

A newsletter from DIS Society—the Computer Genealogy Society of Sweden

ESPITE THE FACT THAT MY MIND IS MOSTLY OCCUPIED by DISGEN, there are a lot of other interesting things going on with the association right now. One of the most exciting bits of of news is that the Land Survey has announced that they will begin to phase out the user fees for many of their historical maps, opening up completely new possibilities for DIS to provide new map material for (mainly) DISGEN's users.

Aftonbladet, a Swedish newspaper, recently had an article about Seth Meyers, the host of Late Night with Seth Meyers. When he comes to Sweden to do a show, his parents will join him. They plan to do some genealogy research to try and find ancestors and living relatives of Seth's mother Hilary, born Olson.

#### FamilySearch BETA



1869



Search with a relationship:





Finding Unknown Parishes with FamilySearch	4
Ancestry's Indexed Birth Records	6
The Roteman Archives	8
Kotian – The cow tenner	8
The Swedish Census	9
About excellent genealogy aids	10

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Annual subscription rates: \$22, including e-zine Rooted in Sweden \$35, including Swedish magazine Diskulogen

Daniel Be Chairman, or

## Welcome to SwedGenTour 2015

Have you hit a brick wall in your Swedish research or do you need help figuring out where to start?



We are a group of four Swedish genealogists who are touring the United States for the sole purpose of helping Swedish-Americans learn more about their heritage. On previous trips, our group has been able to successfully help many individuals get started with their research as well as break down many of their brick walls. This year our group will visit the following cities:

#### Schedule of lectures

- Saturday, September 26 Lindsborg, KS
- Sunday, September 27 Lindsborg, KS
- Saturday, October 3 Denver, CO
- Thursday, October 8 Salt Lake City, UT

At each stop our group will lead a Swedish genealogy research day that includes presentations and demonstrations on how to use various resources for Swedish genealogical and historical research. There will be presentations on Swedish genealogical online resources, Swedish genealogical CDs and Swedish emigration.

#### One on one sessions

We also offer individual research help. Sign up for half an hour with one of us and we will help you with your Swedish genealogical problems, provide some ideas on where to look for more information, and how to get in touch with living relatives in Sweden.

Welcome to SwedGenTour 2015!

For more information visit www.swedgen.se.

## Finding Unknown Parishes with FamilySearch

by Charlotte Börjesson

HAVE SEVERAL PEOPLE IN MY GENEAL-OGY WHERE I ONLY know of one place or city, for example a birth. Most common in my genealogy is that I only have Stockholm city but no parish name. To find the right parish in Stockholm, I have frequently used FamilySearch, *www.familysearch.org*. No login is required. I search for the person with the information I know and with a match I can find the name of the birth parish through the film number in FamilySearch.

- Choose Search at the top of the page or via the icon with a computer and a magnifying glass in the center of the page.
- Enter First Names, Last Names, Country (Sweden), Birthplace (e.g. Stockholm) and (Year (Range)) in the From and To.
- 3. Check the box for *Match all terms exactly,* and then on the blue icon *Search*.
- 4. Click on the name (a blue link to the next page) for the current person. Your search information determines whether you get one or more people to choose from.
- 5. Make note of the GS Film number that is visible on the bottom of the page.
- 6. Choose *Catalog* on the menu bar at the top of the page.
- 7. Select *Film Numbers*, enter the film number and then click on the blue icon Search. Now you can see from where the current person's information is taken or recorded and in which parish. This information may be enough for you, but

you can also go ahead and get the volume information for the church book.

8. Click on the blue text that indicates the church book group the film number is included in (e.g., Church books, 1680–1932). Locate your film number to the right of the page (the list can be long) and to the left the volume name is shown. You can then look up the birth in the parish you found.

Not every parish in Sweden has been indexed by name and I have not found a list of which ones are. You will just have to do some searches and see what results you get. You can also search the same way when it comes to finding the parish for marriage and death.

On the page for Search with a life event, you can add search criteria, or simply choose to search only on Marriage, Resident, Death or Any.

If you do not get matches when you search for exact matches try searching again with fewer details and go through the matches you get, you may be able to find the correct person within those. The pictures on the right show an example where I search for Adolf Reinhold Wallgren born April 22, 1860 in Stockholm.

Figure 1: The Birth is the default when you come to this side. You can also choose to add or simply choose to look only at Marriage, Resident, Death or Any.

Figure 2: I only get one match and the date of birth and the parents match with those I have.

Figure 3: The film number, used to find the birth parish is 1794716.

Figure 4: Here I have clicked on Film Numbers, and entered the film number in the search field.

Figure 5: The Film number can be found in the group Church books, 1680-1932 and it is here that you can see that it is in Stockholm's Klara Parish that the wanted person was born.

Figure 6: A list of Church books, 1680-1932. The Film numbers are not displayed in numerical order. It appears that the birth we sreached for is in the Födda 1862-1876, Cld:1-2, the volume name is the same that the Swedish National Archives uses. The actual church page for Klara Parish you can read at SVAR, ArkivDigital or Ancestry: SVAR Födelse- och dopböcker (1869-1876), Cld:2, bild 18, årsnummer 111 Bild-ID: 00011149\_00018 Arkiv Digital Födelse- och dopböcker (1869-1876), Cld:2, bild 20, årsnummer 111 AID: AID: v87365.b20 SCB - Stockholms Stad, Födde, Vigde Ancestry och Döde 1869-1869, bild 43 av 374, årsnummer 111 GID: 100002.48.31900



## **Ancestry's Indexed Birth Records**

by Anna Linder

HEN DOING GENEALOGY RE-SEARCH IN SWEDEN, THE SOURCES ARE rarely indexed and digitized making it possible to just enter a person's name in a search box, and then obtain the desired information. Generally, you need to know approximately where the person lived and then scroll through the parish church books until you locate the person you want. It can mean many hours of work.

In addition to the various population DVDs, produced by the Swedish Genealogy Association and SVAR, and the cenuses at SVAR's webpage, Ancestry's indexed birth records are an exception. If the person was born in Sweden during the period 1860–1941 you can actually just type in a name and other personal details, and press Search to find the person. If you click on a name in the results list you will see the photographed original – the birth book.

If you have a relative who was born in the time frame 1860–1941, you can search for the person's birth and then also find the parents. So you can find people without knowing where in Sweden they came from. If you know the city or county, it is certainly good to type it in to reduce the number of hits. Remember that names are often Americanized when Swedes moved to America. If you enter a name in the search box, you must try to spell it in the Swedish way. See e.g. DISCOUNT for a list of names and how common they were or read about contemporary name statistics at SCB. "I'm looking for my relative, Hannah Margaret Larson, who was born in Sweden about 1887".

To find this relative, you can start with a simple search for Hanna Margareta, born in 1887 with the father, Lars. Choose "Match all terms exactly". There were no hits, but since the information about the year of birth was uncertain, you can change to the birth to 1887 +/- 2 years or remove the checkmark for the exact match for this information. There were eight hits when the year of birth is not taken into account and four hits for births dates from 1885 to 1889. From not having an idea of where Hanna Margareta came from you now only have four to eight people to investigate further.

If a relative has become a parent in Sweden during the period 1860–1941 it is possible to look for them in the same index. Remember to do searches both with and without birth information for the parents. If you choose to match someone's date of birth exactly many possible matches are missed since the parents' ages are not always indicated in the records.

On a search for the mother Hanna Margareta born 1860 +/- 5 years there was one hit. Without a birth date there are immediately many more hits. Of course, it helps enormously if you have any more information than just a parent's name to use in the search.

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Ranki	ngs		Nember			
2014	2013		2014	2013		
1	(1)	Haria	447 393	(647 117)		
2	(2)	Elicabeth	351 997	(353 253)		
3	(2)	Anna	335 373	(304 956)		
4	(4)	Kristine	294 364	(284 654)		
5	(5)	Margareta	258 369	(271 407)		
6	(6)	Eva	202 559	(202 686)		
7	(7)	Dirgitte	171 040	(172 200)		
8	(8)	Kann	169 902	(170.081)		
9	(9)	Limés	165 007	(164 450)		
10	(10)	Marie	142 621	(\$42.038)		
11	(11)	Inpid	117 589	(110 444)		
12	(12)	Marianne	100 344	(101 513)		
13	(13)	Sofia	97 504	(96 735)		
14	(14)	Keratin	00 546	(01 363)		
15	(15)	Lesa	85 926	(05 030)		
15.	(16)	Helena	03 274	(03 255)		
17	(17)	Sara.	77 812	(76 739)		
15	(18)	Inger	73 593	(74 267)		
19	(19)	Katarina	73 497	(73 454)		
22	(21)	Emma	73 016	(72 260)		
21	(20)	Johanna	72.617	(72 316)		
22	(22)	Viktoria	69 322	(69 165)		
23	(23)	Cecilia	85.016	(64 005)		
28	(2.1)	Honics	63 525	(63 564)		
25	(25)	Susanne	5Z 743	(62 6-95)		
26	(28)	Elin	50 536	(60 452)		
27	(26)	Irene	60.756	(61 456)		
20	(27)	Ante	00 312	(60 700)		
29	(29)	Jenny	50 200	(60 194)		
30	(30)	Therese	50 000	(\$9.923)		
31	(32)	Ulla	50 005	(59 008)		
32	(31)	Ingegerd	57 989	(58 704)		
33	(33)	Carina	56 246	(56 293)		
34	(34)	Louise	56 027	(55 745)		
35	(35)	Hanna	55 940	(55 400)		



7



# **The Roteman Archives**

HE ROTEMAN DEPARTMENT WAS ES-TABLISHED IN 1878 WITH THE task of managing the national register in Stockholm. Stockholm was divided into 16 districts - roots. Everyone living in a property was registered with name, occupation, year of birth, marital status and migrations. When the Roteman Department ceased in 1926, Stockholm was divided into 36 roots.

On the website of Stockholm City Archives you can conduct searches in the Roteman Archives, an index of the population of the City of Stockholm for the years 1878-1926. Most people who lived in Stockholm during this period are registered. On the website, you can only search for people in the some of the districts, namely Södermalm, Gamla Stan, Kungsholmen and parts of Norrmalm and Östermalm.

You can search by name, birth date or localities. It is important to remember that names can be spelled in many different ways in the archive. Do not make too precise searches. It might be smart to use the wildcard % for some letters. Many people appear in the index more than once because they were registered every time they moved to a new address.

#### Rotemannen 2

The new DVD, Rotemannen 2, contains 5.7 million records from the Roteman Archives between 1878 and 1926. A whole million more than in the previous version of the DVD. In the new version almost every district of Stockholm, except for Vasastan and Bromma, are included.

You can view the scanned original pages for two million of the records if you are connected to the Internet. The development of the districts is described with text and images, as well as some high resolution maps. In addition, there are descriptions of over one hundred archive parishes, schools, hospitals, regiments and companies in Stockholm.

Anna Linder

## Kotian-the

URING THE FIRST HALF OF THE 1950s, I LIVED in Stockholm to study law. For several years I rented a room from the widow Anna Österman, four floors up. Across the street was the central station's northern platform. The old building was later replaced by a palace of glass and concrete.

The rent was around one hundred kronor. Aunt Anna provided tea with sandwiches in bed on Sundays. I was not really used to mustard, but with Aunt Anna I got to taste some strong ones.

Aunt Anna was thus a very good landlady; unlike the two I had previously. In the beginning Anna's elderly mother, who had come from Småland and married in Stockholm, also lived there.

One day Aunt Anna came with a piece of paper in her hand and gave to me. She called the paper a "kotia" – money used during the time of the First World War.

#### **Emergency currency**

After World War I there was a lack of everything, even in Sweden. Silver could have been one of the goods that were hard



### cow tenner

### **The Swedish Census**

to obtain. The National bank began making one krona bills on paper. The print was only on one side. In the corners there were symbols for the nobility, clergy, burghers and peasants.

Unfortunately, the bill was easy to confuse with ten kronor bill. This provided opportunities for less scrupulous, that could mix bills of one and ten kronor. A story was spread about an old woman who sold a cow for 500 kronor on a market, and was paid with a thick bundle of bills. Too late, she discovered that the bills were worth one krona each. This story gave rise to the name kotia, a cow tenner. Even in the 1980s the kotia could have been used as means of payment. Today it can be sold to collectors for quite a bit of money.

Arnold Lagerfjärd

N LATE JANUARY THE SWEDISH MIGRA-TION CENTER OPENED AN office in Linköping. In Linköping 24 people are digitizing the 1930 Census. Gotland and Östergötland län are already completed and work has begun on several other counties. In Linköping work focuses on 40 parishes in Kristianstad län.

Parish excerpts have been available at SVAR since 2008 but it is only recently the digitization has begun. SVAR does have parish extracts for every ten years from 1860 to 1930, even if the DVDs that we know so well are fewer. For the period 1860–1910 it is possible to do searches for individuals.

On SVAR's webpage it says that "In 1749 the periodic census was introduced, initially every year, then every three, then five, and finally from 1860 every ten years". Even in 1935, 1945, 1965, 1975 and 1985 censuses were taken. From 1940 they were conducted in the form of polls that the population had to answer.

There are searchable databases covering parts of the censuses for 1860–1870 and

the whole country 1880–1910 including about 20 million people. In addition there are digital copies of the parish excerpts for 1920–1930. CDs and DVDs have been published for 1880, 1890, 1900, 1970, 1980 and 1990 (by the Genealogy Association or SVAR). SVAR is likely to present the new 1910 DVD this autumn.

The digitization work is now focused on the census for 1930, but individuals in the censuses for 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910 will also be linked together. The 1930 census contains some more information which is interesting both for demographic research and genealogy, for example, education and income and wealth is documented.

The 1890 and 1900 Censuses have also been published by North Atlantic Population Project (NAPP) at the Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota, along with similar data from Canada, the US and a few other European countries.  $\mathbf{T}$ 

CHRISTER GUSTAVSSON

### Join the DIS Society!

Are you still not a member of the DIS Society?

The DIS Society is the Computer Genealogy Society of Sweden and produces this e-zine Rooted in Sweden. As a member you will also get access to the DISBYT database with over 31 million records, which covers a third of the total population who lived in Sweden before 1910. You will also get access to DISPOS, a tool to make it easier to find indexes to sources.

We already have more than 25,000 members. You are also welcome to join the DIS Society. Annual fee: USD 22 including e-zine Rooted in Sweden. USD 35 including the Swedish magazine Diskulogen.

http://adm.dis.se/english

# About excellent genealogy aids

NE OF MY DAD'S HALF-SIBLINGS AXEL LEONARD PETTERSSON, WAS born in 1877 in Johannes Parish, Stockholm. He and his three siblings were separated when their mother died in 1898. Two of the siblings emigrated to America and one became a sailor, but Axel, who became visually impaired, had a different fate that my sister and I have tried to research.

In 1890 Axel lived in the neighborhood Stormhatten 11, James, and Johannes rote (SvBef1890). In 1900 he had moved to Blompottan 4, Adolf Fredrik rote (SvBef1900). There he was listed as a former upholsterer and blind. He died in 1943 in Skara with a new last name, Thorell (SDB5). At his death Axel lived on Härlundagatan 10, Skara. In addition he was listed as divorced on November 23 1914. He had been married!

So far we had only used DVDs. Now the job of filling in the blanks began. And we had Ancestry and ArkivDigital at our DISPOSal. Where do you begin?

The Household Examination Rolls 1921-1935 for Skara should provide some information. Axel had probably moved during that time. And see! In the beginning there was a register of addresses in Skara where we found Härlundagatan 10 (the address at death). And there Axel was (in Skara stadsförsamling AIIa:13 sid 1022). A Brush binder and almost blind. And married in July 1, 1905 with Ingrid Maria Gustavsson, Thorsås! Divorced in November 23, 1914. No birth date for Ingrid. We took a chance and looked for every Ingrid Maria Gustavsson, born in Torsås, in the death book. The result was 13 hits. There were only three reasonably matches - born in 1883, 1885 and 1886. The women died in Kalmar, Torsås and Karlskrona respectably. Then we searched for Ingrid Maria Gustavsson in SvBef1900. One of them, born in 1883, lived in Adolf Fredrik where Axel also lived 1900. "Girl, alone in the family" seemed like a good fit. On to the wedding book 1904-1906 for Adolf Fredrik. Bingo! Thorell Pettersson, Axel Leonard, brush binder, married July 1, 1905 with Ingrid Maria Gustafsson b. May 27 1883. Residential Address: Saltmätargatan 31. Marriage certificate 83/05. We checked it and everything matched.

Time to check on some details. The Moving in lengths of Adolf Fredrik showed that Axel moved to Adolf Fredrik in December 28, 1896, before the mother died. Address: Stora Badstugatan 82. Ingrid moved in July 4, 1900, to Saltmätargatan 31, the address stated in the wedding book. Additionally, she came from Katarina Parish in Stockholm. In other words, she moved from Torsås to Katarina and then to Adolf Fredrik.

According to SDB5, Ingrid passed away on August 16, 1951 in Kalmar. She

lived on Sparregatan 10 and became a married woman on April 11, 1924 with the last name Karlsson. In connection with the separation from Axel, she moved from Stockholm (actually moved in 1911), married with Gustav Karlsson as we found by searching for "husband, widower on August 18, 1951, Karlsson" on SDB5. Gustav died in 1956 in Kalmar at Sparregatan 10.

Some questions remain. How did Axel get the surname Thorell? Two names, Kämpe and Karlsson (Oskar) in Skara are on Axel's will. Relatives? When did the visual impairment set on? Why didn't his father (our grandfather) take care of the children? Our grandfather remarried in 1900 but his children did not come with him to his new family.

Ancestry and ArkivDigital as well as some genealogy DVDs were all that it took to get this far. With more experience and knowledge, we are likely to get even further. That, we look forward to.

GUNNAR PETTERSSON

