

6-1-2015

## Handwriting example 43

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.augustana.edu/swensonsag>



Part of the [Genealogy Commons](#), and the [Scandinavian Studies Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

(2015) "Handwriting example 43," *Swedish American Genealogist*: Vol. 35 : No. 2 , Article 7.

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.augustana.edu/swensonsag/vol35/iss2/7>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Augustana Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Swedish American Genealogist by an authorized editor of Augustana Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@augustana.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@augustana.edu).

# Handwriting Example 43

Erikhammarius Anders Andersson från Stafsjö Säteri,  
 anklagad för att med gift hafva oflagatagit Arrenda  
 från Nils Petrus Hagman och Blöck i Svith, samt Ha.  
 Anders Sigrid Catharina Andersson inom Pringetöfla  
 församling, utskens för 1842 från Sandsjö församling  
 som Kristendoms kemokaps förord på i hvar församling  
 denna inges anteckning och hade för sigt hans vana  
 beträffas, han hans hade gjort sig kända för ett oquadet  
 till församlingens samt förordade förordade god lagrum  
 samt förordade till församlingens uppmanan förordade  
 för ett kristligt samhälle. — i Svith.  
 Pringetöfla den 19 februari 1847  
 N. Hagman  
 O. Petrus

Picture from Västra Häradsrätt, volume AIa:209, 19 Feb. 1857. Original: regional archives at Vadstena, Sweden. (Photo by E. Thorsell)

This document is the testimony the parish clergyman wrote about the defendant, Anders Andersson, in the murder case, (see p. 1) in which Anders was accused of having given his visitors sandwiches with arsenic in the butter.

In the court proceedings it was important that both the defendant and the plaintiffs could show recent testimonies from the local clergyman, where their knowledge of religion, admittance to Holy Communion, and general conduct were described.

These records are often bound with the minutes in the big book of court records. Sometimes they can be numbered, or given a specific name, and then recorded in the general minutes with these names.

Court records are very interesting to work with, but can be difficult to decipher because of the old handwriting. All scribes did not use the same handwriting – one can be easy to read, and then in the middle of the case you study, someone else takes over and has a quite different style

of writing. Towards the later 1700s many clerks used to write even short words in a long style, so they quickly filled out a page. This has been explained in that the clerks got paid for each page they filled out; true or not, one wonders sometimes.

All cases that ended with someone being fined can be found at the end of each court meeting, where there usually is a list of fines (*saköreslängd*) looking like an account page, where the case number is listed.

Transcription and translation on p. 24.