

Lars (Doss) Andersson (69) m. Kersin Ersdotter (Elinos Cherstin) (61)

Birth: 22 July 1716, Nusnäs,
Mora, Kopparberg, Sweden

Christened: 25 July 1716, Mora,
Kopparberg, Sweden

Married: 01 Jan 1735, Mora,
Kopparberg, Sweden (19)

Died: 07 Aug 1785, Nusnäs,
Mora, Kopparberg, Sweden

Burial: 09 Aug 1785, Mora,
Kopparberg, Sweden

Born: 08 Oct 1711, Mora-Noret,
Mora, Kopparberg, Sweden

Christened: 15 Oct 1711, Mora,
Kopparberg, Sweden

Married: 01 Jan 1735, Mora,
Kopparberg, Sweden (24)

Died: 02 June, 1772, Nusnäs,
Mora, Kopparberg, Sweden

Buried: 08 June 1772, Mora,
Kopparberg, Sweden

Parents: Erich Hanson and
Anna Nillsdotter

Children: Erik Larsson, 1736-
Anders Larsson, 1738-
Lars Larsson, 1741-
Anna Larsdotter, 1743-
Cherstin Larsdotter, 1748-1749 (died at age 1)
Kierstin Larsson, 1749-1749 (died at birth)
Hans Larsson, 1750-1831 (81)
Gunnaros Jon Larsson, 1754-1812 (58)

Source: Swedish Baptisms, Marriage Records, 1611-1920,
Household Records.

The age of greatness in Sweden was also the age of absolutism. After the death of Charles XII in 1718, royal power was curtailed when the age of freedom began. Queen Ulrika came to the throne. The Riksdag drew up a new constitution which Ulrika did not agree with. The Queen abdicated rather than accept it. Her



husband replaced her, Prince Frederick of Hessen, who became Frederick I. He was forced to accept constitutional laws, which severely restricted his power. Sweden enjoyed a measure of liberty and two political parties emerged, the night-caps and the hats.



During the early and mid 18th century, when Sweden prospered, the number of peasants who owned their own land greatly increased. Sweden exported vast amounts of iron and tar. The population grew from 1.5 million in 1721 to almost 1.8 million in the middle of the century. (The first Swedish census was held in 1749 and showed the country had a population of 1,764,724). In 1739, the Swedish Academy of Sciences was founded and in 1755 the New Testament was translated into Lapp.

In the 1760s the situation deteriorated. Wars with Russia in 1741-43 and Prussia in 1757-62 proved to be extremely expensive for Sweden and this led to inflation and financial crisis. Sweden also suffered a series of bad harvests and near famine. In the middle of the crisis, in 1772, the king staged a coup and regained his power. The age of freedom ended.

In the ensuing years a new currency was issued to end inflation. Then in 1788 King Gustav III, monarch at that time, went to war with Russia, hoping a successful war would increase his popularity. However, the war ended in 1791 with neither side making any material gains. In 1792, the king was shot by a former officer of the Royal Guards.



King Gustav III of Sweden was King of Sweden from 1771 until his assassination in 1792. He was the eldest son of King Adolf Frederick of Sweden and Queen Louise Ulrika (a sister of King Frederick the Great of Prussia), and a first cousin of Empress Catherine the Great of Russia.

This was a particularly difficult time for woman who got pregnant outside of marriage. Before 1741, the unwed mother had to stand on a special stool at the front of the church, to be shamed by the church goers, before she was forgiven and taken into the congregation. To avoid the shame and punishment, some unwed mothers would try to hide their pregnancy, bear the child in secret, then kill the newborn infant. In 1778, the king stated that a mother could have the child and give the child to foster care, all the while remaining anonymous. The “Oakta barn” (illegitimate baby) was registered with the birth mother, and father if he so chose, in the church birth books and were given up for adoption. There are organizations in Sweden going through the church birth books to find the natural parents of these adopted children, so people researching their ancestors can locate their natural ancestry.

1755		Född		Dödad		1856		1857		1858		1859		1860		Alltialt	
År	År	År	År	År	År	År	År	År	År	År	År	År	År	År	År	År	År
Läckby 1851																	
Ego Anders Larsson	23	Laga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Th. Anders Larsson	22	Laga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anna Sofia Larsson	26	Laga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anna Sofia Larsson	30	Laga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anna Sofia Larsson	36	Laga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bråk. Per Gustaf Larsson	37	Laga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Th. Anna Christ. Larsson	25	Laga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
P. Anna Charlotta Larsson	57	Laga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
J. Gustaf Larsson	56	Laga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
J. Sofia Larsson	53	Laga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
J. Sofia Larsson	60	Laga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frederik Anna Sofia Larsson	53	Laga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The Secrecy Act in Sweden protects information for 70 years, so these kinds of searches are for genealogical purposes only.

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