

<u>Lars Andersson (64)</u>	m.	<u>Brita Hansdotter (70)</u>
Birth: 1612, Nusnäs, Mora, Kopparberg, Sweden		Born: 1616, Sweden
Married: 1635, Mora, Kopparberg, Sweden (23)		Married: 1635, Mora, Kopparberg, Sweden (19)
Died: 1676, Mora, Kopparberg Sweden		Died: 1687, Sweden

Children: Döds Anders Larson, 1636-1717 (81)
Gunnar Larsson, 1640-1690 (50)
 Hans Larsson, 1642-1676 (34)
 Brita Larsdotter, 1645-1712 (67)
 Eric Larsson, 1647-
 Jon Larsson, 1650-1707 (43)
 Chirstin (Kerstin) Larsdotter, 1653-1698 (45)
 Lars Larsson, 1656-1723 (67)

Source: Household Examination Roll

A Household Examination Record (or Roll) (Husförhörslängd) is a church book containing information about all the people who lived in a specific parish. Every parish was subject to the legal requirement of maintaining a household exam beginning in 1686. It's believed that many parishes discarded the earliest household exam records when the content no longer seemed relevant. This changed when the government established the Tabellverket in 1756 to gather demographic statistics. The creation of the Tabellverket and the regulation to assist with the Mantals tax in 1812 reinforced the need to preserve household examinations. The purpose of the Household Examination Records (also known as Clerical Surveys) was to help the Lutheran State Church in its responsibility to keep track of the people. It also served as an opportunity to teach church doctrine, reinforce disciplinary authority, and promote a healthy society. The Household Examination Records are a key source in Swedish genealogical research.

In the late 1600s, Sweden became an absolute monarchy, sometimes called the Caroline absolutism. Sweden and Denmark fought another war in 1672-

79. The wars pushed Sweden into increased debt. In the 1680s, land that the crown had given or sold to the nobles was taken back by the king. Then, in 1693, the Riksdag passed the Declaration of Sovereignty which recognized the king's right to rule as he wished. In 1697 Charles XII became king of Sweden.

Charles XI and XII set doctrine for the church. The relationship between state and church was very evident at the parish level. A growing civil bureaucracy had been established since the time of Gustavus Vasa. More than 2,000 parishes and towns, with their priests, farmers and townsmen, dealt with day-to-day ecclesiastical and secular matters. Just like in England, when the Swedish king closed the monasteries, care for the people which had been provided by the religious ceased. However, the crown did set up quarantines during times of communicable and infectious diseases.

In 1630, the female/male population was 127 females per 100 males.

The late 17th century in Sweden was often called the "Great Power Period" because of their great expansion, both physically and politically, achieved by military means. By the end of the 17th century, Sweden controlled large areas in northern Europe, Finland, the Baltic countries, and parts of northern Germany. Large parts of Denmark and Norway had also been annexed by Sweden.

In 1700, Russia, Denmark and Poland formed an alliance against Charles XII and Sweden. They wanted their territories returned. Now it was a fight for Sweden to keep them. On June 27, 1709, Sweden lost the Great Northern War with Russia under Peter the Great and its time as a major power ended.

In June 1710, plague came to Sweden. This must have been terrifying for the Andersson family. Of Stockholm's approximately 55,000 inhabitants, about 22,000 did not survive the plague. However, it did not come to Mora.

Sweden continued with their wars, trying to regain the lands they had lost.

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