

<u>Anders Gunnerson (62)</u>	m.	<u>Cherstin Jonsdotter (62)</u>
Birth: 1684, Nusnäs, Mora, Kopparberg, Sweden		Born: 1683, Sweden
Married: 28 Dec 1706, Mora, Kopparberg, Sweden (22)		Married: 28 Dec 1706, Mora, Kopparberg, Sweden (22)
Died: 1746, Nusnäs, Mora, Kopparberg, Sweden		Died: 1745, Mora, Sweden

Also resided in Garsås, Kopparberg, Sweden in 1684

Children: Gunnar Andersson, 1707-1710 (died at 3 years)
 Anders Andersson, 1711-1718 (died at 7 years)
 Britta Andersdotter, 1713-
Lars Andersson, 1716-1785 (69)
 Anders Andersson, 1724-1790 (66)

Source: Household Records, Marriage Records, Death Records

NOTES FROM DEATH BOOK

From Death Book 1745: *Hustrun Kerstin Jönsdotter from Nusnäs, born 1683, father Jöns Larsson and mother Brita Matsdotter. In her youth, Kerstin lived with her parents as long as they lived and then with her aunt until she was old enough to earn a living from housework. In 1706, she married Anders Gunnarsson. They lived together for 38 years and were blessed with 7 children, 5 sons and 2 daughters; at present 1 son and 1 daughter are still living. She suffered sickness from chest pains for several years and was bedridden for 14 days until she died this morning. She lived in the world for 62 years.*

From Death Book 1746: *Anders Gunnarsson from Nusnäs, born 1684, father Gunnar Larsson and mother Kerstin Hansdotter. In his youth he lived with his parents until a year ago, in 1706, when he married his wife, Kerstin Jönsdotter, with whom he lived together for 38 years and was blessed with 7 children, 5 sons and 2 daughters; at present 1 son and 1 daughter are living. He has been sickly since last spring and since the Jacobs Fair has been in bed with chest pains, from which he died last Tuesday night. He lived here in the world 62 years.*

Both Anders Gunnerson and his wife Kerstin Hansdotter experienced chest pains and died within one year of each other. Kerstin probably had a heart condition as she had suffered from chest pains for several years. However, Anders died a year later, so he may have died of a broken heart. They had been together for 38 years, and it has been seen that if a wife dies before her husband after many years of marriage, the husband cannot cope without his wife to support him.

King Charles XII died in 1718, Sweden as the autocratic kingdom by God's mercy came to an end, with political power resting with the parliament's four estates. Sweden was to remain predominantly agrarian for a long time with a slowly growing manufacturing sector, like iron works. The land and the people who cultivated it or who manufactured machines, equipment and weapons became the most important resources for the state. A healthy population was what the country needed and in order to make sure of this, the country started to record public health conditions and their statistics. Disease was seen as an economic loss for the country and good health was seen as a necessary economic condition, as well as in a humanitarian way.

When children were born, boys ran a higher risk of death than girls during the first year of their life. There was also a higher mortality rate among men as well. In the case of men, it was thought that boys were brought up with a greater tendency to expose themselves to risk more than girls.

Pregnant women and new mothers were in a vulnerable group that ran a substantial risk of dying from tuberculosis and other diseases, such as childbed fever and complications of pregnancy and birth. In the mid 1700s, 1 out of 100 births resulted in the death of the mother. Mortality was still higher among men, mainly because of accidents or infection-related diseases, such as consumption.

Swedish Coin in 1686

