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Handwriting example 47

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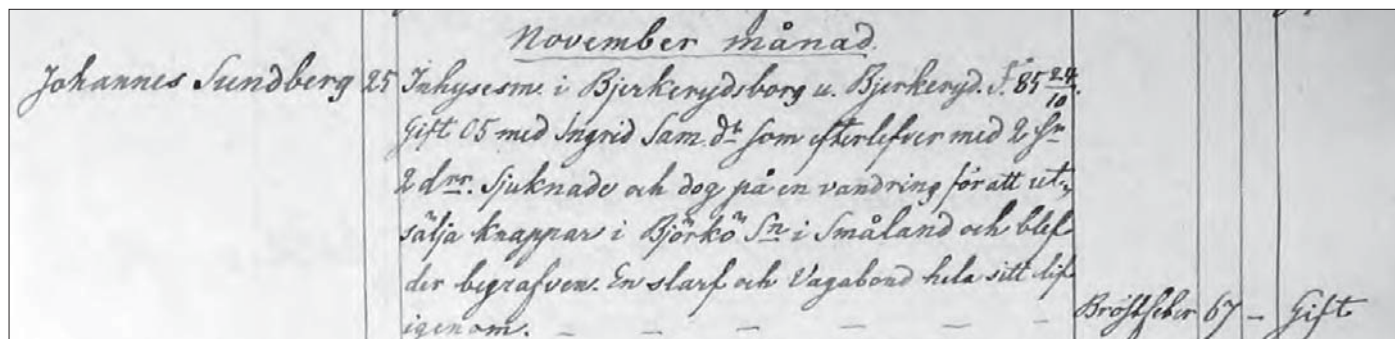
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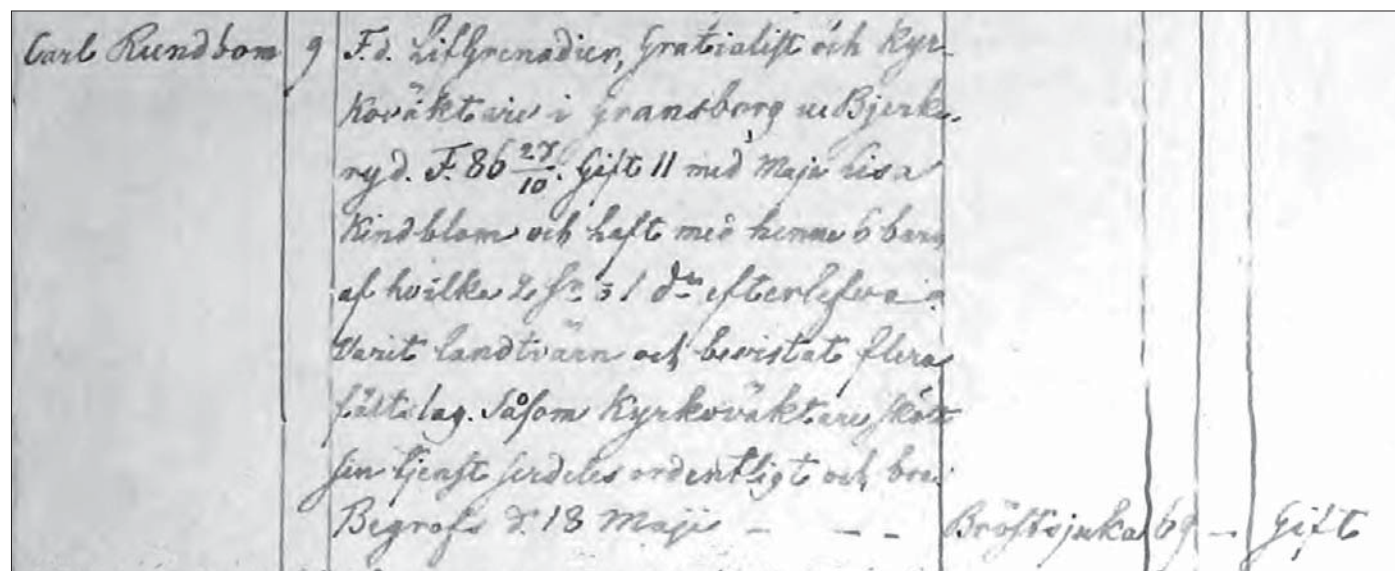
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Handwriting Example 47

Here are two examples of what you may find in a parish death record.



Kisa (E) C:9 (1852-1860) Image 67 / Page 125 (Arkiv Digital).



Kisa (E) C:9 (1852-1860) Image 78 / Page 147 (Arkiv Digital).

Usually the clergymen who wrote the death notices did not write anything personal about the deceased persons, except when they were born and died, when they married, how many children they had, and how many of those that were still alive. They also usually noted where the person had been born, and when they died, of what illness, and where they had lived.

If you are extra lucky you might also get the names of the parents and their occupation. If the deceased had been an important man in the parish you may also find out if he had been

a permanent juryman (*nämndeman*) or even a member of Parliament (*riksdagsman*), something that can lead you to other sources such as the minutes of the *Bondeståndet* (Peasant estate) where you can see if he took part in any debates, or just kept silent all the time.

If you have your ancestors from the provinces of Dalarna and Västmanland, both in Västerås diocese, you are lucky. Early on the clergymen in that area were ordered to write long death notices (*personalier*) that were to be read in church on the Sun-

day when the person was buried. In these you can get more details, even the last words uttered before dying.

The above examples were written by the rural dean (*prost*) Anders Gustaf Loenbom of Kisa in Östergötland, and as you will see he sometimes expressed his feelings about the deceased person, sometimes good, and sometimes not so favorable.

Transcription and translation on p. 22.