why the Sabelskjöld family came to establish themselves in the area. Here is an excerpt from my lecture at the local community association, unfortunately without pictures as they did not fit.

Östgötalagen

The medieval landscape law applicable in Östergötland and in several Småland districts as well as in some other areas such as Kristdala. It is mentioned in two land letters from 1358 which applied to estates in Kristdala. The oldest land code in existence is the one in 1545, but land letters existed much earlier. Land letters are like today's title documents.

The privileged and the unprivileged

The privileged were exempt from tax in return for providing a fully equipped soldier with horse for the cavalry. This was a decision issued by Magnus Ladulås in the 13th century. Whoever kept a war horse would be exempt from tax to the crown. Other regulations stated that the horse should be valued to 40 marks, and should come with armor and well-functioning weapons. Eventually, privileged farms became manors and as these were usually inherited, the military service was usually completed by employees. Towards the end of the Middle Ages, the privileged became known as nobility.

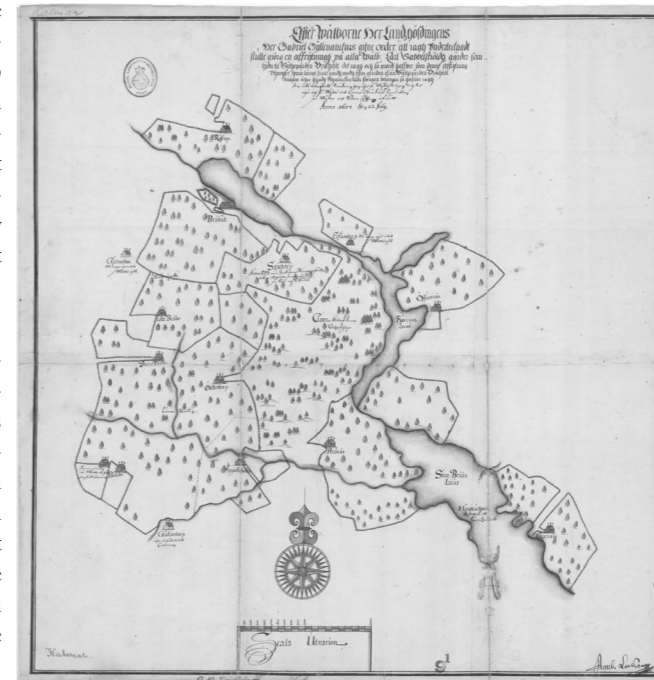
The early landowners were mostly Germans. Craftsmen, apart from blacksmiths, were almost all from Low German origin, such as tailors, shoemakers, tanners, carpenters, coppersmiths. The guild system with apprentices, journeymen and masters also came from Germany. (The Swedish language has many loanwords from German e.g., window, virgin, jack, county, crew, town hall. The list can be made long.)

The highly privileged and privileged in Kristdala

Two landowners / knights from the 14th century of interest are Mr. Jon Kettilsson and Mr. Kettil Glysing. They were cousins, and the family originally came from Holstein in Germany. The former had his father's name so-called patronymic name, his father's name was probably Kettil. Others in his family used the name Puke but not Mr. Jon himself, he has no known descendants.

There are also matronymic names, but it is not as common, e.g., Nils Sigridsson, ancestor of the family Natt och Dag. Later, the entire nobility passed on to family names, usually in connection with the images of the family crest. The privileged usually lived on a manor but received lease income for the owned farms. In Kristdala there was no manor.

Mr. Kettil Glysing's son called himself Erik Glysing while the daughters used Glysingdotter. Two of the daughters married sons of Saint Birgitta, Karl and Birger. Glysing's family crest, a boar skull, is found on Birgitta's shrine, which is located in the monastery of Vadstena.



Karta över Högnällborne Sabelskölds gårdar 1654

The not as highly privileged - petty nobility, were those without a knight title. Here we find families of Svinakula, Ruska and Pekkilhava, who came from other countries. The family Svinakula came from northern Germany where they were known as Schwienuhlen, and they owned land in several places in Kristdala. Their two shields with boar heads with long tusks hang in Kristdala church. Most of the property later passed to Claus Ruska whose family came from Rügen, with Claus as principal. During the 14th century, they became Kristdala's largest landowner. The seal was a wolf's head. Mrs. Metta and her son Claus and others in the family sold 44 of the Ruska estates to Queen Margaret in 1400 for 500 Lybic marks. This way the farms became a special kind of estate and could be given to nobles or officials.

In 1530, Klas Kyle received "Brådhulta farm with all the property that lies beneath it".

16th century manors

- ❖ Boarum - the Ryning family until 1656 when Erik Slatte became the owner.

- ❖ Hägerum - 3 farms. Verner Slatte was married to Klas Kyle's daughter, Carin. The family owned the farms from the middle of the 16th century. Karin Slatte owned the farm in 1618 and then it is called the manor.

- ❖ Bråhults homestead - 30 farms, it is unclear if all farms were included over time. Klas Kyle from 1530, Joen Elofsson Writer to Barkestorp 1536, Germund Svensson to Göberga 1547 (Dackefejden). Arvid Svan to Kålltorp 1571. During certain periods the farms may have belonged to the crown, i.e. were not grants.

- ❖ In 1577, 12 farms came to Bråbygden as a grant to Hans Strang married to Karin Bagge av Berga, daughter of Anders Bagge and Malin Slatte. The Strang family originally came from Scotland. Hans Strang had lent money to Johan III and received 17 farms as collateral.

The battle of the regents for Bråhult

Hans Strang's daughter Magdalena married Carl Sabelskjöld and had two daughters, Britta and Elisabet. Through his wife, Carl took over the deed of gift for the farms. The farms were a collateral for the mortgage and were not owned. The size of the mortgage is unknown. Carl applied for property rights and Queen Kristina granted his application and donated the farms to him in 1649.

Karl X Gustav revoked all grants in several steps. First, the farms Applekulla and a farm in Bjälebo were seized. The rest were turned into collaterals and would be redeemed if the Swedish crown paid the debt. In 1689, Charles XI seized all of Sabelskjöld's farms. The return from the farms would be compensation for the debt. The family was allowed to remain at Bråhult but as tenants to the crown.

Thina Rydell