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## DISPOS finds your sources

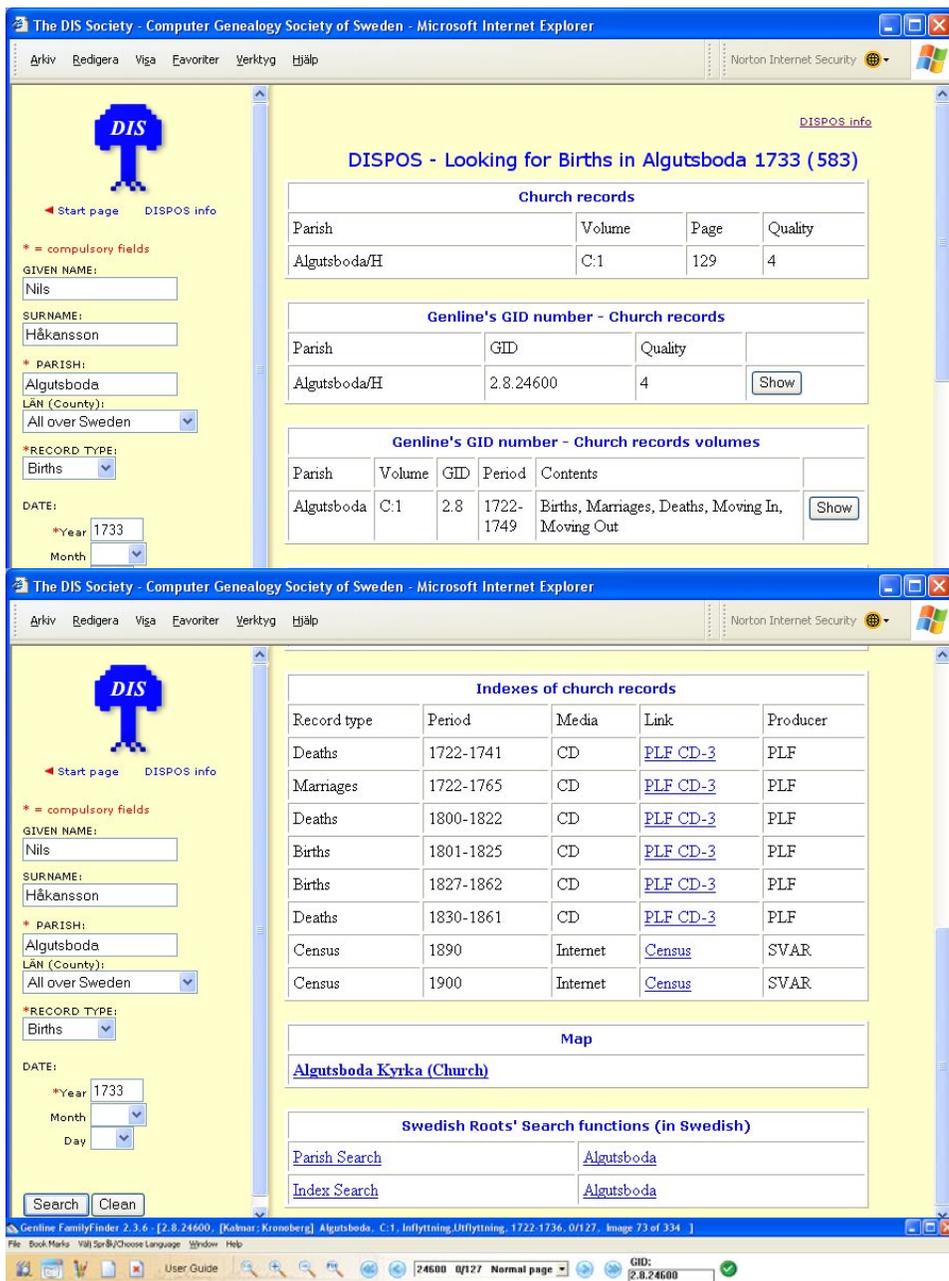
In March, we launched a new service called DISPOS. The idea is that DISPOS should be a fast track to primary and secondary sources, especially when it concerns sources available via Internet. POS in DISPOS is short for position (as in location), to find the position of the sources.

The Internet revolution has evolved through several steps. The first step was that computers were linked together to a network. The second step was creating the common format to write texts on the Internet (the html format). This step has led to the web we know today, where every company or society and also many genealogists have their own web pages. The third step is sometimes called mixing, that is the data on Internet is restructured and presented in a new way. One example is search engines such as Google, which presents data from internet in a restructured way.

The DIS Society also wants to keep pace with the Internet revolution. The DISBYT database consists today of more than 10 million records, more than 5000 family trees and 30 % of everyone born in Sweden between 1750 and 1900. DISBYT was founded in 1989 and the database structure has been about the same since it was launched on the Internet in 1998.

### Important note

ROOTED IN SWEDEN will primarily be issued on Internet as a PDF file. Therefore it is very important that we always have your current e-mail address, so we can tell you promptly when there is a new issue to download.



## New service

DISPOS is our new service. In short, it is a database of the Swedish parishes, and data linked to the parishes. One main function is that DISPOS gives suggestions on where to find vital records in the church books. Other functions are references to indexes and to maps. Hopefully, more info will appear that can be linked to the parishes.

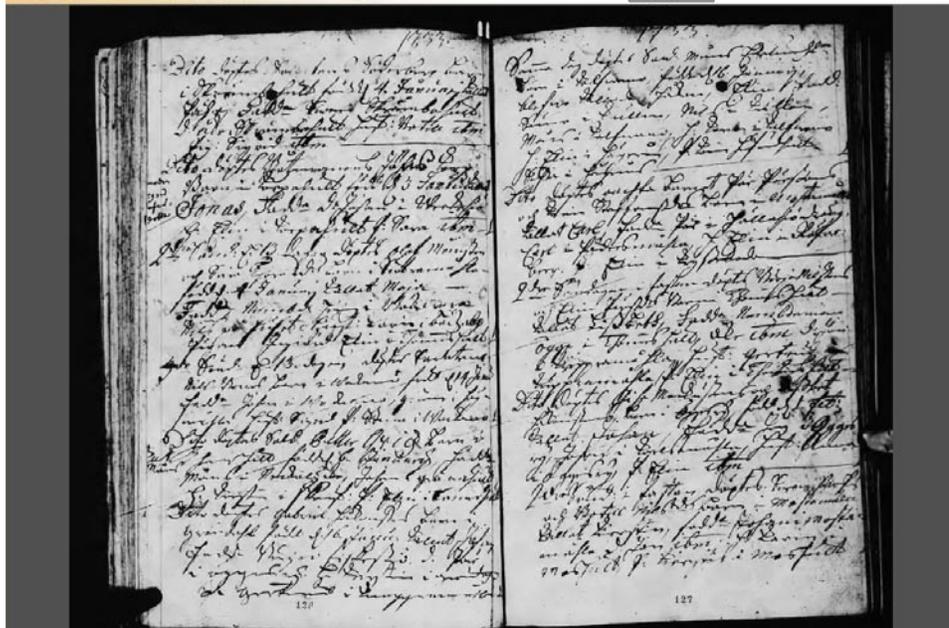
## An example

Let me give an example. Let us say that I am interested in Petter Magnus Ekelund, and I know from the husförhörslängd (house hold examination roll) that he was born Sep 14, 1801 in Svenarum parish. I can then go to the DISPOS search form, and enter parish, year or date, event, and press the search button. DISPOS then tells me that I am likely to find the info in the church records of Svenarum, volume C:2, page 210. In many cases, I also get info on the corresponding page of the Genline resource (the GID number). If the page info is missing, I still get to know the volume. If the Genline FamilyFinder (browser) is activated, the suggested page is displayed automatically. In this case, I have to go one page backward to find the birth record of Petter Magnus.

## How does it work?

How is this possible? Since many genealogists have noted the source of their records, these sources can be used to calculate where other records ought to be. For example, if we know the page of Svenarum C:2 births in 1782 and also know the page for 1801, then we can easily calculate an approximate page for births in 1795. The suggested page is not the exact page, but surprisingly often you will find the record on that page. Usually, you have to look a few pages backward or forward. If the page is completely wrong, you may add the page yourself to DISPOS, and it will be correct the next time.

*Top: The upper part of the search result for Algutsboda parish showing the volume and page in the church records and the Genline GID number. Middle: The DISPOS result showing indexes of church records and a reference to a map. Below: The corresponding page on Genline.*



## Index to SCB vital records

To the DISPOS service, we have also added info on where to find the SCB vital records 1860-97. Currently, about half of the län of Sweden are indexed. This service is due to indexing of each parish, so it points to the correct parish and year of the event. We have also added info about indexes to church records and also to the censuses.

## Map of the parish

Another fun service is a link to a map. At present, the map shows the position of the parish church. You can zoom in and out of the map. You can also select to see an aerial photo (Flygfoto) or a hybrid map.

## Use DISBYT

From DISPOS you can search the DISBYT database if you have entered the name of the one you are looking for. You can also do the opposite. From DISBYT, you can access DISPOS, which will display the pages in the Genline FamilyFinder. The red book icon after each record in DISBYT leads to DISPOS.

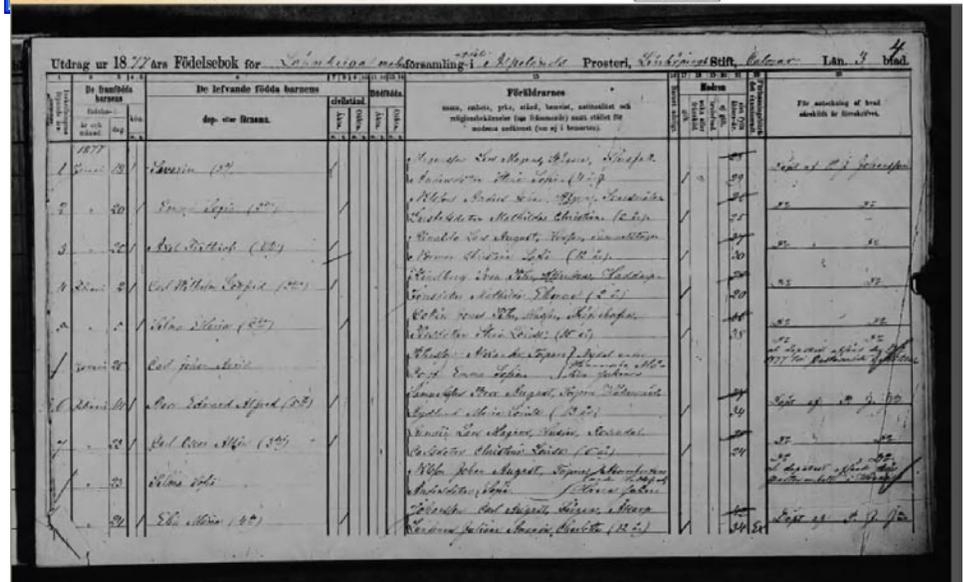
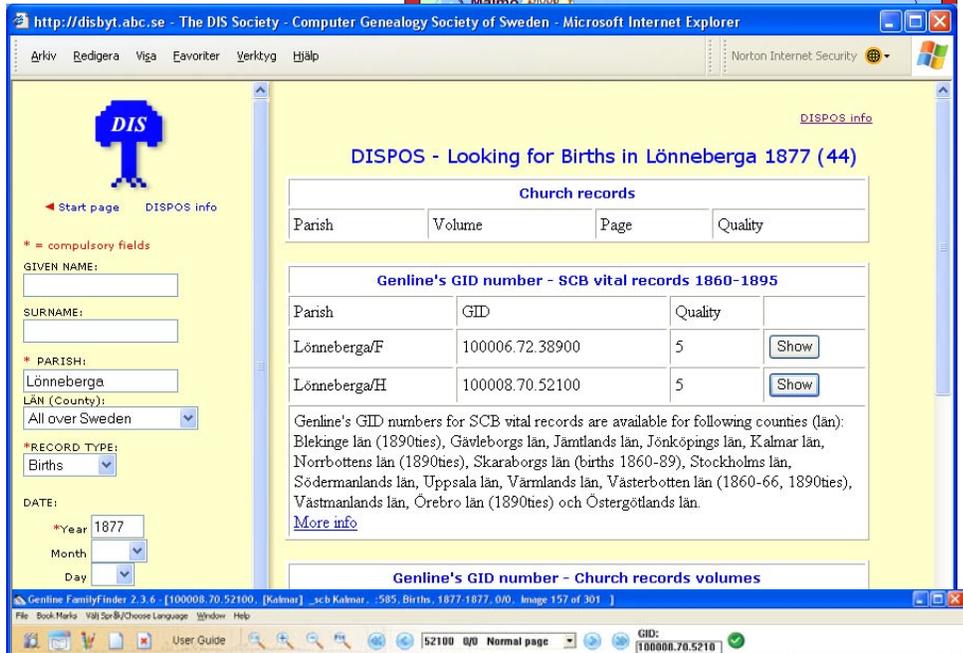
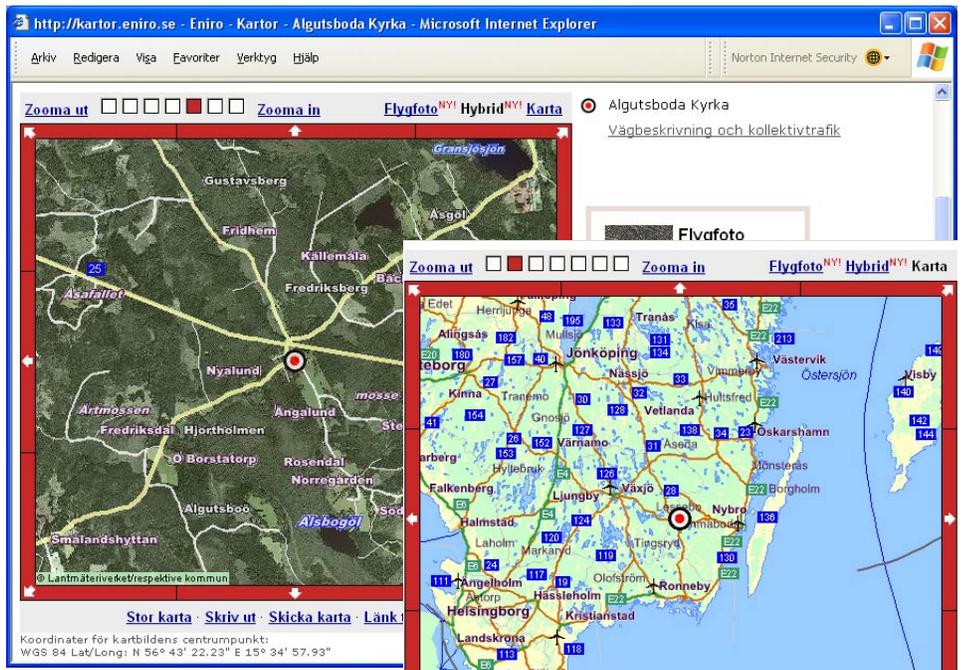
In that sense, DISBYT will be a name index to the Swedish church records. Ca 30 % of the birth records from DISBYT will be directly displayed in Genline.

## How do I get it?

To get access to the DISPOS service, you need to be a member of the DIS Society and you will need a Genline subscription to get access to the church record pages. To subscribe to Genline, you may choose from anything between a one day to one year access. The connection between DISPOS and Genline is only working in PC's using Windows and Internet Explorer or Firefox as web browsers.

OLOF CRONBERG

Top: The Eniro map showing the location of the Algutsboda church, to the left an aerial photo and to the right an overview map. Middle: The DISPOS result for Lönneberga showing a reference to the SCB records. Below: The corresponding page on Genline.





# Crystal glass factory tour

Living in Småland, you can't avoid going on a glass factory tour now and then.

The glass factories date back to the 18th century, and are situated in an area between Växjö and Kalmar. A lot of wood was needed to keep the glass ovens going, and in this area there was much wood.

From Växjö you go eastward, and pass the glass shops in Strömbergshyttan (formerly a factory, but now only shops). Then you turn north in Lessebo and go to Kosta. In Kosta you will find a glass factory and on working days, you can see how glass is made. There is also a large shop, that mainly sells second class glass at a discount compared to the normal price. You can also buy first class glass. From Kosta you can take a small road to Orrefors, which is further northeast. Turning southeast, you will come to Boda. Today Kosta, Orrefors and Boda belong to the same company. They still have their own identities with different products.

## Studio glass

There are also smaller glass factories and glass studios. The smaller factories often have one or two known designers and just a few well known product lines. Examples of smaller factories are Pukeberg, Lindshammar, Bergdala, Sea, and so on. Glass studios are even smaller and often consists of only one designer. They produce often more unique glass art. Glass studio shops can be found

along the roads between the larger glass factories.

## Don't miss the glass museums

When you visit the glass shops and factories, don't miss the glass museums. There you can find exhibitions of all glasswork, but also of more experimental glassworks.

## Taste the crystal glass art

I guess that going on a glass factory tour in Småland is like going on a vineyard tour in California. Instead of tasting good wine, your eyes and hands taste the glass art.

OLOF CRONBERG

More info at [www.glasriket.se](http://www.glasriket.se)



# A recommended web site: Demographical Database for Southern Sweden

In Sweden, there are many different producers of name indexes to vital records. Mostly, it is genealogical societies but also archives. Some indexes are available free of charge on the Internet, while others are only available for a fee or on CD.

Indexes produced by archives are often produced through unemployment projects. Some archives think that the indexes produced in projects paid by the government should be free, while other archives still take a fee (such as the indexes available at SVAR). Lunds landsarkiv is one archive that publishes their indexes free of charge on the Internet. They call their database Demographical Database for Southern Sweden (DDSS).

## DDSS

DDSS consists of one main part with vital record indexes. Then there are several other almost hidden indexes. The main part you find straight away. You can

choose between birth, marriage and death indexes. The northeastern part of Skåne is best covered so far, and most emigrants from Skåne came from this area. To see which parishes are in the database, you can press the "Time period" button. The database is continuously growing. You will also find references to DDSS if you search the DISPOS database.

Other parts of DDSS are indexes for the Helsingborg area, for Malmö and a marriage index for Hallands län (county). These are only in Swedish but still useful.

## Demographical Database of Skåne

The database consists of the Helsingborg parishes and a few parishes outside Helsingborg. The database was produced to do economic history research and to see the population streams. Click on the links Födelseböcker, Vigselsböcker and Dödböcker to find indexes for births, marriages and deaths.

## Birth records for Malmö

This is a database of birth records of

parishes that today belong to the city of Malmö.

## Hallands marriage index

The marriage index of Halland is produced by the Halland Genealogical Society, and made available at DDSS. It is also available on CD. It is complete from the beginning of the church records until 1860.

## Other marriage indexes

At Digiarkiv ([www.digiarkiv.se](http://www.digiarkiv.se)) you can find other marriage indexes of Skåne. The tradition in Skåne is that the indexes are made härad (court district) by härad. They often cover the time period from the start of the church records until approx. 1815 when the husförslängder (household examination rolls) became more common.

Together with some friends, I produced a marriage index of Skytts härad, which is the southwestern most part of Skåne. That index is available in the DISBYT database.

OLOF CRONBERG

ddss.nu

Demografisk Databas Södra Sverige - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Arktiv Redigera Visa Favoriter Verktyg Hjälp

Norton Internet Security

DDSS

To Swedish version

- Home
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Demographical Database for Southern Sweden

Click on respective County for more detailed maps.

The database contains **952908** records.

Number of visitors since August 4 2003: **735100**

Date Modified: 2006-06-15

Contact: [gosta.gansmark@landsarkivet-lund.ra.se](mailto:gosta.gansmark@landsarkivet-lund.ra.se)

# The voyage to America

It's late January in Sweden in the year 1892. A middle-aged woman is doing laundry at the edge of a lake in preparation for a trip she would never take.

## Lena and Olof

Her name is Magdalena Jönsdotter Bergström, the wife of Olof Hansson. She and Olof entered their banns to marry on the 5 Oct 1874 and married just three weeks later on the 25 Oct at the Parish in Liden, Medelpad, Sweden. About seven months later, she gave birth to their first child, Jonas. Jonas died a short time later though. A year later, on the 12 Jul 1876, another son was born and they named him Jonas as well. Karl was born three years later on the 15 Aug 1879.

## More children

Not long after Karl's birth Lena, as she was called, moved with Olof and the two boys to Österåsen, in the parish of Fors in Jämtland, from Västanå, in the parish of Liden in Medelpad. Since then she added two more children to the family, Viktor, on the 22 Mar 1883 and Beda on 8 Aug 1885.

## Eternity ago

This seemed like an eternity ago though, and soon they would be on their way across the Atlantic to America to be with their friends the Eklunds, who went to Verndale, Minnesota just two years ago. Not too far from Verndale was Cambridge, the town that Lena's sister has called home for the past twenty-one years. Brita went to America twenty-one years ago, in 1871 to marry John Svendberg. What would her sister look like now? She wondered. What would her nephews and nieces be like?

## Never arrived

Lena never got to see the Eklunds, her sister, or the land she was preparing to see that day. She caught pneumonia while preparing for her trip to the New World and died on the 5 Feb 1892 and was buried eight days later on the 13 February. This left Olof four children to take to America by himself.



*Olof A. Hanson*  
Mar 20, 1849 –  
Apr 28, 1928

## To America

In June 1892 Olof, along with his four children and the Lars Backberg family and Lena's sister, Lisa Greta and her family, left for Trondhjem, Norway where they would catch a ship to Liverpool, England. In Liverpool they would board another ship, which would take them to America. They departed Trondhjem for Liverpool on the 29 Jun 1892 aboard "The Juno". After arriving in Liverpool they changed ships. They arrived in New York on the 18 Jul 1892 aboard the ship called "The Alaska".

## Wadena County, Minnesota

Olof and family made their way to Wadena County, Minnesota where they settled later that year. After their

arrival Beda was sent to live with the Jon Swedberg family in Fish Lake Township, Chisago County, Minnesota. Jon's wife, Brita, was Beda's mother's sister. Beda lived with them and worked as a servant there in their home. Victor, too, was sent away and worked as a servant at the Gust Larson home in Fish Lake Township. Gust's wife Brita was Viktor's older cousin and the daughter of Lisa Greta.

## Sister arrives

One year later, Olof's sister, Kjerstin ("Christina"), departed Trondhjem for England on the 24 May 1893 aboard the ship "The Tasso" from the Guion shipline. When they arrived in Liverpool they changed ships to "The Arizona" which sailed from Liverpool on the 13 Jun 1893. Jonas and Kerstin then moved

to Wadena County and purchased 160 acres in section 34 of North Germany Township.

### Citizenship

On the 10 April 1900 Olof applied for US citizenship. On the 7 June 1900 he was living with his sons Herman and Elmer as well as Tilda Fried and her children Erich and Elen. Tilda was a servant and is believed to be the identical person as Botilda Katarina Frid, who was living in Liden and was Viktor's Godmother.

### Purchasing land

On the 11 October 1902 Olof purchased 160 acres on section 22 in North Germany Township.

### Grandchildren

On the 15 Jun 1905 Olof's son Karl entered banns to marry Mathilda Eklund. Mathilda's family had been friends of the Hansson's in back in Sweden and Mathilda herself was baptized at the same parish as Elmer and Jonas. They later married at Sebekka on the 24 Jun 1905 by Justice of the Peace, Laben LaRue. The witnesses at the wedding were Eden S. LaRue and Albert Bordson. On 28 Apr 1906 Karl, or "Elmer" as he was called gave Olof his first grandchild, his name, Walter Hanson.

Jonas or "Herman" as he was called entered banns to marry Clara Alidia Engen, daughter of Kristina Evensen

Engen and Ingabaarg Olsen, on the 29 Dec 1906. They were later married on the 5 Jan 1907 by Halden Trana in Oylen, Minnesota. The witnesses at the wedding were Clara Dahlvang (a friend of Clara's) and Smerin Peterson.

### Sickness and death

Olof, a farmer, was a simple man, only slightly educated. He attended the Luthern Church and appeared to be quite normal. He did, however, have a problem during the Spring and Fall of the year that caused him many problems. In about 1916 Olof began acting in a bizarre way. He would frequently talk to himself, was very irritable and quarrelsome and would have sleepless nights. These attacks would come on quite suddenly and last for days. In May 1917 Olof's condition began to get more severe. He was now quarreling more frequently and started accusing his neighbors of persecuting him. He then started threatening bodily harm to others around him.

Then on the 17 May 1917 Judge F. E. Lores of Wadena County issued papers to have Olof committed. Sherriff A. L. Irwin then took Olof into custody and delivered him to the State Hospital for the Insane in Fergus Falls, Minnesota. It is here that Olof would spend the rest of his life, which came to an end on the 28 April 1928. On 28 Apr 1928 Olof passed away at 3:40PM at the Fergus Falls State Hospital. His cause of death is listed as Chronic Nephritis Interstitial (chronic inflammation of the kidneys) and Mitral

Insufficiency (heart valve leakage).

### Funeral

Olof's funeral was held at the home of his son Elmer, in North Germany Township on 01 May 1928. His casket lay in the porch. Only a few family members were present Herman and Clara and family, Elmer and Mathilda and family, and a few friends. Rev. John Nelson of the Christian Missionary Alliance Society officiated the last rights. Olof was then laid to rest in the Wing River Cemetery.

DARIN FLANSBURG

### Thank you,

Darin for your article about a rather typical but still personal immigrant story.

I would appreciate more submission of articles to Rooted in Sweden. It could be your family story, how you solved a research problem, information about sources or anything else related to Swedish heritage research. One or two pages and some illustrations would be good.

Contact Olof Cronberg at

[editor@dis.se](mailto:editor@dis.se)



*The "Alaska" – The ship that brought Olof and his family to America*

# Naming traditions

It is essential to know a little about Swedish naming traditions to do Swedish research. There are interesting facts about both given names and surnames.

## Given names

The given or first names, the children received at the baptism. Usually, it took place within one or two weeks. If it was a long way to church or in later 19th century, it could take a longer time to get baptized. If the child was considered to be in poor condition, the child could be baptized at home, but the normal procedure was in church. If baptized at home, it is noted in the church records (“döpt hemma för dess svaghets skull – baptized at home due to weakness”).

In the rural parishes, the children usually received only one name, while in the towns and in 19th century, it was more and more common with two or three names.

## Common names

Below are lists of the most common names at different years. The name lists 1700, 1800 & 1900 are extracted from those birth years in the DISBYT database. The names from 2000 are from Statistics Sweden.

## Differences in place and time

When doing research in Sweden, you realize that there are naming differences

in Sweden. Some names are more common in Northern Sweden and other names in Southern Sweden. Examples of male names more common in Skåne in Southern Sweden: Jöns, Jeppe, Mårten, Truls. In Central Sweden Jöns would be Jon or Johan, and Mårten would be Martin. Jeppe and Truls are uncommon. In areas of Sweden with a Finnish population, names such as Mikael and Henrik are more common. They are rare in South Sweden.

There are also differences in time. The name Per was common in 1700, but was replaced by Peter or Petter in 1800. Later the name is not unusual, but not on the top ten list. In the same way, the female name Sissela, became Sissa which became Cecilia.

## Naming rules

There were no exact rules. The child could be named after a deceased relative, or a prominent witness, or just have a popular name. However, there are some rules seen very often.

1. If a widower or widow remarried, the next child of the correct sex inherited the name of the deceased husband or wife.
2. If a child died, it is common that the next child of the same sex inherited the name of their older sibling.

3. If a son receives the name of the grandfather without being the first child, you will often find that the grandfather has died in the year before the child's birth.

If there is more than one child with the same given name in a family, it is likely that the older child has died. Rarely there could be more than one child with the same name. I have seen it once in Skåne and once on Gotland. The reason is then that the younger child is named after another relative than the first child.

## Surnames

There are two main types of surnames: patronymics and family names. The patronymics changed for every generation and were not converted to family names until late 19th century.

## Patronymics

Surnames ending with –son or –dotter are patronymics, for example Andersson and Andersdotter. The common spelling of Andersson in Sweden is with two s's (not Anderson). The daughters were called Andersdotter, which simply means Anders' daughter just as Andersson means Anders' son. The surname of the child thus depended on the father's given

*Top ten table of female names. The names from 1700,1800 and 1900 are the names of people born those years extracted from the DISBYT database. The names from 2000 are from Statistics Sweden -www.scb.se.*

1700	1800	1900	2000
Anna	Anna	Maria	Julia
Kerstin	Maria	Anna	Emma
Karin	Brita	Elisabet	Wilma
Brita	Stina	Ingeborg	Hanna
Margareta	Katarina	Margareta	Elin
Maria	Kristina	Kristina	Linnéa
Katarina	Kajsa	Rut	Amanda
Elisabet	Kerstin	Linnéa	Ida
Sara	Greta	Ester	Matilda
Ingeborg	Margareta	Elsa	Moa

## Example of the use of patronymics

Anders Eriksson  
1810-1856

Erik Olofsson Hörberg  
1778-1838

Maria Olofsdotter  
1780-1855

Olof Jonasson  
1745-1802

Brita Persdotter  
1747-1793

Olof Månsson  
1752-1782

Kirstin Bengtsdotter  
1755-1782

*In this case Anders surname is Eriksson, because his father's first name was Erik. Although Erik during a period used Hörberg as a surname his son didn't adopt that name. The reason was that Hörberg was a soldier's name, which Erik received when he was a soldier for Horsby Kvädaregård, Tarsled parish. (Can anybody guess why he used Hörberg and not Horberg as a surname?) Maria is using the surname Olofsdotter, not because her husband was an Olofsson, but since her father's first name was Olof.*

name. The normal spelling of the -son names are with two s's as opposed to the tradition in America, thus Andersson and not Anderson.

Of course, this was a problem if the child was born illegitimate. In the birth record the child's surname is seldom written. Sometimes the child's surname was just a modification of the mother's surname. If Anders was an illegitimate son of Maria Persdotter, his name could be Anders Persson, but in some cases he still got his father's first name as a patronymic. I have seen examples where the father's first name was so rare, so there was no doubt about who the father was. In most cases, it is hard to guess the father of an illegitimate child based on the patronymic name.

## Other surnames

Patronymics were dropped earlier in the towns and replaced by family names. I have seen a few cases in 18th century where the patronymic name was used as an inherited family name. However, it is very rare that women uses a surname ending with -son before the end of the 19th century, so if I see a women called Andersson before 1870, I would assume it to be an error until proven otherwise.

When creating a family name, one often used a part of the place that one was from and added another element. Family names from Malmö could be Malmberg, Malmborg, Malmqvist, Malmgren, Malmstedt or Öberg, Öman or Ögren.

## Soldier's name

Another population group changing surnames were the soldiers. They got soldier's names when they were recruited. At some period, the names were created as above, but at other periods they were just adjectives such as Stark (Strong), Frisk (Healthy), Ståhl (Steel) or Envis (Stubborn). Sometimes they were funnier: Alltidglad (Always happy) or Näsvis (Cheeky). These names were used during the time they were soldiers. Often the following soldier inherited the surname, but not always the children. I am a descendant of a soldier called Per Näsvis (where Näsvis was derived from the village Näsby), but for some reason his children didn't use the surname...

OLOF CRONBERG

*Top ten table of male names. The names from 1700,1800 and 1900 are the names of people born those years extracted from the DISBYT database. The names from 2000 are from Statistics Sweden -www.scb.se.*

1700	1800	1900	2000
Anders	Anders	Karl	Filip
Per	Petter	Johan	Oscar
Olof	Nils	Erik	William
Nils	Erik	Gustav	Viktor
Erik	Olof	Oskar	Simson
Lars	Johan	Nils	Anton
Johan	Johannes	Axel	Erik
Sven	Lars	Gunnar	Alexander
Jöns	Karl	Olof	Emil
Hans	Jonas	Jon/John	Lucas

# A workbook for Swedish Genealogy

The Swedish Church Records Online – Genline - is a fantastic way to do Swedish research. However, so far few books or guides have dealt with using this resource in the best way. The book “Your Swedish Roots” mentions the church records on the Internet, but is not a true hands-on book.

From the author David Ullian Larson, I received a copy of “Sweden Genealogy Genline Workbook” for review. At first, I found the workbook to have a homemade appearance with copied pages and spiral cover. But then, I started to read the workbook, and I was struck by the straightforward way you are lead into Swedish research.

## Workbook to work with

The book is a workbook, that is a book you should work with while doing your

research. The author has also extra info on the web, for example you can print out forms, get more in-depth info and get the answer to questions in the book. There is also audio info on the web.

## American approach

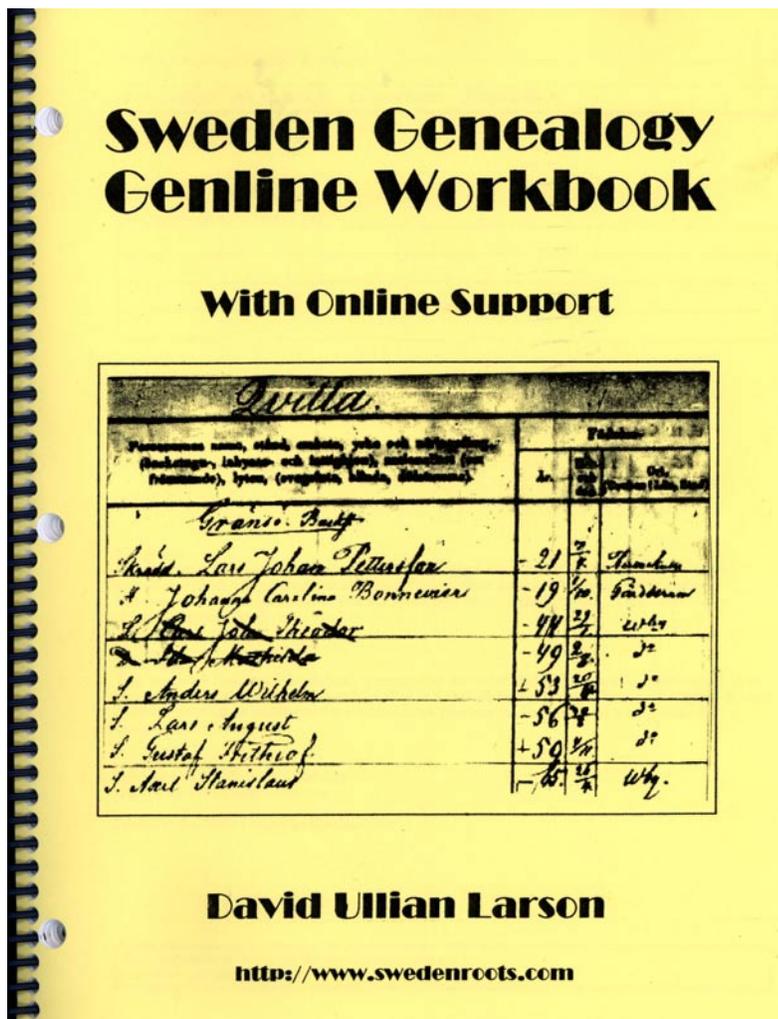
This workbook brings you step-by-step into Swedish research. In that sense, the approach is the same as for “Your Swedish Roots”, but this book is written by Swedish authors, and they refer to sources rarely available to Swedish-

American researchers. In that way, Larson’s workbook has a truer American angle about how to trace your ancestors. Even, what I would consider simple facts are explained carefully. I realize that those facts are not that easy to know. I like when he writes “The name of the farm is given right after the letter i” in the birth record, and you should use the farm name to find the entry in the household examination roll.

He also notes the importance of planning and documenting your research. You should also have a goal with your research. How you can publish your research is also explained. There are a lot of referrals to Internet links as well. They are available at the web site [www.swedenroots.com](http://www.swedenroots.com). As a Swedish reader, I also found some interesting links. The site Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness ([www.raogk.com](http://www.raogk.com)) was new to me.

## Handwriting

There is a chapter on handwriting. It has some useful tips, but it lacked some information. In the 18th century and earlier the German handwriting was used, and the handwriting turned to the Latin handwriting, which is the same that we use today. German handwriting was not a bad handwriting, but just another way to write than we are used to today. For a long time, the fracture types were used in printed books as well. Å and Ö were in handwriting written with a ~ over the letter, thus ã or õ. This sign was also used to separate a u from an n, which otherwise looked the same. Å has also had a ring over the A. When reading church records, the reading of place names are often the hardest. I often check my guess with the village index of the household examination roll.



## How to research

Larson has some thoughts that are opposed to current Swedish genealogy tradition, which I feel should be commented on. The first thought is that you should find the generations back before adding more info. In genealogy courses in Sweden, you would learn the opposite. Be careful, and collect as much info as possible before going further back. The importance of high quality and double-checking is enforced. The second thought is following from the first. Larson states that the most important source is the household examination roll and then the birth records. Marriage and death records are practically not needed. This is true if you are trying to get as far back as fast as possible. In Sweden, we are very proud of the household examination roll, but we are considering it as a secondary source, which should be confirmed with info from primary sources such as birth, marriage and death records.

I missed a description about how to use the SCB vital records 1860-1895. However, with the DISPOS function described earlier in this issue, it will be easier than before.

## Swedish spellings

The workbook would also improve, if it were proof read by a Swedish genealogist. The sorting order of the Swedish characters at the end of the alphabet is ÅÄÖ. Some of the spellings of Swedish relationships are wrong: for example “moster” is the word for a maternal aunt, “sonson” or “dotterson” are the words for a grandson.

## Useful workbook

To sum up, I think that the workbook is a very useful tool, especially if you intend doing research using the Genline service on the Internet. The advantages with the workbook are that it leads you step-by-step into Swedish research and that it does so from an American angle. Despite my comments in this review, I think it is a good buy. It can be ordered from [www.swedenroots.com](http://www.swedenroots.com) and costs between 25,- and 35,- USD depending on postage.

OLOF CRONBERG

# SHORT NOTES

## Godfrey Memorial Library – To good to be true

In the last issue of Rooted In Sweden, I wrote about Godfrey Memorial Library, which offered remote access to some interesting sites. One site was HeritageQuest with access to the censuses of the United States. Another site was FindUSA with access to impressively detailed info about now living people collected from phone directories and other sources.

From January 1st, Godfrey lost access to HeritageQuest, because they were not interested in prolonging the subscription on any condition. From February 3rd, Godfrey lost access to FindUSA. The company providing FindUSA simply wrote an email telling they stopped the service at once.

Apparently, the service from the Godfrey Memorial Library was too good to be true. There are still interesting indexes to papers and many other things.

## Georg Bush's Swedish origin

Last month, family history research reached the headlines in the papers and newflashes on TV. The reason was that president George Bush is supposed to have Swedish ancestors.

According to this genealogy, the president should be a descendant of a settler in New Sweden, the colony that Sweden had in Delaware and Pennsylvania in the mid 17th century.

The ancestor was Måns Andersson, who arrived in the New Sweden colony in 1640. He was trading tobacco, and he built a farm called Silleryd. Therefore he is supposed to come from Sillerud in Värmland.

The next day, the TV team were interviewing people from Sillerud, but no one knew anything about Måns Andersson. I did a check up in DISBYT, but I didn't find any matches.

[www.colonialswedes.org](http://www.colonialswedes.org)

## Emibas CD status

The sad story about the Emibas CD is that it is hard to buy in the US. The Swedish Emigrant Institute didn't allow the Genline shop to sell the CD. I have asked the manager for a solution, and he said that the Emigrant institute should arrange for a US payment site. So far there is no mention whatsoever about the existence of the CD on their English web site [www.swemi.se](http://www.swemi.se)

The Federation of Swedish Genealogical Societies now has a payment system over the internet. As a member of the “Föreningen DIS”, the Emibas CD costs 720 Swedish kronor incl. postage (ca 100,- USD). However, this payment system is only in Swedish, so you have to try to read a little Swedish... or send an email to [info@genealogi.se](mailto:info@genealogi.se) [www.genealogi.se/bokhandel](http://www.genealogi.se/bokhandel)

## Genline is ready

After 5 years of production, Genline has now scanned 99.9% of the church book film rolls that have been made available from the Swedish National Archives. Genline has now published 113956 volumes from 2710 parishes from the 25 Swedish counties available in the Swedish Church Record archives. This amounts to over 16,057,739 images. More info at [www.genline.com](http://www.genline.com)

## Statistics in Sweden

Sweden has the oldest continuous population statistics in the world. The statistical board, Tabellverket, was founded in 1749. Some of the statistics of population and mortality are available on parish level on the net at [www.ddb.umu.se/tabellverk/Atkomst/tabneteng.htm](http://www.ddb.umu.se/tabellverk/Atkomst/tabneteng.htm)

At the website of Statistics Sweden, you can find a lot of facts about Sweden today. For example the current name list mentioned in the article about Naming traditions. I guess it could be fun to just surf around, and read facts about Sweden. [www.scb.se](http://www.scb.se)



### Midsummer Night's Dream in Sweden

On Saturday June 23th, we celebrated Midsummer in Sweden. During Midsummer, the sun doesn't set if you are north of the Polar circle. In Southern Sweden, the sun sets, but it never turns completely dark. During the few hours, when there is no sun, there is still a light in the North. This time of the year is really magical. I believe that many emigrants who went to America, never stopped longing for the light summer nights.

# DIS Society

## Computer Genealogy Society of Sweden

The DIS SOCIETY was founded in 1980 to "to investigate methods and develop computer tools to support genealogy research, and in general stimulate Swedish genealogy". DIS is an abbreviation of *Datorhjälp i släktforskningen*, which means *Computer Aid in Genealogy*. The abbreviation DIS is used in the Scandinavian countries, where there are sister societies. The DIS SOCIETY is a non-profit organization. There are seven regional DIS Societies working actively throughout Sweden and arranging meetings about several topics in Computer Genealogy. We also have a force of sixty *faddrar*, which are members that are experts giving support and help in the use of different genealogical softwares.

Since 1980, the DIS SOCIETY has developed a genealogical software called DISGEN, which is the leading software in Sweden. The current version is 8.1. Currently, the software is only available in Swedish, but print-outs can be made in several languages including English. The software is easy-to-use and has a good support for source registration, producing print-outs and family books. It also has a unique possibility to link your data to a Swedish map.

Since 1989, the DISBYT database has been used to find connections and exchange data between genealogists. In 1998, the database appeared on the Internet, making it even easier to find relatives. With more than 5000 participants and over 10 million records, the DISBYT database covers a quarter of the total population who lived in Sweden before 1915.

The DIS SOCIETY publishes a quarterly magazine called DISKULÖGEN in Swedish. From 2005, we have extended our efforts to also publish a newsletter in English called ROOTED IN SWEDEN, which is published as a pdf newsletter.

At present (June 2006), the DIS SOCIETY has more than 24,500 members. More than 600 are overseas members.

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Annual fee: USD 15,- incl Rooted in Sweden. USD 20,- incl the Swedish magazine Diskulögen.