

**Laurentius Andreae**  
**Vicar in:**

**Vingåkers parson's district 1556-1558/59**

Received 16/1 1556 collation of Vingåker parson's district from Gustav Vasa. The only information from this period is a complaint that must have occurred in 1558 or 1559. Nils Jönsson in Ålö in Vingåker requested to be spared from the pecuniary penalty of 30"marker" that the bailiff Kristoffer Persson had declared. The penalty was demanded because of the answer Nils had given Lars in Vingåker about the altar butter the clerk Per in Nyköping was demanding from him. Kristoffer Persson was bailiff in Oppunda 1558-1559 and Per (Person) clerk of Nyköping castle in 1556-1561 and 1566-1568.

**Trosa parson's district 1560-1562**

There is no signature of the account in 1559 about Pilskogs free parson. Next year, the gentleman (Herr) Lars had to pay four half an ounce silver tax, which he did before 20/9 1560. The same priest 1560 farmed a field in Apelåker for which yielded half an "öre". Paid 23 markers tax and got compensation in 1561 and 1562. The compensation was raised to six pounds in 1561. Herr Lars is surely the same person as Laurentius Andreae, the vicar of the Helgona parson's district in Nyköping.

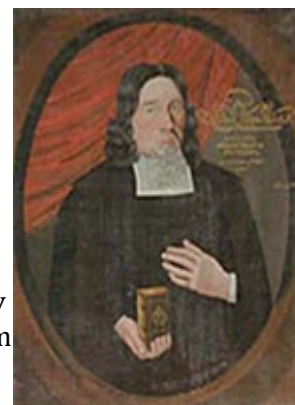
**The Nyköping Helgona parson's district 1562-1594 †**

In the late years of reign of Gustav Vasa several of the churches became abandoned. Among these was also the Helgona church. Instead Svärta church became the mother church. The Helgona church was not pulled down because of the death of the king Gustav and was reopened in 11/3 1561 by the new king Erik XIV. Next year the old parsonage Kråkelund was incorporated in the estate of Nyköping castle. Instead **Stenbro in Helgona parish**, the old farm of the crown, became the new parsonage.

The compensation of the parson was in 1561 6 pounds of grain, and was paid by the Helgona parish.

**Herr Lars** apparently succeeded this service of the former parson Sigfrid, who instead became vicar in the parson's district of Trosa and Vagnhärad.

Paid 1563 bride tax consisting of 20 "marker örtuger". The document have been sealed by Lars with his initials L A above a sacramental wafer and a communion-cup. In the document of tithe-payer of 1582 he uses a seal consisting of his initials above a bookmark. Paid 1564 for a black horse. Information about his participation of the silver tax in 1569 is missing. The silver tax in 1573 consisted of 18 "lod of silver" which is 2 "lod" more than originally. He was in 18/12 1574 spared from the rate, consisting of 5 lispund (42.5 kilograms) butter, by Duke Karl. But already next year he had to pay this tax. 1582 and 1583 he again was spared from this tax. He also was spared from the 4th tax, consisting of a food tax, in 1592, and 17/11 1593 he got a positive answer from a petition and was spared to pay the tax he owed to the crown. Two years later he was brought on tax for the 88 "mantal" (assessment standard for land) in the parson district, but he was spared from this tax due to his age. In 1584 he contributed with four logs to the hospital in Nyköping, and when some of the priests in Sörmland in 1592 received parts of the "poor people's money" Lars got 20 "daler".



In 1566 he was granted the tithe-pay from Helgona parish, which consisted of good 10 lispund (85 kilograms) of rye, malt and wheat. 12/10 in 1568 he had a letter of confirmation of tithe-pay from Sigtomta and Nykyrka and 18/12 in 1574 tithe-pay from Bälunge and Svärta. The pay this time consisted of two lasts. In a letter from Duke Karl 6/12 1578 the pay was lowered to one and a half last and this pay remained the same for the next coming years until 1586 when it was lowered to only one last. In 1592 and 1593 the pay in grain was even lower but instead he got paid in cash money 1592 and in 1593 the pay was salt instead of grain. In the earlier mentioned letter from 18/12 1574 he also was allowed to use a homestead in the parish of Svärta named Stäk for several years, but this use was not completely tax free. However he and his wife 26/9 in 1590 were allowed exemption of tax for their remaining life time for the, by him bought, homestead Tomta in Bärbo parish.

He participated for the first time in the annual inventory at Nyköping castle 1563 and got paid in "kvick- och skafttione" (a tithe tax), that usually consisted of an ox. He also is mentioned to have visited the castle at several occasions.

He obtained or bought boards and timber and also borrowed salt at the stores in the city and he grinded his grain in the castle mill.

During his time the church of Svärta 7/2 1582 was allowed to obtain tree "lispund" grain for restoration. The Helgona church bought 14 "lispund" of copper for the bell founding in 1576. The debt wasn't paid in 1582 but was then remitted. 26/1 1590 the Duke gave four "lispund" of grain and in mars 1591 200 "daler" for the restoration of the church.

**Laurentius Andreae** visited the Parliament in Stockholm 1568 and received 14/10 his part of the salt Erik XIV gave to these Gentlemen. He was absent from the synod 1585 but visited the meeting next year and then he voted for Petrus Jonae in the bishop election. The preacher of Mårten Buller, Martinus Laurentii, has in his notice of protest against the liturgy, dated 10/5 1587, claimed that he was sent by Herr Lars from Stenbro and that the protest was mutual. Herr Mårten expressed the same opinion as he signed the "Confessio cleri Strengensis". Herr Lars on the other hand signed the confirmation of the resolution of the Uppsala meeting 1593.

Herr Lars is mentioned in a letter from Duke Karl, dated New Year's Day, concerning the yearly allowance of grain. He deceased before 11/4 the same year when the people of Svärta parish claimed for a new good vicar since they had been without a vicar for some time. If possible they would like to have keep Herr Anders, the stepson of Herr Lars, as vicar, and they supplicated for keeping the parish as it had been since the old days. This indicates that the Duke Karl planned to change the classification of the parson's district and that the parish people disapproved to these changes.

Herr Lars owned a farmstead in Nyköping, a gift from Duke Karl. After his death a dispute about the property occurred among the ancestors. There are two quite big acts which reproduce this battle. These acts are also the biggest source to the knowledge of his children. One of the acts are the record from "lagmanstinget" (the district jury) in Strängnäs 8/3 1609 when the case was finally decided. In this record the former judgement act from 15/6 1607 in the magistrates' of Nyköping is incorporated and this judgement was disapproved by the "lagmanstinget". The second record is a "true story" written by the former bailiff Jöns Mårtensson and apparently presented at the "lagmanstinget".

## **The Children**

The children of Herr Lars consisted of – if the facts in this very badly damaged story is rightly interpreted – **one son and eight daughters**.

When the ancestors, personally or by representative, 18/9 1599 gave the commission selling the farm to Tomas Barber, one of the sisters, Elian, already was deceased. But her part of the farm had been inherited by her three children, whom she had with a now unknown man named Lars.

Elsa and Karin, probably the youngest daughters of Herr Lars, were represented by their

guardian Herr Christoffer from Tuna. Before the selling of the farm Elsa married the vicar in Narva, Magnus Andrae, who 1603 returned to Sweden for a while. During this time Nyköping was afflicted by the plague and he served as a chaplain of the castle. He was settled on the farm until 15/5 1604.

When Herr Måns at the mentioned time moved to Sigtuna, "**he let the farm lay wasted and it fell into decay**". The chimneys fell down and the rafters went rotten. The citizens of the town testified: "**Dead pigs and other cattle were lying in the rooms where respectable people had been living**".

The farm was sold 1605 to a man named Andreas Berger for the sum of 220 "daler". When the purchase was completed by the bailiff Jöns Mårtenson, Måns made opposition against the selling of the family farm though he earlier had showed no interest in buying the farm himself. He bought several parts from the ancestors and then claimed, at the magistrates' of Nyköping, for an annulling of the selling of the farm. The magistrates' approved his request but "lagmanstinget", to whom Jöns Mårtensson appealed at first, disapproved and settled the selling. The time between the selling and the appealing was too long.

Two more of the ancestors disliked the selling: the mentally and physically ill Karin Larsdotter and Nils Persson with his wife declared that it was better seeing the farm rotten than selling it.

### **The wife**

Lars was probably married to Mariet, "**hustru Mariet, Herr Larses**" who in the salt account from 1561- 1567 is mentioned as a member of the citizens in Nyköping, who the salt salesman made business with. She visited the estate of Julita in the beginning of July 1587, in the connection of her daughters marriage, and was still alive when the deed of purchase for the Tomta farmstead was issued 26/9 1590, but seems to have deceased at about the same time as her husband.

The facts about the children are mostly collected from the acts of the legal procedures.

**Samuel Larsson**, who signed the resolution of selling the farm dated 18/9 1599. The accounts of Nyköping castle have an item of expenditure from 1589 of two "öre" for a sheet of parchment bought by the "**son of Herr Lars in Stenbro**".

**Brita Larsdotter**, was married to Jöns Mårtensson, 1582-1624, known as the bailiff at the estate of Julita in the county of Nyköping and in Vibyholm. The Duke 7/7 1587 granted him the expense of his wedding that was held at the estate of Julita a few weeks later, no costs spared. His wife Brita became the royal house keeper at the Nyköping castle 1588 and had this position until 1593.

In the accounts of Vibyholm she is mentioned 8/11 1594 as the breast feeder of "blessed young Miss". Jöns Mårtensson had in 1582 an enfeoffment of a church homestead in the parish of Askersund and was 1598 put in possession at the estate of Häckelsta in the parish of Dunker. As an old bailiff he 16/5 1626 got confirmation, in a letter from the Queen Mother, of lifetime salary, the crown land of Häckelsta and exemption from taxes for a small crown farm named Rotsäter for his remaining lifetime. The church of Dunker received altar clothing, a chandelier and a hearse cloth from the blessed Jöns Mårtensson of the estate of Häckelsta. Both parents were dead 24/5 1639 when the sons processed about the inheritance at the district court of Villåttinge. The son Carl was ennobled with the name Sabelsköld 26/10 1617 and died 12/10 1663 at the estate of Eknäs in the parish of Blacksta and was buried in the parish church.

**Elin Larsdotter**, was married to her father's chaplain, Andreas Olai, who later became the vicar of Yttersclö.

They sold their part of the Nyköping farm for the sum of 28 "lod" of silver in 1603.

**Elian Larsdotter**, was dead before 18/9 1599. She had been married to an unknown man named Lars and one of her three children was named Jon Larsson. Jöns Mårtensson received a letter from Söderköping 20/3 1607 in which Jon Larsson asks his “uncle” if he could receive 10 “daler” of his share of selling the farm in Nyköping. He sold his part of the farm to Herr Måns for 20 “daler”.

**N. N.** (first name unknown) **Larsdotter**, was married to Herr Teodosius Martinsson in Söderköping before 18/9 1599. They sold their part of the farm in Nyköping to Herr Måns for 19 “daler”. Måns also had to pay Teodosius debt to an Erik Larsson. Herr Måns later tried to escape from the purchase by sending books taken from Herr Lars undivided library to Teodosius, but instead Teodosius handed over the books to the council of Nyköping. Later on Herr Måns demanded an annulment of the purchase, since he had bought a house in Stockholm.

**N. N.** (first name unknown) **Larsdotter**, married to Måns Arvidsson, who in a letter to Jöns Mårtensson 29/11 1605 called himself a purveyor in Söderköping and claimed for there share of the 220 “daler” the Nyköping farm selling in yielded.

**Elsa Larsdotter**, was in 1602 married to Magnus Andreae, the vicar in Narva and later on vicar in Sigtuna and Vallentuna, who was the greatest instigator of the family trouble concerning the selling of the farm in Nyköping. She visited “lagmanstinget” in Strängnäs 1609.

**Karin Larsdotter**, had Herr Christoffer as guardian in 18/9 1599. She was a patient in the hospital in Strängnäs at the same year and paid a silver stoop of 14 “lod”, a silver spoon of 2 “lod”, a silver girdle of 22 “lod” and a couple of cushions as compensation. The hospital accounts of 1601 shows that she still was a patient at the hospital. Because of missing accounts the following years she can't be traced and she can't be found in the account of 1608. She was against the selling of the farmstead in Nyköping.

**N. N.** (first name unknown) **Larsdotter**, was married to Nils Persson in Strömsholm. Tomas Barber, during the legal process concerning the farm, stated that Nils Persson by violence had taken a box, contending letters from Herr Lars and concerning the farm, from him. This box was left in his safe keeping and was supposed to be opened only in the presence of the greater part of the children.

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