Sweden Genealogy Genline Workbook

With Online Support

David Ullian Larson

http://www.swedenroots.com

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The companion web site for this workbook begins at:
http://www.swedenroots.com

Genealogy Workbook - Title Page - Cover Details

Sweden Genealogy Genline Workbook

Cover Details
This is a typical Household Examination Record from 1862-1870. It is Genline Identification Number
GID: 182.1.36700
Specifics:
Kalmar Län
Vimmerby Landsförsamling
AI:15 Household Examination

In this record the father is the top entry.
He is head of household. Lars Johan Pettersson 7/4 1821 born Rumskulla (My great great grandfather)
Skradd. is a shortened form of Skräddare. He was a tailor. Two of his sons are known to go on to be
tailors in America: Gustaf and Axel. They got their training from their father in Sweden.
The mother is Johanna Carolina Bonnevier 1/10 1819 born Gardserum
Children:
Carl Johan Theodor 29/1/1844 born Vimmerby
Ida Matilda 2/8 1849 born Vimmerby
Anders Wilhelm 20/4 1853 born Vimmerby
Lars August 30/8 1856 born Vimmerby
Gustaf Fritihof 4/11 1859 born Vimmerby
Axel Stanislaus 25/4 1865 born Vimmerby (My great grandfather)

Since the names of Carl and Ida are crossed out it means they lived with their parents in 1862 but
sometime before 1870 they moved out.

An interesting point about another child of this family concerns Oscar Fredrick 1/10 1846. For what ever
reason he left home before 1862. That would make him 16 at most. So his name would only be in earlier
records.
They all lived at Qvilla Farm in Gränsö Barkft house.

More about this family at:
http://www.visiteuropeonline.com/immigrants/larson.htm

Genealogy Workbook – Acknowledgments – Dedication

Acknowledgments
The efforts of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints must be acknowledged as the essential component in the genealogy movement for the United States and the World in modern times. The churches of Sweden must be recognized for their dedication to enter detailed records over hundreds of years. Every cleric who ever put ink to paper is to be fondly remembered and praised. And thanks to the computer generation that structured the internet, coupled with the software and hardware developers who have all made the details of the past accessible to the peoples of the present. And thanks to a forward looking company like Genline who has made all the genealogy research in Swedish Church Records possible through their innovative approach to digitizing these important records and making them available by computer. Lastly, appreciation is extended to every Swedish family member who exhibited exceptional dedication when producing and maintaining such accurate records. Thanks to all for information that makes it possible to find out about my heritage.

Note that this Sweden Genealogy Genline Workbook is the singular effort of the author from conception through execution to production. Although care was taken to be accurate, errors do occur. All original content makes this workbook a work in progress. Time will mandate improvement and change. Suggestions are encouraged. Help me make this workbook better through your use and ideas. Also, please report any links which you find that do not work. The internet is a borderline living entity, constantly reconfiguring, incessantly growing and occasionally reducing content. Send an email with your suggestions to dularson@bellsouth.net

Dedication

This workbook is dedicated to all my immigrant ancestors who had enough courage to leave their native homeland and travel to America. None were ever able to return, even for a visit, to their native land. Now that must have been difficult.

Immigrant Ancestors

Axel Stanislaus Larson
Alda Adolfina Charlotta Svenson
Johan Gustaf Svenson
Lena Karolina Anderson

Immigrant Relatives

Carl Johan Theodor Rydstrand
Ida Matilda Larsdotter
Anders Wilhelm Larson
Gustaf Fritihof Bonnevier
Sven August Anderson
Carolina Lena Petersdotter
Anders Fritihof Svensson Anderson
Per Johan Elias Svensson Anderson
Frans Patrick Svensson Anderson
Karl August Svensson Anderson
Hilda Jopsephina Svensdotter Anderson

And this workbook is also dedicated to my Swedish grandparents, my Dad and my Uncle, who have been keepers of the family history for so many years. Thanks.
David Nathaniel Larson
Edith Caroline Swanson
David Robert Larson
Wayne Dale Larson

Genealogy Workbook - Län Letter Designations

As you encounter place names for Swedish Cities, you will see the Län County identified with only a letter or two or a number. These letters and numbers certainly save time and space in documents. Most genealogies will include these län designations in brackets after the parish name. One of my ancestors was from Vimmerby (H). This means Vimmerby, Kalmar. Here is a list of the letter designations. You may want to make a copy for reference. It is enlarged so you can tack it up in a convenient place near your work area for ready reference.

Län	Letter and Number Designations
Blekinge	K - 10
Gotland	I - 09
Gävleborg	X - 21
Göteborg & Bohus	O -14
Göteborg Stad	OA
Halland	N - 13
Jämtland	Z - 23
Jönköping	F - 06
Kalmar	H - 08
Kopparberg	W - 20
Kristianstad	L - 11
Kronoberg	G - 07
Malmöhus	M - 12
Norbotten	BD - 25
Skaraborg	R - 16
Stockholm	B - 01
Stockholm Stad	A - 01
Södermanland	D - 04
Uppsala	C - 03
Värmland	S - 17
Västerbotten	AC - 24
Västernorrland	Y - 23
Västmanland	U - 19
Älvsborg	P - 15
Örebro	T - 18
Östergötland	E - 05

Genealogy Workbook – Online Support

This workbook is produced to be used in conjunction with a computer connected to the internet. The investigation into genealogy is a wide ranging discipline which demands access to a huge amount of reference material. The internet is the only methodology which presents a researcher with the needed source material in a timely manner. We live in a period of time which can be described as encouraging the growth of genealogy and family history precisely due to the computer, available data bases, and the internet. So you should feel privileged that this all has come at a time when you can benefit.

Audio Support
With this workbook comes audio support in the form of short explanations which you can hear on your computer. Use the hyperlinks page to be connected or type in the URL for the audio message if it is of interest to you. Make sure your audio speakers are turned on and the volume is turned up.

Forms Support
All the forms given in this workbook are also available to download and to print. Follow the URL for a form. Then press your print button to get a copy of the form.

Sample Pages Support
Where a form is given, if appropriate, a completed form is provided as an image on the internet. Follow the URL for the sample page to see what it might look like when completed.

Other Support Material
There are many pages of support material available on the internet. Follow the URL that is given to access these pages. You may print any that are of interest to you by pressing the print button.

eMail Support
If you find the need to ask for online email support, great. Just send an email to the author at dularson@bellsouth.net

Here are the URL addresses for the main pages of support to this workbook as found on the internet.

http://www.swedenroots.com/
http://www.swedenroots.com/advanced_search.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/books.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/church_records.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/computer_aspects.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/swedish_dictionary.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/genline_methods.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/hyperlinks.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/investigate.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/parish_identification.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/plan_ahead.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/publish_results.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/references.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/standard_search.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/female_names.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/humor.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/last_names.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/male_names.htm
http://www.swedenroots.com/translation_skills.htm

To access a web page with hyperlinks already typed for all URL's included in this workbook, go to:
http://www.swedenroots.com/hyperlinks.htm   (Then find hyperlinks by page number.)

Genealogy Workbook - Universal Resource Locator's - URL's

Universal Resource Locator's (URL's) are telephone numbers for the internet. But instead of typing in a long string of numbers, the URL allows a person to type in words. URL's are provided throughout this workbook where appropriate to expand on or explain further material that is presented. Each entry supports the material presented in the workbook. Follow any or all based on your interest.

To minimize the typing time for these URL's, all hyperlinks given in the workbook are included in a hyperlink page by page number. Simply go to the hyperlink page at the URL given in the box below to find a hyperlink. Then just click it. You will be connected to the appropriate page.

Sweden Genealogy Genline Workbook hyperlinks:
http://www.swedenroots.com/hyperlinks.htm

You may want to set this internet hyperlinks page as a shortcut on your computer desktop. When you get to this page by typing it, then right click anywhere on the screen. Then select Create a shortcut. When you want to return to the hyperlinks page, go to your desktop. Click the icon for hyperlinks and you will be connected with no typing needed. It's really fast.

All hyperlinks on Sweden Genealogy Genline Workbook support pages are active and no typing is needed. This is quite helpful since many of the URL's are long and difficult to type.

Further, a link rack is presented at the bottom of all internet support pages for quick navigation to other pages in the web. Here is a sample of this linkrack. Remember, if you go to the hyperlinks web page for SwedenRoots.com, you will find these terms in the link rack will take you to the clicked page.

Visit Europe Online Home	Sweden Genealogy Genline Workbook Home	Investigate	Computer Aspects
Parish Identification	Genline Methods	Translation Skills	Church Record Types
Standard Search Methods	Advanced Search Methods	Publish Results	Plan For The Future
References	Sweden Genealogy Genline Workbook	Sweden Genealogy Topic Outline	Hyperlinks
Audio Support	Answers	Sample Pages	Dictionary
Book Rack			

Many other suggested hyperlinks are provided throughout the web pages associated with this workbook. Use your back button to return to the previous page.

Here is a linkrack with various details about Sweden. Click these topics to find hundreds and hundreds of related links so you can follow your interest. Find them on the SwedenRoots.com hyperlinks page.

Sweden Home	Facts & Figures	My Favorite Cities	Transportation
Food	Entertainment	Music	Museums
Education	Language	Video	Shopping
Books	Collectibles	Stamps	Postcards
Google Search	Translation Tool	Dictionary	Encyclopedia

Genealogy Workbook - Welcome

Welcome.

Perhaps it is my Swedish Heritage which has motivated me to share with others the techniques I have developed to find my Swedish ancestors. What ever the reason, I am pleased to be able to share what I have learned about Swedish Genealogy with a fellow Swede. So welcome. This workbook is my effort to help others of Swedish Heritage to identify their ancestors. I've had so much fun with this activity, I want to share what I know with you.

The relatively recent availability of digitized images of church records by computer through Genline in Sweden makes this workbook worthwhile. Now anyone with a computer connected to the internet, and a subscription to Genline can find their ancestors fairly rapidly as compared to the microfilm days of old.

Since diligence is a Swedish trait, success is assured in this activity.

This workbook is produced to encourage anyone to seek details about their Swedish Heritage. The results can be amazing.

Start by writing out a statement of what you want to know and what you plan to do with what you find. Call this your mission statement. It can help to form the focus of your effort.

Here is a sample:

> I hope to locate all of my ancestors back to the early 1700's with the computer and Genline.
> I will create a pedigree chart to show the name of each person with their birth date.
>
> When I have this completed, I will publish this to the computer user group in Sweden.
> I will send out paper copies to all my relatives.
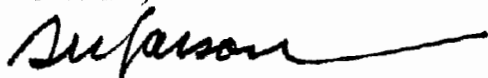
Plan to work on these tasks for months, years, and even decades as you seek to recover details about your ancestors. I know. I know. This activity seems like it will never end. Well, get used to that thought. Because it is correct. Yet the satisfaction you feel with each found ancestor and each family group identified will be great.

Be sure you think of a person to inherit your work when you are unable to continue. We do not know to what use these efforts may be put, but the results will certainly be of interest to descendants a hundred years from now, and more.

So search away. I am confident this workbook will help you. The work will be difficult. But you can do it. You're Swedish, after all.

Cheers:>)

David Ullian Larson

Genealogy Workbook - Table of Contents pages 1-70

Your Notes Here:

Genealogy Workbook - Table of Contents pages 71-140

Your Notes Here:

Genealogy Workbook - Introduction

This <u>Sweden Genealogy Genline Workbook</u> is organized with 12 divisions. Although grouped in this way, an index is provided to encourage targeted use as the need arises. Here is a list of these divisions:

When using this workbook, a computer connected to the internet should be handy and ready to go. Online support is described with computer internet addresses given in double line boxes throughout the workbook.

The back of each previous page is intentionally left blank to encourage notes to be entered as appropriate. This is a workbook. You can write in it. It is yours. Really. I know I have a reluctance to ever write in a book. But this is not a book. It is a workbook. Got it? Write anywhere you want. That way your notes can become a part of the record others may learn from as this workbook is passed on when you can not contribute to it.

<u>Swedish American Genealogy Humor</u> entries are scattered throughout the workbook in single line boxes at the bottom of pages as space allows. They are entered in script handwriting style to simulate what is found in Old Swedish Church Records. They are taken from a collection which is available for sale. See information about this book on the last page of this workbook. Here is an example:

> The Swedish Church Records
> would be much more interesting if
> they included photographs.
> But cameras were rare in
> the 1600's, 1700's and early 1800's.

Genealogy Workbook - Introduction To Sweden

On three different visits, Sweden presented herself to me as the amazing land that produced my ancestors. A tourist can only get a surface impression of a place. But because I am of Swedish heritage, I felt in tune while there.

A train ride through the heartland immerses a traveler in the vastness of the forest of Sweden. And to think that my ancestors at one time held back the force of nature to scratch out a subsistence with every ounce of their being is instructive.

The land provided the means to survive in this difficult climate. But the land also provided the motivation to emigrate.

Why They Left Sweden
Probably the best background document about emigration I have ever seen is available from the Swedish Emigrant Institute. Here are the main points of the article.
>A delayed Industrialization
>An overpopulated countryside
>The shift reforms
>When the "people of the forest" let up the landscape
>From Pioneer to mass emigration
>Free land in Minnesota
>Swedes in the cities
>Swedish-American Lifestyle
>Swedes become Americans

Find this entire 6 page article at the Swedish Emigration Institute URL.

Find the Swedish Emigrant Institute article at:
http://www.swemi.se/eng/from-13218.asp

Family History Library
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints has two important publications available for sale. They are of interest to anyone working Swedish Genealogy. They are inexpensive and can be purchased or ordered from any Family History Library.
>**Swedish Research Outline** explains Swedish Search Strategies, Records at the Family History Library, Map of Sweden, Archives, Census, Church Records, Directories, Emigration, Encyclopedias, and many other useful aspects. 24 pages.
>**Swedish Genealogical Word List** . 12 pages.

Find an LDS Family History Library located near where you live. Follow this URL.

Find an LDS Family History Library near you at:
http://www.familysearch.org

*Swedes settled in the Midwest of North America
because it reminded them of where they came from:
harsh winters and short summers. At least it was
a better selection than the Yukon Territory of Canada,
which has been reported to be their second choice.*

Genealogy Workbook - Introduction To Sweden Genealogy

Introduction To Genealogy
Genealogy is an organized investigation into the parentage of a person, then an investigation into their parents, and their parents until records do not exist. Much like the solution of a mystery, genealogy is a disciplined technique of logical conclusions based on proof. Anyone who is interested in their ancestor line can apply a series of steps to discover yet another ancestor. Most people are only curious as to their origins. Some are fanatical. These are the genealogists.

Most people have specific personal knowledge of their parents and even grandparents. And for them, that is adequate knowledge of genealogy. There is a time when everyone realizes that their grandparents weren't the beginning of the genetic line. It's at that moment that genealogy computer resources seem to become interesting.

The number of individuals in separate pairings who have contributed to our existence is in the millions over the past 500 years. Imagine the pairings which had to happen over the, say, last 10,000 years of human history. See the math progression which quantifies this number at this page.

> See a progression of population back in time at:
> http://www.swedenroots.com/math.htm

Well obviously this mind numbing thought is too huge to grasp. So instead, a person interested in their own personal ancestry is luckily confined to the recorded documents period. In the current case of people with Swedish ancestry, the written record for some begins in the 1500's and for most others in the 1600's. By the 1700's written records are available for every one of your ancestors in Sweden.

So everyone must be satisfied with from 300 to 500 years worth of specific details. That seems an adequate period of time to ponder. There is no insight provided with the names and dates of ancestors. The names and dates are just there. In fact, there is sparse direct content about specific named ancestors beyond a few vital statistics. Yet this seems motivation enough to invest time, effort, money and emotion to produce satisfying results.

Tracing Your Swedish Ancestry
A free booklet with this title is available from Swedish Information Service in New York. You can email them at request@swedeninfo.com to request your copy. This 40 page booklet provides advice for beginner genealogists with Swedish heritage. Chapters include Research In America, Personal Documents, Public Documents, Archives, Genealogical Aids, Research in Sweden, Public Documents, Research Difficulties, and Swedish Genealogical Aids.

My Genealogy Results
In the few years I have been working on genealogy, I am amazed that I was able to find so many ancestors. I think my list of direct ancestors is over 120 at this time. And I am just beginning.

> See the pedigree which the author developed back to the 1500's for some lines at:
> http://www.visiteuropeonline.com/ancestors.htm

> *Since most Swedish people are related*
> *to one another by common ancestors of long ago,*
> *I have purposely avoided any contact*
> *what-so-ever with Candice Bergen*
> *for fear of genetic problems in our progeny.*

Genealogy Workbook - Introduction To Computers In Genealogy

Introduction To Computers Used In Genealogy

Computers connected to the internet make genealogy much easier and quicker to accomplish than when microfilm and books were used. In my experience, ordering microfilm through the library took forever. Often the reference librarian needed help to figure out the procedure. And frequently there was no microfilm reader available when the film did arrive that could print what ever record was needed.

But now, wow. The convenience of immediate unlimited access from anywhere is amazing. Not only is the internet a convenient way to access information, but the internet has encouraged more organizations and individuals to put details online than were ever available before the internet.

To effectively use a computer in genealogy work, there are several skills needed. The hardware is nothing beyond ordinary. There are a few software programs which will be essential. But they are mostly free or low cost. What this all means is that anyone with time to learn can quickly be accessing details useful to them about their ancestry.

Even if you do not own a computer, you can still use all the online sources mentioned in this workbook. Check with your local library. They will certainly have internet access available to you. If you happen to use the library computer access, prepare to be amazed at the speed of connection you find there. I often go to the library to access documents when they include many large files. Printing of large files is available and fast at the library. They mostly have laser printers that put out ten or more pages per minute. The laser printer you will find at most libraries produces copies quickly for about 10 cents each. When you have a fifty page document to print, the library is the best place to do it.

On A Soap Box For Computer Use

If you feel you will be unable to learn how to use a computer to access genealogy data, get over it! Life is too short to restrict it in any way. The world of the internet is too important, too huge, too interesting and simply too wonderful not to explore. Even if you are physically challenged, you can press the keys on a keyboard somehow. And if you feel you are too anything to be able to use a computer, well have you ever tried? If you feel challenged, still, then let someone help you. There is always a way. Just ask.

I'm tired of hearing people say they can't use a computer, or they are afraid to use a computer, or they can not learn to use a computer, or that they hate computers. All these pronouncements are silly. So let's see what kind of Swedish heritage you've got. Start with your family members of any age. Let them help you get started. Everyone who knows how to work their computer will enjoy helping you. The situation is similar to owning a new car. Everyone who gets one offers to take you for a ride. Let them.

Neighbors and friends will also be anxious to help you get started with your computer adventure. Don't think you have to buy a computer right away. Or ever. You don't. There are many computers available to you, free for the asking. Check with your library system. You'll be pleased that your tax dollars are being put to such good use. No excuses. Just results. Done with the soap box rant. Convinced yet?

> The oral history of a family is modified by each teller.
> Eventually every family will believe it had a relative that:
> came to America on the Mayflower,
> was a member of the clergy,
> was a signer of the Declaration of Independence,
> owned several Tiffany lamps,
> fought in the Civil War,
> and had as coat tail relative the first person to walk on the moon.

Genealogy Workbook - Introduction To Genline Swedish Records

Send up a cheer for the folks at Genline who thought up the idea of making Swedish Church Records available online by subscription. And include all the great folks at Genline who are making it happen every day. Genline offers a subscription service that anyone with a Swedish ancestor can use to find out about their ancestry. With Genline I have been able to document my ancestors well back into the 1700's. I'm still working on it and will be for years to come. It is an involved process. Thanks Genline!

Here's how it all works. You make a payment online by credit or debit card to Genline for the length of time you want to access the Swedish Church Records online. This length of time can be a day, a month, or even a year. Various subscriptions are available. So for as little as about $20 you can get into these digitized records from Stockholm, Sweden and have at them. Or for about $40 you can access the records for a month at a time. I find this subscription just right since I get so engrossed in the activity I find that I need a break from time to time.

Now admittedly the data base is not complete. To determine if the Parish records where your ancestors lived in Sweden are available, follow this link:

> Genline offers records for these parishes:
> http://www.genline.com/databasen/walk3.php

Please keep in mind that if you do not know where your immigrant ancestors lived in Sweden, Genline will not help you. There are other steps that will help you to find the parish first. Then you can use Genline productively. Further, there is no way to identify most people through a computer search. Give the system another hundred years and you'll be able to search the records by name. But not today.

Instead you must have a specific detail about a person to enter the records at the right place. Here's what you need:
>   The name of a person with birth date.
>   The place (parish) where they lived.
>   The year when they lived there.
>   It would also be nice to have the name of the farm but not essential.

Then you go online. Access the Genline Family Finder computer program. It is a free download.
>   Select a län from a menu.
>   Select a parish from a menu
>   Select a volume to access.
>   Select a page to view.

This is simply an overview introduction. More detail on all of this will be presented in the workbook in a step-by-step checklist. This process goes pretty fast. Well, it is fast until you are faced with hundreds of pages in a volume with no identification of what's on each page.

Oh, there is a table of contents to help find the pertinent pages for your search in that volume. There may even be a village index in Household Examination Records. And birth records are written in chronological order. So there is some organization that will help you find pertinent pages. Since each page could take from a minute to two minutes to load, looking through an entire volume is time consuming, to say the least. But it is better than nothing.

As you go through this process, there is tremendous satisfaction in finding each ancestor. Some research for a person may take much longer. One of my ancestors took over 10 hours of effort. I thought this was going to be my personal record. Well that is until I started looking for the parents of Sven Nilsson Ek. I've been on him for over three months, now. I have even created a web page with his details, thinking someone might also have him as a relative and fill me in on the details.

> Help me find the parents of Sven Nilsson Ek 1797 at:
> http://www.visiteuropeonline.com/sven_nilsson_ek.htm

Genealogy Workbook – Introduction To Genealogy Forums

Genforum

An internet forum is a place where people can gather to discuss a specific topic related to their genealogy. There is no cost. Here are details about the best forum for Swedish genealogy in English. The search box at Genforum will take you directly to posts which match the terms you enter. But serendipity is amazing. You never know what you will run across. Just scan through the list to see what might be of use to you. And expect to get ideas from what others are asking about.

Find Genforum at:
http://genforum.genealogy.com/sweden

Rötter

This is an excellent source for details. Although in Swedish, you will be able to figure out quite a bit. You can also post queries in English and expect an answer in English. You may be reluctant to enter into this sort of activity. Well, what can happen that is bad? Nothing. Just that no one will respond to your query. But what can happen that is good? Lots. You could break through a brick wall. And you could make contact with your living family members in Sweden. That's worth a try. Since many people in Sweden speak English, you're probably going to get an answer in English. See what happens.

The discussion board is sponsored by the Federation of Swedish Genealogy Societies. Queries about ancestors should be asked in the section Efterlysningar under the heading Landskap (Province) in the Swedish section, if you know where the target person came from. If you do not know this, then publish your query under the heading of Emigrants. If you have a particular name you are curious about, enter your query under Släkter in the Swedish section. This will be clearer when you actually do it. Don't be reluctant. You may get results.

Query Instructions

Here are the details which you can follow to submit a query. At the bottom of the discussion you wish to take part in, there is a button that says 'Skapa ny diskussion'. Click on this to start a new discussion. Fill out your subject and your name. Enter whatever details you wish to ask about in the window. Be sure to use the character marks in any words that have them.

When you are done entering your message inquiry, click on 'Förhandsgranska meddelande' to proof read the message. Make changes as needed. If the message is fine, click on 'Skicka meddelande' to submit the message. If you wish to change anything in the message, scroll down to the next window, which contains your text to edit it. Then click on 'förhandsgranska' again and then click on 'skicka meddelande' and you're done. Check back in a few days to a week to see if anyone has responded to your query. You may get a response directly to your email address. Make sure the email address you give is correctly written and current.

Find Anbytarforum at:
http://genealogi.aland.net/discus

I don't know much about my Swedish ancestors. They were long gone before my time. But they do live in me.
They are why I have a talent for rhythm, prose, handwork, swimming and public speaking. They might also be why I have no talent to paint a portrait, carry a tune, learn chemistry, argue effectively, or keep a neat desk

Genealogy Workbook – Introduction To Finding Relatives – USA

USA Relatives
My great grandfather Axel Stanislaus Larson came to the USA in 1884. He worked as a tailor. I recorded details about his workplace from a city directory of the day. I did this many years ago. While working on Genline I found the names of the siblings of my great grandfather. With that list I started going back over my notes. And who was listed as working in the same tailor shop but the name of one of his siblings Gustaf Fritihof Bonnevier. They were working together in 1885 in a tailor shop. The same tailor shop half a world away. Brothers. The question now becomes how did this happen. That's for another day. When I made the first notes about the tailor shop I had no idea they were brothers.

Now that I know they were brothers, I followed Gustaf Bonnevier, the name of the brother, through the US census. He lived in Illinois. So I figured since he had several male children, at least one line of the family might still live in Illinois. So I went to switchboard.com to search for anyone named Bonnevier living in Illinois. The search produced about eight names.

Find living relatives at this URL:
http://www.switchboard.com

I started calling each of the numbers. It took only three tries to find a person who was a descendant of the brother of my great grandfather. All this effort had located a living relative in Illinois that I did not know existed. We are related: third cousins once removed. Details about cousins and the removed designation at http://www.swedenroots.com/cousins.htm

We have the same great great grand parents in that line. And everyone earlier in our pedigree is the same. Finding living relatives is neat. Try it. You'll like it. They are the branches of the family tree. Share what you know with them. They may have details to add to your collection. The effort resulted in finding a family member who is also working on the genealogy of the family. This connection will likely result in a better understanding of my ancestors than I could expect without the contact.

Obituaries
An unusual research method which helped me locate living relatives in the USA was to find an obituary or death notice for one of my immigrant relatives. Since the person had female children who got married after coming to the USA, they did not retain the family name. But the obituary for a parent included the names of surviving children with their married names. Then I took these names to switchboard.com. After a few calls I was speaking with a cousin of mine who I had never met. And had never known. So if you get stumped on a line, the obituaries for the place where the relative lived might produce results.

Obituaries were entered in a newspaper after a payment was made for the space. Death notices were included in a newspaper with no charge. So you may not find an obituary. But you may find a death notice. There is a search engine for obituaries and death notices available on the internet. It probably included notable individuals. If your ancestor relative was notable, you might want to check this search website for their obituary or death notice.

Find a website dedicated to obituaries across the entire USA at:
http://www.ancestorhunt.com/obituary_search_engines.htm

Another wonderful search is available for Chicago, Illinois. I have had occasion to use this search with wonderful results. Since so many Swedish immigrants settled in Chicago, I have included the URL. It is a free search.

Find the Chicago Tribune Obituary Search at:
http://tinyurl.com/9yoed

Genealogy Workbook - Introduction To Library Resources

The library has evolved since the last time you were there. Unless you have a current library card and have visited your local branch recently, a surprise awaits you. For starters, libraries have established connections which now allow a patron to borrow a book from pretty much any library anywhere. This service is called interlibrary loan. And it's all free. So when you need a book from a far away library, it can be requested by your library and delivered to you. Further, 3x5 cards in all those long drawers are gone. Well mostly. Now you can search the 'card catalog' from the comfort of your own computer. Really! Library catalogs for most libraries are now online. So you can research then borrow many more books than ever before. And easier, too.

Of course there will be many computers at your library. Some will be for accessing information about library holdings. But most are connected to the internet. And they all have very fast connections. The library also pays for subscriptions to electronic databases. Some services can be accessed from your home computer by entering your library card number at the appropriate prompt. Other services can only be accessed while online with a library computer. Here is a list of database subscription services which can typically be found on library computers:

Ancestry.com	ERIC	ReferenceUSA
HeritageQuest.com	EBSCO	NoveList
Sirus	Gale Groups	InfoTrac
NetLibrary	NewsBank	FirstSearch

Keep in mind that as a library patron in the USA you can walk into any library and use the facilities without charge. This usually includes college libraries. Have at 'em.

Another library facility which is available to anyone is the Church of Latter Day Saints Family History Library. There are many of these facilities all over the world. They are staffed by volunteers who are anxious to help you access genealogical information. These knowledgeable and friendly folks have always been very helpful to me. You can find a location near you by checking their web site.

Search for a Family History Library at:
http://www.lds.org   (Click Family History Library)

Another suggestion is for you to build a reference library of your own. That way when ever you need to look-up something, you can. Building a great library of your own is one of the wonderful side benefits of genealogical research. Now with amazon.com as close as your keyboard, there has never been an easier time to order books from dealers. And the selection has never been greater, nor the prices more reasonable.

Search for books to add to your library at:
http://www.amazon.com   (Search Sweden Genealogy)

A final suggestion is to visit local history centers at larger libraries near you. Many library systems have set aside space where the local historical society and local genealogical group can accumulate and use reference material. Monthly meetings may be held on various topics. And the library budget may include media for use by anyone. The collection in these facilities is probably described online. Check it out. You never know what you may find.

As the family historian, be prepared for no one to be even remotely interested in genealogy until they are at least 60 years old or have had a near death experience.

Genealogy Workbook - Search Engines

Search engines are essential for finding information on the internet. At this writing and probably for decades to come, who can say, the best search engine seems to be Google. As you encounter names of people, place names, and any other unusual words, stick them in the Google search box. Explore.

Find Google Search at:
htto://www.google.com

Use quotation marks around multi-word proper names. Use the minus sign in front of any word you do not want included in the results. Be sure to use character marks like ääö if they are included in the word you seek. Leave out punctuation, conjunctions and adjectives. Capital letters don't seem to matter to a search engine so they can be left out. When searching foreign words, be sure to follow the foreign spelling for best results.

If you prefer abbreviated search results use this Google address:

Abbreviated Google search results at:
http://www.google.com/ie

Also when you get your results, follow them past the first ten. Many times great information is much later in the results. Make it your habit to run on to 100 results for something you are really interested in finding. If you find a particular search useful, you may want to return to it. So what you can do is select the search as a favorite. Or even create a shortcut on your desktop for quick access to that specific search.

Another spectacular search feature at Google is the image search.

Google image search at:
http://www.google.com/imghp

Maps are useful in genealogical research. In a google search, type out a place name in the search box. Include the country and the word 'map'. Then follow the results to what you want.

If you are looking for information from government agencies, add .gov to your search terms. If you prefer something from Sweden, enter .se in the box. Education, enter .edu. You get the idea. Be prepared to encounter quite a bit of search spam on any place name search. Hotels, tourism offices, real estate offices, and restaurants seem to hog the first several places in all search results. You'll need to recognize these results and skip them to save time. Or you may want to do some armchair traveling.

There are several search engines in Sweden and in Swedish. Follow this link to see my favorite.

Swedish search engine at:
http://www.privatpersoner.eniro.se
Find an excellent Swedish search page at:
http://www.wwlink.se/gateway/english/

Although finding out that you hang from a limb of a family tree that isn't the greatest is disappointing, you'd be on the ground without it.

Genealogy Workbook - Supplies Which May Be Needed

Like any other hobby, doing genealogical research requires stuff. There are some office supplies which would be helpful to have at the ready. Here's a list of items. Some of these things you already have. Some you may not realize you will need. Add to this list anything else you feel will make the work easier.

magnifying glass	computer
page magnifier	computer printer
three hole paper punch	computer scanner
three ring binders	tape recorder and player
file folders	video recorder
hang folders	video player
file cabinet	digital camera
tablets	personal copier
pens and pencils	desk lamp
colored pencils	head phones and microphone for computer
ruler	printer paper by the ream
white out correction fluid	American Heritage Dictionary
three hole wide ruled filler paper	Swedish-English Dictionary
highlighters	Map of Sweden
reading glasses	Genealogical words Genline dictionary
scissors	Latin-English Dictionary
scotch tape	Sweden History
notebook dividers	Sweden Encyclopedia
page protectors	
book case	
notebook alphabetical dividers A-Z	

Get A Library Card
An excellent resource for genealogy research is the library. Regardless of the size of your local library, you can access material from other libraries if you have a library card from your own library. This program is called 'Inter Library Loan'. You may also need a library card to access computers at your library. Since there is no cost to get a library card, go for it. The number on the card may be needed to access online databases from your home. That's how mine works.

How To Use This Workbook
As you page through this workbook, please consider following the suggestions that are provided. Each task is included to help you find your ancestors. But, you may have better ideas than are presented here. So the way to use this workbook is --- anyway you like. This is not a textbook. It's just a collection of details about genealogical aspects that work for me. Here are details about genealogy which the folks at the National Genealogy Society NGS have prepared. At the URL given below, you will find a series of articles which are well done, interesting, and available by computer. The titles are:

Standards For Genealogical Research
Guidelines For Using Records, Repositories, And Libraries
Standards For Use of Technology in Genealogy
Standards For Sharing Information With Others
Guidelines For Publishing Web Pages On The Internet
Guidelines For General Self-Improvement And Growth

Find articles by the National Genealogy Society at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/articles.htm

Genealogy Workbook - Investigative Technique

A variety of investigative techniques will be required to produce a list of every family relative who immigrated to the USA from Sweden. Most likely the details about these distant ancestors of yours are not known to you at this moment. So the job is to track down all facts which will be essential to proceed with genealogical discovery.

The goal of this activity is to find the full name, birth month, birth year, relationship, and immigration year of each immigrant relative. Enter these details on page 29 of this workbook. This investigation should include ancestors and all other family members who immigrated, not just your direct ancestors. A direct ancestor is a person like a great great great grandfather, but not a great great great uncle.

There may be a need to track down a person through a sibling. When some people left Sweden, they did not appear in the records as leaving. Although there was a requirement to obtain an emigration document from the home parish, some people did not complete the paperwork. Also if a person went to Germany and then left for America, the records in Sweden would not reflect their departure. That's why details about a relative, like a sibling, might be useful to find parents. Think of the process as a big puzzle. The more pieces you can find, the more success you will have.

A tentative pedigree chart will be helpful for you to start with. That way you can see who is related to who. I have put a blank form on the internet that you can copy. It is from the LDS PAF program. See page 34 in this workbook. Here is the URL.

Print a blank pedigree chart at this URL:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/20.jpg

Please be advised at this point in your investigation that the more comprehensively and inclusively you perform this task, the easier other tasks will be to perform. You are advised and encouraged to develop the discipline to stay on task. You may want to jump ahead to other activities. Well, until page 29 of this workbook is complete for all the known immigrant ancestors you can find, it needs to be your focus. You will be unable to enter the Emibas CD to find emigration dates for your ancestors without the details on page 29. Further, you will not be able to access the church records at Genline without the information on page 29. The situation is much like dominoes. You need to do one thing before you do another. This order is essential to success.

Admittedly you will not know everything or even anything about some of your immigrant ancestors or family immigrants when you begin this activity. This full process of genealogy will probably do for you what it has done for me. It will help you find many relatives that you never knew about. In my case, I'm not even close to done. Stand back for the family parade.

Through the work I have done, I have managed to find living relatives in Sweden, living family members in the USA, and names of ancestors back farther in history than I ever expected.

Go on now to follow through this workbook to gather the facts. Interview family members. Collect documents. And follow other tasks to use the USA census data to begin building your family tree. Begin to fill in your pedigree chart. Watch it grow.

Be prepared to hear that the family records and papers from the old country were discarded just a few years ago.

Genealogy Workbook - Document Collection - Newspapers

Document Collection
An excellent first action in the collection of documents about your family members might be with yourself. What do you have in your possession which is pertinent to your family history? Do you already have lists? Gather what ever you do have. Evaluate the contents. Begin to develop an understanding of what you still need.

Now think about who may have additional details. Probably everyone in the family has something to contribute. Let everyone know you are working on the family history and genealogy. There may even be a person who has started the family genealogy in the past. Work to build on what they have gathered. Ask everyone in the family for copies of letters, photographs, documents, certificates, licenses, memorabilia. Just anything at all may help to fit pieces of the puzzle together. You may not know the significance of an item until years later.

Here's a story of my experience with a note I made many years before the significance was made clear.

Listen to my story of Gustaf Bonnevier at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/audio/21.rm

Here is a list of wonderful items to gather for genealogical study. But don't expect to find many of them. Time has a way of eliminating records of the past.
> Emigration permit from Sweden to North America
> Passenger ship tickets and documents
> Immigration arrival documents
> Letters from home
> Birth certificates, baby books
> Lists of genealogies prepared by others
> Photographs where the subjects are identified
> Marriage licenses
> Military draft registration and service documents
> Naturalization papers
> Personal and business correspondence
> Ticket stubs and other paper ephemera
> Newspaper clippings
> Name of churches where ancestors attended

Seek out documents for anyone who has no records in your collection. What you are working to accomplish is a complete list by full name of every family member who came to the USA from Sweden. You also really need the birthday for each person.

So make a list. Use page 29 of this workbook. Make a few copies. Pass them around to family members. Ask them if they can add to the details that are known.

Swedish-American Newspapers
Although this source is a long shot, you may be just the one person it works for. There were hundreds of Swedish-American newspapers in the United States to provide information to immigrants. There are many that are available by interlibrary loan throughout the USA. Contact your local library if you are interested in placing a request. Follow this URL to see what is available.

Find Swedish-American newspapers at:
http://www.augustana.edu/swenson/Newspapers/NewspaperGuideQry_1.html

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Genealogy Workbook - Interview Relatives

The human brain remembers huge amounts of detail. Now is the time in this investigative effort to interview anyone who knows anything about your ancestors. Start with the older people first. They will not be able to provide details forever. So get what you can while you can. A tape recorder or even a video recorder will prove worthwhile. Be prepared to find out more details that you want to know. But don't stop the messenger. Go for as much detail as can be obtained.

Ask each person about personal habits of ancestors, too. Stuff like favorite foods, hobbies, traits, appearance, mannerisms. All may eventually be significant. Here is a list of leading questions which you can modify to fit your situation. Use this list to make your own questions. This needs to be done before you interview relatives. In the heat of the moment, you will probably forget to ask important questions.

  Has anyone in our family ever worked on genealogy?
  What is your recollection of _____?
  How long did you know _____?
  Did anyone tell you stories about the family in Sweden?
  Where did they live in Sweden?
  How often did you visit _____?
  Who else do you remember?
  Do you remember anything about their personal habits?
  Who was your favorite relative and why?
  Do you know if you have papers or photographs of the immigrants?
  Are you interested to hear about the details which are discovered?
  Where did they live?
  What kind of car or wagon did they have?
  Did they have pets?
  Were they collectors of anything?
  What language did they speak at home?
  Did they ever learn the English language?
  Were any relatives in the military?
  Where did they go to church?
  Did they have any outstanding accomplishments?
The obvious benefit of keeping family members informed is to seek support.

As details are distributed, they may produce more details. But don't count on widespread interest or acknowledgment of your efforts to gather family history. After all, everyone has a busy life, these days. And not everyone has an interest, just yet, in genealogy. Over ten years ago I sent out a collection of family details which took me many hours to gather to about thirty relatives. To date only a couple people have even acknowledged receiving the material. Aside from that I got a couple corrections. Period.

No, this effort has to be done for your own reasons and your own benefit. It will be appreciated and cherished, if at all, many years after your passing. No accolades will be forthcoming in this lifetime. Lower your expectations so as to not be disappointed. Then if you do get a cheer, be pleased, surprised, and gratified.

One of the reasons I got interested in genealogy was to answer the question of my dad as to the maiden name of his paternal grandmother. He did not know it. It seems no one knew it. So with effort I was able to track down a marriage license and a death certificate which gave the name as Svenson. I was very pleased to pass this detail on to my dad. That's the sort of gratification you can expect. The personal kind. So direct your efforts to improve the details on page 29 of this workbook. These details will be essential for getting into the Swedish records at the right time and place to find your ancestors.

Ancestors. Who needs 'em? Everyone!

Genealogy Workbook - Generation Identification

gen	individuals	quan	person	sample	identification code
1	1	1	person	1900	person
2	2-3	2	parents	1870	f
3	4-7	4	1 grand	1840	ff
4	8-15	8	2 grand	1810	ff f
5	16-31	16	3 grand	1780	ff ff
6	32-63	32	4 grand	1750	ff ff f
7	64-127	64	5 grand	1720	ff ff ff
8	128-255	128	6 grand	1690	ff ff ff f
9	256-511	256	7 grand	1660	ff ff ff ff
10	512-1023	512	8 grand	1630	ff ff ff ff f
11	1024-2047	1024	9 grand	1600	ff ff ff ff ff
12	2048-4095	2048	10 grand	1570	ff ff ff ff ff f
13	4096-8191	4096	11 grand	1540	ff ff ff ff ff ff
14	8192-16383	8192	12 grand	1510	ff ff ff ff ff ff f
15	16384-32767	16384	13 grand	1480	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff

Another identification code used by many genealogists and by genealogy computer programs to identify ancestors is the far mor system. You will catch on to it right away. This code will work great if you have the pedigree chart to look at. Just put your finger on each person on the chart as you come to a far or a mor. Often just the letters f and m are used. This word method may be easier for you to follow than identification numbers. Find the number letter system identification on pages 126-129.

Father's Side		Mother's Side	
far	father	mor	mother
farbro	uncle	morbror	uncle
faster	aunt	morster	aunt
farfar	grandfather	morfar	grandfather
farmor	grandmother	mormor	grandmother
fars farbror	great uncle	mors farsbror	great uncle
fars farster	great aunt	mors farster	great aunt
fars morbror	great uncle	mors morsbror	great uncle
fars morster	great aunt	mors morster	great aunt
farfars far	great grandfather	mormors far	great grandfather
farfars mor	great grandmother	mormors mor	great grandmother
farmors far	great grandfather	morfars far	great grandfather
farmors mor	great grandmother	morfars mor	great grandmother
son	son	dotter	daughter
barn	child	barnbarn	grandchild
bror	brother	sestr	sister
brorson	nephew	brorsdotter	neice
sonsson	grandson	sonsdotter	granddaughter
dottersson	grandson	dottersdotter	granddaughter

Genealogy – Census Age Chart

As you search for ancestors in the census, it is helpful to know what their age is for the various census years. So by entering the name of each ancestor who is included in the U.S. Census, then entering the year born, and then calculating what their age would be for each of the census years, time will be saved.

Name	Date Born	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930

Print this form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/24.jpg
See a sample at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/sample/24.jpg

Genealogy Workbook - Record Your Sources Of Information

Record Your Sources
So you're just getting started with this workbook. Great. This page focuses on the least followed but most important lesson about genealogy to be obtained from this workbook. It's this.

You must record the sources of each piece of information you put into your family history collection. Starting with details you have been told, record the detail along with the name of the person who told you and when they told you. Your memory will not be adequate for all the details you will encounter in this activity. So record now the bits and pieces of information you were told. Try to add who told you and when you were told. That will be a good beginning.

Then as you add more facts, record the source to include enough detail so you can find that place again. Believe me, you'll be going back to most records more than once. You see, as you learn more, the original sources will contain details that didn't mean much to you in the first few times around. Be sure you can revisit all sources.

When you begin to use the US Census, Emibas, Genline and even the Swedish Census, make copies of every pertinent image. On a separate form, record where all items are found. Copies have a way of getting lost. But a record page will always assist you in finding the record again. If a printed copy of a record has extra space, and more detail would be helpful to find it again, be sure to write that detail on the copy.

You will find several blank form types in this workbook. Obviously there is no need to use them if you have a different method you prefer. The forms are just a way of reminding you that record keeping is essential. A three hole paper punch is quite useful in this activity. A couple of three ring binders can be divided into sections so you can quickly access just the right piece of paper you need.

Forms In This Workbook
The intent of this workbook is to help you gather, record, and publish details about your family history. As an aid to this activity, several forms are provided in this workbook. You may want to make copies to use for rough drafts. Then you can transfer the permanent details to this workbook. Here is a list of the forms in this workbook:

*The greatest threat
to family history
is downsizing.*

Genealogy Workbook - Census Confirmation

Surprisingly the census records for the United States are quite accessible. Well now that there are computers connected to the internet, the records are quite accessible. The experience of searching is far different than in the olden days, say ten years ago. I recall spending hours in Washington D.C. at the National Archives searching aisle after aisle for a drawer number only then to have to look through hundreds of microfilm reels to find the one I needed. Even then the information had to be coaxed out from a cumbersome machine which worked best in the dark. Copies were also another poor aspect of this process.

All that has changed. Now with a computer connected to the internet, just type in a name, a year, state, county, and you're on your way. The search function works rapidly. The presentation of possibilities takes only seconds. And when it is time to look at a digitized image of the actual census record, there it is in seconds. Sometimes the handwriting isn't the greatest. But it is usually legible. And there are mistakes to be found here and there. But overall the experience is wonderful by comparison.

Don't expect to become an expert at accessing the records at one sitting. But after a few sessions you'll be able to quickly find what you want if it is there. I have a grandfather who seems to have never been included in a census. No matter what spelling I have tried, no matter what area I checked, he is not to be found. The same is true for my great great aunt. She just didn't get counted until she was married. But all other relatives are right where they should be.

Access to the archives is through web sites like HeritageQuest.com and Ancestry.com. These are subscription services. But your local library may have a subscription which you can use from home. My library does. Just ask the librarian at your local branch how to access these databases with your library card from home.

If the service is not available from your home, then the services are surely available from the library location itself. Many libraries have this database available for use in the library. Another sure bet to access this census on line service is to visit a Family History Center of the LDS. They all have this service for use at their facility and provide this service to anyone free of charge.

Certainly you can also pay for a subscription to these services from home. I had Ancestry.com from home for a while many years ago. It was very convenient and well worth the price. For Swedish genealogy you will likely eventually need to have Genline at home. It is also a subscription service.

A better search tool for the census results is through a private web site. Stevemorse.com

Find Census Search at:
http://www.stevemorse.com

So what is the reason to access the USA census in search of Sweden genealogy? What you need to know for sure is the name of the person you seek, the birth month and birth year, and the year of immigration to the USA.

The essential detail to find is the year of immigration. Chances are you already know the birthday of your relative. But the year of immigration is not typically known. Hopefully the year will be accurate. I had a great grandmother who for three consecutive census reports reported that she came to the USA in 1888. In the fourth census she got it right. She came to the USA in 1887. It's like she finally remembered when she came over. So much for information being the most accurate when given closest to the event.

When you have obtained the year of immigration, enter that detail on page 29 of this workbook for each of your immigrant ancestors if it is not already there. Now you're ready to go to Emibas CD to find the parish where your ancestors lived in Sweden. Let the fun begin.

Genealogy Workbook - Unusual Investigation Methods

If all typical methods of identifying your immigrant ancestors has left you with missing facts, here are a few unusual possibilities which just might produce the missing details. All this effort should be directed at finding the full name of each of your immigrant ancestors, their birth date, and what year they immigrated. Here are various methods in no specific order.

City Directories - Although not easy to use with sketchy information, a city directory can help. If you happen to know where someone lived and when they lived there, then a city directory may be just what you need. Simply access the volume for the year. The entry may give occupation and names of family members. Old telephone books may help you find addresses to use with city directories.

US Church Records - The Swenson Center in Rock Island, Illinois, has microfilm copies of many church records of Swedish Mission Churches. Check out their web page to see if this might be useful.

> Find Swenson Center Website at:
> http://www.augustana.edu/swenson

Swedish-American Newspapers - Swedish immigrants were mostly literate and hungry for news of all sorts. These newspapers also included articles about immigrants themselves.

Biographies - The vanity biography industry of the time was in full force in the late 1800's. An ancestor of yours may have been included. It's worth a look-see.

Obituaries - Now this method of finding a record for someone is quite useful. Not only can you find the name and birth date of the person, but you may also find names of siblings, children, and other relatives. These reports are available online. There are even searches for obituaries. Death notices are most frequently printed in local newspapers.

Death Certificates and Cemetery Records - These are good to fix date of death and not much more.

Court Documents - In this age of computers, the local courthouse may have details about probate and real estate transfers. Building a complete picture of an immigrant will certainly help you find the important information you need.

Local History Center - Although spending time at any local history center will be pleasurable, there might also be information there that will help you with the immigration year of an ancestor. Members of organizations dedicated to genealogy may have suggestions you did not consider when seeking information about your ancestors. In fact you may even have common ancestors. All to the good. Local history centers may also have clippings of early events of the area which may have included your ancestors.

Local Newspaper Microfilm - If you know when your ancestor lived in a specific place, you may want to look through microfilm of previous editions of the newspaper. Obituaries often contain great detail. But feature articles may have been included in the newspaper about your ancestor. They may have belonged to clubs and organizations. Looking through these old records certainly gives context to the period when they lived.

> The mystery of Swedish Church Records
> is why the responsible people lost so many volumes.
> The bigger mystery is
> why did they keep any of them at all?

Genealogy Workbook - Swedish Naming Practice

Well just stand back for a moment. What follows might be the greatest obstacle in identifying your ancestors by correct name from the USA back to Sweden. Here's the deal. In Sweden up through the late 1800's a person was named after the father. Well that sounds like what we have here in the USA now. But not quite. Each person had a last name that derived from the first name of the father plus son for son and dotter for a daughter.

So if your father was Lars Johan Petterson, and you were given a first name at birth of Axel Stanislaus, your full name would be Axel Stanislaus Larsson. See? Named after the first name of the father. Women had the same treatment. If you were female with a given first name of Ida Matilda at birth, and your father was Lars Johan Petterson, your full name for life was Ida Matilda Larsdotter. You did not change your name at marriage. Most women who came to the USA with this last name went with the son form. Few continued the dotter form. And pretty much everyone from Sweden lost the extra s. Larsson became Larson. Pettersson became Peterson. And almost every woman had the dotter changed to the son form. They were probably confused by this. But the USA in the 1800's probably was just that, confusion, to these immigrants.

Now this son dotter aspect isn't the most difficult possibility in finding your ancestors. Here's an actual case of my great great uncle Gustaf Fritihof Larsson. He picked for his last name Bonnevier. He did this before leaving Sweden. It was to him a more powerful name since it originated in Belgium in the 1500's. It was the last name of his mother. One of his other brothers, Carl Johan Theodor Larsson, picked the name Rydstrand before leaving Sweden. This was found by following him through Swedish church records. So can you see how it may be difficult to make a jump from the USA name back to the Swedish name?

So my great grandfather took the traditional Swedish last name of Larson. One brother picked the last name of his mother. Another picked a name for no obvious reason, yet. That's not the end of it. There are three more brothers. Oscar, Anders, and Lars. To date they have not been found, anywhere. But with diligence, eventually through the Genline church records, the emigration CD, and the USA census, I expect to find them. Who knows what their surnames will be? The entire process would be so much easier if only the Swedes had used the family surname method. But then I wouldn't have over 100 different surnames in my pedigree chart. More than 100, so far. And growing. Listen to a short audio story about this at the URL given here.

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Find an audio story at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/audio/28.rm
Find a list of Swedish male first names at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/male_names.htm
Find a list of Swedish female first names at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/female_names.htm
Find a list of Swedish last names at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/last_names.htm
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More On Swedish Names
There is a short yet interesting article by Nils Olsson entitled, 'Some notes on Swedish names'. It is 5 pages long. You may want to print it and refer back to it from time to time. Latin names, patronymic names and even matronymic names are discussed. Nobility, clergy, foreigners, and also military names are explained. Find this article at this URL.

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Find notes on Swedish names at:
http://www.etgenealogy.se/nwonamn.htm
Find a list of Swedish first names and their etymology at:
http://www.behindthename.com/nmc/swe.php
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Genealogy Workbook - Immigrant Ancestors List

Enter the data about each of your immigrant ancestors on this worksheet. This is an essential step which can not be skipped. Be sure to include children, if any are known. They will help verify your results. Note: Year means year of immigration which can be obtained from the USA Census records. It is important to know this year to verify that you have found the correct emigrant when you are looking at the Swedish Church Records.

USA Name of Ancestor or Relative	Swedish Name	Birth date	Year

Print a copy of this form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/29.jpg
See a sample at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/sample/29.jpg

Genealogy Workbook - Computer Aspects - Introduction

There are many essential tasks which are explained in the workbook that are computer based. If you feel you do not want to get involved with computers for what ever reason, then either get over that thought or return this workbook for a full refund. This is because the work of genealogy, simply stated, can not be done without a computer. Oh, you could use the post office to order microfilm after microfilm, microfiche after microfiche. But your life length would not be adequate to do what you can do on the computer in just one year. Think of how much more you will accomplish with the aid of the computer connected to the internet. The difference is huge. Period. Oh, you don't have to own a computer. As long as you have access to a computer connected to the internet, that's enough.

The connection speed of your computer is somewhat critical. But not enough to stop productive results. I have a 56K connection through dial-up that works just fine for me. When I have something which could benefit from a faster connection, I wait to do that work for a time when I can go to the local library where they have fast access. Obviously cable or DSL is better than dial-up. But you may not have that connection speed available based on where you live, or for any number of other reasons. Don't fret.

If you find your computer skills lacking, then take a class. Or ask a family member or a friend. Let your capabilities expand as you pursue this genealogy research. You'll find more and more to do as you get deeper into these activities. 'Search' is one area which is just waiting for discovery. The indexing of information has expanded to the point where anything can be found pretty much instantly. As you follow through the next few pages about computer aspects associated with this workbook, don't skip anything. I have structured each task to build on the last task. Eventually all these computer details will be needed for one reason or another. Try not to jump ahead. Stick to the task at hand.

Computer Programs
There are several computer programs which will be important tools in your effort to collect, process, and publish genealogical information. Here is a checklist of programs for you to consider obtaining.

To find details about this software, go to Google. Enter the name of the program. Then add the words 'program description'. You may want to go through a tutorial on these programs as well. Simply go to Google. Enter the name of the program. Then add the word 'tutorial'. There is a large amount of helpful detail on the internet to assist you in improving your computer knowledge. And it is free. Go get it.

Arranged in descending order of importance:
Outlook Express (already on your computer, probably) Used for email.
Internet Explorer (already on your computer, probably) Used to access pages on the internet.
Personal Ancestry File (free download) Obtain from www.lds.org. Page 34 this workbook.
Genline Family Finder (free download) Obtain from www.genline.com. Page 33 this workbook.
Real Audio (google search to find a free download) Used to listen to audio files. Page 102 in workbook.
Companion To PAF (a $10 activation fee) Obtain from www.lds.org. Page 34 this workbook.
Word, notepad (already on your computer, probably) Used to type and save personal history documents.
WS_FTP LE (google to find free download) Used to transfer files to internet provider for publication.
FrontPage (an expensive publishing program) Investigate fully before spending the $100 or more.
Swedish Language Translation Tool (no advise on this. I do not use this) Seek advise from others.
Real Producer (google for a free download) Used to record oral history digitally. Page 102 in workbook.

Find the Google search engine at:
http://www.google.com/

The Swedish alphabet has three extra letters as compared to English.
This is just so there would be a use for the number lock key
on a computer keyboard. Me, I use the ALT key which seems to work just fine.

Genealogy Workbook – Computer Skills Needed

There are several computer skills you will need to have for full use of this <u>Sweden Genealogy Genline Workbook.</u> Presented here is a check list. If you find there are skills you do not have, let someone explain the skill to you or Google for a tutorial. Tutorials are a great way to develop specific needed skills. All are free online.

There is no set order of importance or need to this list. Just go through it and be amazed at the amount of skill you already have. Check them off when you know each one. Then work on the others as needed.

Outlook Express eMail
copy and paste
create a shortcut
word processor
select favorites
organize favorites
right click and save as
create a new folder
Internet Explorer
print and scan
use a search engine
follow a URL
download a program
open a program
type
drag and drop
maximize and minimize
organize favorites
X out
open a program
use notepad and word
use toolbar
move icons with a right click
use mouse
use scroll wheel or mouse to scroll
how, why and when to refresh
use arrows
page up button
page down button
CTRL ALT DEL

If you plan to set up a web page, then you may need to access a tutorial on the wysiwyg program you choose to use. (wysiwyg - what you see is what you get.)

Many libraries have free computer instruction. Bill Gates, the Microsoft guy, has donated money to set up and staff computer learning centers all over the United States. Either visit your local library, never a bad thing to do, or give them a call. Ask about computer classes. And while you are there, why not ask about genealogy services?

> In 300 years,
> will a drop of blood from a person
> produce an accurate pedigree
> back 1000 years?

Genealogy Workbook - CD's That Are Available - Ezines

CD's Available
There are several CD's produced with details about Swedish Genealogy which may be important tools you can use in your effort to collect and process genealogical information. Many of these CD's can be found in the lending library of a genealogy facility. Others may be available through the LDS Family History Center. Still others you may want to buy depending on the amount of use you plan to get from them. The price can be steep. The Emigratten CD is over $200. That price may slow you up from buying, but be sure to access it where ever possible so you can obtain information that may be necessary to your research work. I'll tell you right now that the Emibas 2005 is fantastic. I have seen the way it can promptly search and produce results. It will likely be the key to finding your ancestors in Sweden.

Now please realize that I do not know what details you need, nor do I know what time period you are researching. So please don't hold me responsible for causing you not to look at these CD's. I may not have needed some of them, and I may not feel they are all necessary for my work. But that should not give you the excuse to skip a review of them. See what each one is about. Then determine if you need to spend more time with them to determine their value to your research.

Here are details about a few CD's.
Emigranten 1.3 million emigrant names (details http://www.emigranten.com)

Emibas 1.1 million emigrants data (details at http://www.genline.com)

Gamla Sten records for all individuals 1878-1926 (details at http://www.genline.com)

Söder - Katerina - Sofia - Maria - Högalid 1878-1926 (details at http://www.genline.com)

Kungsholmen - Ulrika Eleonora - St. Göran 1878-1926 (details at http://www.genline.com)

Klara 1878-1926 (details at http://www.genline.com)

Slaktdata http://www.sd.datatorget.educ.goteborg.se/

Smed CD 33,000 Swedish iron smiths profiled (Google to find this CD)

Soldat CD 200,000 soldiers listed (details at http://soldat.dis.se)

Hammartingsprotokoll CD iron workers (Google to find this CD)

Swedish Census 1890 4.8 million inhabitants (details at http://www.svar.ra.se/)

Ortnamn 403,000 place names (details at http://www.genealogi.se/forbund/bokhandeln)

Swedish Family History Archives (details at http://www.genealogi.net)

Find more databases on CD at:
http://www.dis.se/swedgentour/databases.htm

Ezine
There is an ezine, online magazine, directed to Swedish genealogy researchers. Review past issues to see if it is of interest to you. It is a free subscription. Here is the URL.

Find the Swedish Genealogy ezine at:
http://subs.zinester.com/63666/

Genealogy Workbook - Download Genline Family Finder

Register At Genline
Start getting connected to the Genline System by registering. There is no charge for this action. It's free. There is no obligation.

> Register at Genline:
> http://www.genline.com/support/ (Click Register in the top tool bar)

Download Genline Family Finder Program
A computer needs instructions to perform a task. There is a program designed to allow a user to access the Genline images and features. To put this free program on your computer, go to the Genline website. Click on download Genline Family Finder. Follow the screen directions. Exit when the program is downloaded. Now you are ready to find a subscription level that suits your needs so you can enter the computer memory in Sweden that holds the images of the church records. But don't subscribe just yet.

> Find the Genline Family Finder website program at:
> http://www.genline.com/support/

Now at the bottom of that same support page you will find a Genline Family Finder User Guide (html). You may want to print all 9 pages. If you have a fast internet connection you may want to open the pdf file User Guide with the tutorial. Print that too. It's like a textbook. Read it.

If you have a slow connection to the internet, you may want to print the pdf version at your library for a dime or so per page. That may be faster and be less expensive.

Don't subscribe to Genline, yet. You're not ready to start the clock on a subscription. But you can kick around the Genline screen. Go to your start programs tab. Open Genline Family Finder to get used to doing that. There is no icon on the desktop for this program. It starts from the start button tab.

Swedish Music Live Radio
While working through Genline images, you can tune in to Swedish radio. Programs with a lot of talking might not allow for concentration while working on your genealogy. But music from Sweden might work out just fine. You'll find a URL below where you can select radio programs from all large cities in Sweden. When you get to an index page for a station, click on the speaker. The music should begin in a minute or less. The audio is streaming so once you tune in on it, it will play until you turn it off.

So once you get tunes playing, go on to open Genline from the Start menu. Your computer can multitask. Really. It can play music while bring you images from Genline. While you're waiting for images to load, you'll have Swedish radio to listen to. You can also play a CD on your computer while working with Genline. Amazing. Just minimize the two audio screens, player and web site, and go on.

If you want to access web pages, you will need to open another window. Just double click on Internet Explorer to open a second window. That way the first window will continue to provide the audio from the radio station. Be sure your volume is turned up and the speakers are turned on and not clicked as mute. Experiment for a while. Eventually you will get it together.

This works great at certain times of the day. But expect gaps in the audio from time to time depending on the internet traffic. A bad time to expect smooth operation is 4-8PM Eastern. I find that at these times the Genline images take longer to load. So I try to use the internet before then to search images.

> Find Swedish Radio stations to listen to audio at:
> http://mikesradioworld.com/eu_se.html

Genealogy Workbook - LDS Downloads

There are two downloads to be obtained at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints LDS website. The first is the Personal Ancestry File PAF. They will provide a way for you to enter the data you collect in your research to produce pedigree charts and other reports about your ancestors. The pedigree chart can have up to six generations. The program can accept many more generations than that.

Personal Ancestry File PAF LDS

All in all the LDS PAF is a spectacular asset to have on your computer. Remember it's free. And it is easy to use by following directions and help menus. Find download and installation instructions on page 35 of this workbook. Here's what you can do with this LDS PAF program:

> type each person's information only once.
> link individuals to families.
> type names and places using characters from any language.
> create templates to customize data entry.
> print pedigrees, family groups, or lists.
> track your research sources.
> use photos, sound clips, video, and notes to add interest.
> search, find, and correct information.
> view family information in different ways.
> match/merge duplicate entries.
> filter searches.
> share your information with others.
> view screens and print reports in English, German, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, or Swedish.

This PAF can also generate a GEDCOM file. It is what you need to submit to DISBYT, the Swedish computer genealogy club to be able to access the full data base there. You send the GEDCOM file as an attachment to DISBYT. And it is the file which will produce a return email from the club that will tell you if there are errors in your material. The email will include a list of living relatives in Sweden who have matches to your data, if any. Talk about getting help with ancestor search. DISBYT is fantastic. Really.

The second program is a companion to the PAF program. There is a less than ten dollar activation fee for it. The fee is a one time fee. With the companion program you will be able to print very colorful and detailed charts of your family. It is well worth the time and effort to get it on your computer. The PAF program can also generate web pages. Really. Follow this URL to see my most current data as generated by the LDS PAF.

Find my most recent PAF data at:
http://www.visiteuropeonline.com/ancestors.htm

PAF Companion Program

Here's what the PAF Companion program can do. Produce:

Pedigree Charts	Family Group Record
Box Chart	Standard Family Group
Fan Chart	Kinship
Ahnentafel (Book)	Hourglass Record
Chart	

Find the website for LDS downloads at:
http://www.lds.org

Genealogy Computer - Download And Install LDS PAF

Downloading PAF
1. Open your web browser.
2. Type in the URL field http://www.familysearch.org then click Go to go to the homepage.
3. Click Order/Download Products. This is on the right side of the green bar at the top of the page.
4. Click Software Downloads - Free.
5. Click Download on Personal Ancestry File PAF version
6. Click Continue on the license agreement.
7. Fill in the registration form.
8. Click Send.
9. Download the English version.
10. Click on any of the download buttons until the download begins.
11. Click Save on the File Download field that pops up.
12. Select the location to save the files, like My Documents, then click Save.

Install PAF
1. After the file has been saved to your computer, go to the location where you saved it, My Documents, and double click on the application. The file will probably be called PAF5EnglishSetup.
2. Select the appropriate language and click OK.
3. Follow the instructions of the InstallShieldWizard. Click Next on the first screen.
4. Read the license agreement and click Yes if you accept it.
5. If you would like to change the destination of the saved PAF Program, click Browse. Otherwise, it will be saved in the indicated default location. Click Next to continue.
6. Select the folder the file will be saved in. You can select an existing folder or create a new folder. Click Next to continue.
7. Leave the fields checked to include all of the options, or click on any of the fields to unselect them. Click Next to continue.
8. Click Finish to complete the installation.

What you will notice is that on your desktop there will be an icon for the PAF program. Then any time you want to go to the program, just double click that icon and you will be taken directly to the PAF which you have created. I have found this program a joy to use. I am pleased with the charts and reports it can generate. And I am particularly pleased that the GEDCOM file it created was easily attached to an email which I sent to DISBYT to get my information published there. The act of putting your details on DISBYT will substantially increase your results in building a pedigree.

Once you have the program installed, you may want to work through the tutorial for it. The major points covered include:
      Setting up preferences
      Create/Edit Individual
      Create/Edit Marriage
      PAF Views
      Printing
      Backups
      GEDCOM's (This is important and needed when sending your GEDCOM file to DISBYT)
      Filters
      Match/Merge
      Focus List
      Advanced Features
      Additional Preferences
      Pedigree Resource File Submission

Find tutorials for the PAF LDS program at:
http://paftutorial.byu.edu/

Genealogy Workbook - Computer Club in Sweden - DIS Society

Joining the Computer Genealogy Society of Sweden is extremely worthwhile. The website is in Swedish and in English. With a cost of less than $20 per year, payable with a debit card, the return is fantastic.

Here's how it works. When you have completed as many generations of your Swedish ancestors as you can, enter that information in the Personal Ancestry File computer program. (See page 34 for how to get this program). Prepare a GEDCOM file. Send this GEDCOM file as an attachment to a club volunteer in Sweden by email. They will enter your data in the computer with information about 10,000,000 Swedish people from the pedigree of other members.

You will be sent an email in a few weeks which contains a list of other members of the club with an ancestor match, their name, address, and email address. These people are your living relatives in Sweden today who are interested in Genealogy. Get any ideas how this could help you and help them?

You will also be sent a list of corrections to make to your PAF entries. Things like spellings and missing information. But the best thing about membership is that once you have submitted your data, you become a full member of the club. This means you can access the pedigree of all other members of the club with a special user name and password. This is a fantastic benefit.

More from their newsletter:

The DIS Society was founded in 1980 to "investigate methods and develop computer tools to support genealogy research, and in general to simulate 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 software.

Since 1980, the DIS Society has developed a genealogical software called DISGEN, which is the leading software in Sweden. The current version 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 soon 10 Million records, the DISBYT database covers a quarter of the total population who lived in Sweden before 1915.

So you pay your dues annually, and every couple months, or when ever you have made significant additions to your pedigree, you resubmit your date. Again you will receive the matches, corrections, and access code to the database of the club. Here's the URL to get started with this worthwhile club.

Find details about the Swedish Genealogy Computer Club at:
http://www.dis.se

On a personal note: One of the best things I did was to join this society. The dues are minimal. The results are fantastic. Without membership, you can look over the records. The advantages of joining are huge. You can not only access all the internet records, but you get a special password, after submitting your GEDCOM file, that allows you to look at the pedigree and family of all other members. The site works in English. So there really is no reason not to join this society. I highly recommend membership.

Genealogy Computer Info - Computer Aspects

Here is a collection of computer activities which could enhance your genealogy activities. My hope is that you will be curious enough about them to investigate these programs. I know they can enhance your genealogy experience. The deeper you get into the technology, the more uses you will discover.

Digitizing Photographs And Documents
An important skill to master is the ability to convert documents, records, photographs, and notes to an image file so it can be added to various sorts of computer based products. When digitized, an image can be sent by the internet, it can be stored on a computer, and can be placed on a CD. All these uses may not be appropriate for your intended application. But how will you know if you can use these files until you try.

Power Point
This program is easy to use. But it is expensive to buy. You may have it if you have Microsoft Office on your computer. Or you may have it available to you at work. But for sure, this program is available for use at many libraries. You can create a presentation with the program at the library. Then you can send it to a web site, or transfer it to a CD. After the presentation is complete, you no longer need the program. Check out Power Point by looking at this web site. There is a demo on the use of templates to create presentations. There is also a free download of Producer 2003 used to synchronize audio, video, slides, and images to create engaging and effective rich-media presentations.

Find out more about Power Point from Microsoft at:
http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/FX010857971033.aspx

Free Webspace and Free Web Hosting
There are many opportunities to generate free web pages. They may be quite useful to you if you plan to publish brick walls, for example. By publishing, you will get wider exposure to the internet. Then when the Google Bot comes looking, your page will be indexed for Google. If anyone ever enters search terms which are found on your web page, then the Google results will provide that to whom ever is looking for it. Find information about free webspace at this URL.

Find details about free webspace at this directory:
http://www.free-webhosts.com/

Real Producer
One of my favorite computer resources is Real Producer. With this program you can digitize audio. This means you can record a voice, then make a digitized file which can be saved on a computer, sent over the internet, or even saved to a CD.

Stories about your ancestors may be a great application for this technology. Throughout this workbook there are a dozen audio files to explain various aspects of the workbook. The program makes recording easy from a microphone or other media device.

With this computer program, you will be able to think of several uses. Real Producer is a free download at this URL.

Find a free download for Real Producer at:
http://forms.real.com/rnforms/products/tools/producerbasic/index.html

As you have discovered while looking over your pedigree, life's sorta' short. So do all that you can do to live all that you can live, starting now.

Genealogy Computer Aspects - Pictures - Favorites - Shortcuts

Pictures

As you access web sites you may encounter images which you would like to save for now and perhaps print later. Here's a way to do that. From your desktop open My Computer.

       Click on File
       Click Create New Folder
       Name New Folder something like Sweden Images
       Close X out

Now when you encounter an image you would like to save, right click on the image. A menu will come on the screen:

       Select Save As
       In the top white window find the folder Sweden Images
       When this folder is in the top box, type a description of the image you want to save with .jpg
       Make sure .jpg is the format you save the image in. The format will show in the bottom window.
Check OK. Then Close.
Now whenever you want to access this image, go to My Documents. Open the folder Sweden Images. Then there you are, ready to do what ever you want to do with any of the images.

Favorites

When you visit a web site which you think you may want to see again, select it as a favorite so you can easily return. From the top tool bar click Favorites.

First click
       Create a new folder.
       Name the new folder something like Sweden Genealogy
       Close the folder.
Then when you find a web site you want to put in your favorites, go to the top tool bar. Click favorites.
       Select a favorite.
Every so often you need to organize your favorites. Left click and hold the left click. Then drag the item to the folder you have named Sweden Genealogy. The folder will hold hundreds of favorites. You can rename any of them by right clicking to make each site easier to find in the future. Sometimes the title which is given to the web site is not descriptive enough so you may need to rename it.

Create Shortcuts

This is my favorite way to quickly visit a web site I use frequently.
When you are on the site which you want to create a shortcut for, right click anywhere on the page. Click create a shortcut. You'll find an icon on your desktop the next time you look. Right click to rename it to what ever you like. Then when you want to go to that specific place on the internet, just click on the icon and you'll be there with no typing. Here are shortcuts that I have on my desktop for Sweden Genealogy.

DIS Genealogi http://www.dis.se/disbyt_eng.shtm
Rötter http://www.genealogi.se/start78.htm
One-Step Pages http://stevenmorse.org
LDS http://www.lds.org
Cindi's List http://www.cyndislist.com/sweden.htm
Sweden Genealogy http://longstrom.com
Genline http://www.genline.com
Eniro http://www.eniro.se
PAF program icon
PAF Companion program file
Swedish Roots http://www.genealogi.se/roots/start.htm

Remember all these URL's are given as hyperlinks at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/hyperlinks.htm

Genealogy Workbook – Open A Debit Card Account

Open A Debit Card Account

So why this? Working on the computer with a credit card which has a high limit is just asking for trouble. The better alternative when paying for goods and services online is to have a debit card account with a spending limit of what ever you put in the card. I use my debit card frequently with no problems and no worries. When there is less to lose, then there is less reluctance to use the card.

Establish a debit card account at a bank near you. Deposit, say, $100 in it. Sign up for online banking and request the debit card. After about two weeks you should receive the debit card in the mail. In another envelope you will receive a pin number for the card. Now you are ready to use the card.

Another reason to have a separate debit card is that if there is ever a problem with the account, your normal credit card will not be affected.

So when Genline wants to know your Visa or MasterCard number, you'll have it on your debit card along with the three digits on the back which they ask for for security. Slick, eh? And you can go online to check your balance. This is the same card you can use to pay for Swedish Archive time, Genline subscriptions, and buy things from Amazon.com, not to mention it will work at McDonalds for a burger, even.

Establish A PayPal Account

Once you have the debit card account in place, which should take about two weeks from request, that account can be used as the back-up to establish a PayPal account. The advantage of a PayPal account is that it can be used to buy pretty much anything online, even Genline subscriptions from Sweden.

The convenience of PayPal is due to its wide acceptance by so many merchants. There are no buyer fees. Further, if someone wants to send you money, they can easily do it. PayPal is slick.

Find instructions on how to set up a PayPal account at this URL.

> Find information about setting up a PayPal account at:
> http://www.paypal.com

Sign Up For eBay

If you are not already a registered user at eBay, now is the time to get signed up. To enhance your genealogy collection of details, you may want to add collectibles, stamps, books, postcards, and other items. If you are a registered user, you can easily buy items of interest to your research.

One thing I seek at eBay are postcards from Sweden. I find them interesting. My collection has a large number of Christmas Postcards from Sweden. You can look over my collection at this URL.

> Find images of my Swedish postcards (none for sale) at:
> http://www.swedenroots.com/postcards.htm

The address for signing up for eBay is at this URL.

> Sign up for eBay at this address:
> http://www.ebay.com

The best fertilizer to make a family tree grow large
is a mixture of patience, effort, and luck.

Parish Identification - This Is Essential To Enter Genline Records

The effort you make to find a parish and year for your immigrant ancestors is the single most important task which confronts you as a genealogist. You will be able to go into the Genline records only if you have a key that lets you in. Otherwise the Genline records are just so many volumes of no use to you.

For each branch of your ancestors, you need to find a key to open Genline. So if you had only one ancestor who came from Sweden, you need only one key. Likewise, if you has a married couple who came from Sweden, married before they came, you still only need one key if they were married in Sweden.

If you had two ancestors who came from Sweden you need a key for each. In my case all four of my great grandparents came from Sweden. So I needed four keys to open Genline to each of the family branches.

Here are the keys which will open Genline for you. Any one of these keys will open Genline.

#1 The name of an immigrant ancestor from Sweden, their birth date and the birth parish.

#2 The name of an immigrant ancestor from Sweden, their birth date and year of emigration.

#3 The name of an immigrant ancestor from Sweden, their birth date and the name of a parish where they lived and when they lived there.

Without a key, you won't know where to access the records you need. Of the now 15 million images available through Genline, you won't know where to begin. With the key you can go right to the correct volume, and perhaps even to the right page by number. This is a dream situation made possible only through Emibas.

Let me clear up misconceptions you may have. You don't need to know where the person was born. You don't need to know where the person died. Although either of these facts will give you a point of entry into the records. So if you have a specific parish by name where you know your ancestor lived, and a general idea of when that was, you are ready to enter the collection of church records. And you can expect to find your ancestors.

A bonus would be if you also have the farm name. That will give you a specific page in the volume. The process of looking through an entire volume can produce results. But this brute force method will be quite time consuming. Yet sometimes it is the only way to find a person.

The next eight pages of this workbook go on to help you with the various ways you might discover the details you will need to access Genline. Here is an overview checklist which gives my evaluation of these different methods. These evaluations are based on my experience. Your ability to obtain parish details could be far different. All of this is directed toward completing page 48 of this workbook.

Very Good	Poor	Not Likely To Help
Birth Certificate	Oral history	USA Census
Emigration documents	Naturalization papers	Death certificate
Sweden census	USA Swedish newspapers	Castle Gardens immigration book
USA church records	Letters	Ellis Island immigration book
Passport from Sweden	Postcards	Passenger Ship Searches
Family bible	Picture identification	
CD's of records	Genealogies by others	
Swedish Län Genealogi Groups	Marriage license in USA	
Marriage license in Sweden	DISBYT Swedish computer club	

Parish Identification - Personal Records

Personal Records

Everyone working on genealogy hopes to find a box of family papers with photographs of ancestors. But papers have a way of getting left behind with the generations, not passed on. In my own case, the papers of my great grandfather were passed on to an aunt of mine. She, without inquiring of anyone, just tossed everything in the trash. Was she wrong to dump the stuff? Yep. So learn from her mistake and my loss. If you happen to be in possession of any family documents, make copies. Send them in several different directions to relatives. Then ask around to see if anyone will safeguard your family history documents when you can not. Of course there may come a time when no one can be found who cares. But not yet.

Personal records and photograph collecting can become a focus of your genealogy efforts. The accumulation of pertinent items can be a hobby, even. All the photographs from our family exist in several locations. My favorite activity is to take 100 varied sizes of pictures to an office supply copy shop when they have their color copy 39 cent special. And I have each one of these photographs enlarged to 8 1/2 x11 inches in color. Of course older photographs were not produced in color. But the sepia brownish color they did use makes them look old.

Create An Ancestor Parish of Birth Display

The project of identifying ancestors is mostly flat. Data is entered on pages of record volumes. Lists and pedigrees are printed on sheets of paper. These methods are not fully instructive. They are not fully comprehensible. My suggestion is that you add a visually interesting dimension to your family history. Here's my thought.

Buy a tack board. A large one will work best. Perhaps 2 feet by 3 feet will be just right. Then find a map of Sweden which is large enough to cover the board. Maps are available everywhere. You probably already have a good map of Sweden. If you are an AAA member like I am, they will give you a map of Sweden that is just the right size. Then go on to buy a couple hundred pin markers. I like yellow ones because they contrast well against the map colors.

Now position the map over the tack board so the areas where your families lived are over the tackboard. Then staple the map in place. Trim the edges or fold them under so they do not hang over the edge. Now you're ready for the fun. Stick a marker pin to the map at the birthplace of every ancestor you have identified. One pin for each person. You may end up with clusters in certain areas. That is great. The visual interest will come from these scattered pin markers.

This display will give you a better understanding of your origins than any list of names on paper ever could. You may want to take a photograph of your heritage record to put on a web page.

There are maps available that show the location of farms through time. Here's a URL where these maps can be purchased.

Find maps for sale from Sweden at:
http://www.lantmateriet.se

Another use for maps is to show the movement over time of families. Put a pin in a map to show the place where each person lived. Show married couples converging. Yarn or string can be run from pin to pin to show the path they took over time. This display can also be done with a felt tip marker. You may want to cover the map with clear plastic before marking on it. Then the map can be used and reused as needed.

Act now to preserve family history.
Tomorrow may be too late!

Parish Identification - USA Swedish Church Records - Sources

Swedish Church Records

Church records in the United States could well be the source of important information about the parish where your immigrant ancestor was born. Immigrants were encouraged to report to their new church upon arrival. Most likely the record keeping was more along the lines of maintaining a list of all parishioners. But anecdotal detail could well be present that would point to a parish of origin in Sweden.

The experience of my ancestors with the Swedish Covenant Mission Church may be typical. My great grandparents and their children went to church regularly. They arrived early and stayed late. In short they spent quite a bit of time in church. So they most likely were mentioned somewhere in the church records by name.

Fortunately for me I did not need to access these records to identify my family. They most likely were written in Swedish which would have been difficult for me to translate. But, good news. These records do exist. Use of these records may require a visit to the center or help from their staff. As a way to tap into your heritage any time or money spent would be well worth it all. At the Swenson Center in Rock Island, Illinois, Augustana College has microfilm copies of all extant Swedish Church records. Find a list of what they have at this URL.

Other Swenson Center Resources

A worthwhile hour can be spent online bouncing around the Swenson Center website. Take notes about what you find which may be of use to you in your search for ancestors. Another aspect of this website is the access to the Augustana College Library.

This wonderful center for Swedish resources may eventually be useful to your effort. So the more you know about what they have, the more likely you will be able to take advantage of their resources. The staff at Swenson Center can also be hired to search for you if you are unable to travel to Rock Island, Illinois. Since the center is about four hours west of Chicago, getting there is difficult. But if you have good enough reason, a trip there would be well worth the effort.

There is a small admission charge for use of this facility. Before traveling there, be sure you have contacted the folks who work there to be sure they have what you seek. You may also find that paying them directly to do the research might be less expensive than going there yourself. In my case, I like the hunt. So I would rather go there myself, if need be, than pay them to do the work. But, as I mentioned, getting there is quite a chore depending on where you live.

Here are some of the topics to be found at their website. It may spark interest in you to follow my suggestion:

> Guidelines For Swedish-American Genealogical Research
> Academic Activities
> Library Holdings
> Archives
> Swedish-American Genealogist
> Newsletters
> Swedish Parish Records/Catalogs
> Other Publications
> Research Fellowships
> Ander Lecture Series

Find The Swenson Center at:
http://www.augustana.edu/swenson/

Parish Identification - Help From Others - Name Days

Help From Others
The likelihood of finding parish details from others about your immigrant ancestors is remote. Unless you happen to have siblings, cousins, or other extended family members who have parish details, you may be unable to use this method.

In my case no one in my entire family had ever worked to find the parish names for my immigrant ancestors. Take this as a lesson. When you do find details about your ancestors, pass them on to other family members so these details will not be lost. They take effort to discover and are valuable. Oh, and if someone tells you the immigrants came from Smoland, this is like being told they came from Texas. No help.

You would expect a death certificate to have place of birth. Forget about it. You may see Sweden listed as place of birth. But that's about it. Of the nine death certificates I ordered for my immigrant ancestors, thinking they would help me find the parish name, not one makes mention of anything more than Sweden.

The importance of birth date of a person to Swedish genealogy is immense. All parish records have name, year of birth, month and date. When scanning pages of a volume for a specific person, it is the year you look for first. When you find a match with the year, then go on to the date over the month. If that is correct, then you go to the name. A match can be further verified by other details like parents, siblings, parish, and farm name.

The easiest thing to do is identify the wrong Johan Svensson as your Johan Svensson. So just how many John Smith names would you expect to find in any telephone book? More than just one. So to be sure you have found the correct ancestor, or family member, a complete match is essential. Middle names are also to match. There will be times in the search when you won't be sure you have the right person. So go back to check all found details. You must be positive to have confidence to go on.

At this time I have a problem with one of my lines. The birth date is October 1 in some records and October 10 in others. I do not have confidence in the difference of this number. So I will wait until I can go back to other sources to find if I am correct, or not. There is no reason to continue back in the ancestry chart when there is a possible error. If done that way, then nothing can be relied on as accurate. So have patience and insist on accuracy.

Name Days
The name day of a Swedish person is not related to birth date. That's not to say a person couldn't be named after the name day of the birth date. But that's not likely. In the old days, apparently name days were celebrated and birth days were not. Find more on name days at this URL.

Find more on Swedish name days at:
http://www.notisa.com/namnsdagr1.html

*As a person with Swedish heritage I'm not too happy about admitting to be a descendant of Vikings. It's a good thing written records don't go back that far.
Or I may find ancestors with names like
Lars the Hammer, Ax Jogosson, Sven Sharp Pole,
Qvarfordt Smasher, Vic Axelrod, and Pillager The First.*

Parish Identification - Emibas CD Is Wonderful - Emigranten Too

Unquestionably the best source for details about emigration of your Swedish relatives is the 2005 version of the Emibas CD. It is an emigrant register for Sweden. The contents of the CD are taken directly from the Swedish church records. These records typically contain the name of the person, title and occupation, gender, birth date, marital status, place of residence at time of emigration, and destination.

Emibas contains records for 1.1 million Swedish emigrants from more than 2300 parishes. These figures represent approximately 75% of all Swedes who emigrated between the years 1845 and 1930. Searchable on several parameters, the CD is in both Swedish and English.

When you find an ancestor or family member, you can print the page of details. What you will find also is the parish of emigration, the date of emigration, and even the page number of the Household Examination Record. This means you can go directly to the page of that specific book. There you will find the details about this person you have been looking for. The image is on the screen before you can even take a deep breath. The excitement of finding connections to Sweden is indescribable. You have to experience it for yourself. It's great.

The ability to rapidly search any aspect of the record makes it quite useful. My favorite search criterion is birth date. Really, it's just about the only fact I can be sure of. And even then it could be off. But searching takes only seconds each, so this speed will let you try alternate dates quickly.

Then once there is a list of everyone with that birth date on the screen, I can sift through to find possible matches. As I open each record I can continue to consider that person or eliminate them from the list of possible targets. In many ways genealogy is a process of elimination.

Another search criterion is parish. It is always interesting to see who left the parish and when they left. So I keep a list of immigrant relatives with the parish where they lived. This often provides support details about the family.

Here are a few more details about Emibas CD as authored by Olof Cronberg in the DISBYT newsletter. The entire article and much more can be found at this URL.

More on DISBYT and Emibas CD at:
http://www.dis.se/english/RootedInSweden_2_high.pdf

From DISBYT Newsletter:
The CD consists of 1.1 million emigrants between 1840 and 1930. Earlier it was assumed that there should be 1.3 million emigrants, but we now estimate the total number would be 1.5 million. There are some areas missing: part of Stockholm, Uppsala, Norbottens län. For some areas, emigrants after 1900 are not indexed. The project is still running with the ambition to fill these gaps.

EMIBAS
Emigrantregister för Sverige

Ett samarbetsprojekt mellan
Svenska Emigrantinstitutet och
Sveriges Släktforskarförbund

Sveriges Släktforskarförbund

Parish Identification - Emibas Worksheet Results

Just before accessing the Emibas database, you may want to lay out a plan of action on the searches you need to perform. This way, if your time is limited, you might expect quicker results.

On the form below enter the name of the person, birth date, and year of immigration. If you successfully find the person you seek, enter the Emibas ID number. Check when you have printed a copy of the record. Then go on to the next one. I feel it is important to have a checklist for these searches because a person gets so excited at finding this information they go blank. I speak from experience.

Name of person	Birth date	Year	Emibas ID Nr.	Print

Print a copy of this form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/45.jpg
See a sample of this form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/sample/45.jpg

Parish Identification - Who Has Emibas & Emigranten CD's

Emibas CD
If you're like me, you do not have tons of money to throw around. These CD's are not ten bucks each. The Emibas is more like $100 and the Emigranten is more like $200. Kinda steep, if you ask me. So what to do. If these CD's are as great as I think they are, and you want to follow my advice and get to them, there are ways to use them without buying them. Here are a few:

Many genealogy research libraries have these discs. You can check their card catalog online. Then you may want to travel there to do the work you need.

The LDS Family History Centers can access these CD's on a loan basis. Go on line to the LDS website. Find a location of a Family History Center and ask there if they can get the CD you would like to use. There will be a slight shipping charge and the item will only be available for use in their facility. But this can work.

You may want to ask someone at Random Acts Of Genealogical Kindness to look-up a name for you. I asked the folks at Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness for help some time ago. The person was very helpful and even found exactly what I was looking for. But you have to do all the research to identify a specific person for this method to work. Make sure you give them the details they need to answer the question you ask. Here is their website.

Find Random Acts Of Genealogical Kindness at:
http://www.raogk.org

From time to time there may be an offer on eBay to do a simple search for a fee. I have noticed a Swedish genealogist who offers a search for $25. This might be well worth the expenditure if the results are too difficult for you to obtain. Just go to eBay and enter Swedish Genealogy in the search box.

SwedenRoots Offer
As a last resort, consider sending me your request for a look-up of your immigrant ancestor. I am willing to look on the Emibas disc for one of your ancestors for a fee of $25. The fee is the same for a family if they all traveled together to America. You may only have one person or family to find. Let me help. For this approach to work, you need to provide the specific name of the person, the birth date, and year of immigration to the USA. These are essential details to be able to use the Emibas CD.

When you pay for this service through PayPal, type in the comments box on the PayPal screen the name of immigrant ancestor, birth date if known, siblings, children, year of immigration, and any other details you may have. Please include your telephone number, and a good time to call. If I need to call for more information, I will pay for the call. Send an additional email if you have more to add. The more information you provide, the more likely I will be able to find the person you seek details about. I will then look for the person you seek on the Emibas disc. I will also check the Swedish Church Archives, Swedish Census, and the Swedish Emigration records as needed. I may call you for more information if I am unable to find the person.

What I will provide is the location in Sweden where the person you seek came from when they traveled to the USA, the name of the parish in Sweden where they lived before coming to America, and any other details I find. If I am unable to find your relative, I will refund the entire PayPal amount you paid. PayPal is the only way I will accept payment because of the ease at providing a refund. A full refund is yours if I can't find your relative. Really! I'm believable if you look at my eBay feedback of 2000+ on eBay with no negatives. Follow the instructions at this URL to buy this service.

Purchase a look-up service for one person for $25 from SwedenRoots.com at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/lookup.htm

Parish Identification - How To Use The Emibas CD

The Emibas August 2005 CD is easy to use. Like other informational CD's, once you put it in the CD drive of your computer, a screen will open. Follow the directions. When the CD is first used, you may want to follow the tutorial through from beginning to end. Then after you have used the CD for a month, go back and redo the tutorial for clarification of aspects which you may have missed. Follow this URL for a look at the Search screen.

See an image of the Emibas Search screen at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/images/47.jpg

You can use any of the search criterion in any combination. Based on the information you have gathered, you will probably want to use names, birth dates, and year of immigration. Resist the desire to add too many details to the search boxes. In fact, in my experience, the best results seem to come up with the search box containing the first name. If there is more than one first name, try each one separately. Then add the birth month and year, and year of emigration. You must assume the year of emigration is the same as the year of immigration. If after trying this, there is no person found that you seek, then consider the time of year. If the emigration was late in one year, the arrival or immigration might have been the next year. Adjust the search terms appropriately. Go ahead and experiment.

The last name box is just about useless. You really don't know what last name or spelling was used in Sweden. You only know the USA name so far. The exception is if you have documents from Sweden with the correct spelling. Then it is a wonderful filter to find your person. The date of the month should not be entered. Your knowledge of the birth date may be incorrect. So don't use it in the early searches. Put the date in as year dash month. The exception, again, is if you have a birth certificate or some other document that gives the accurate day of the month. Then put it in as a search term, by all means.

Leave all the other boxes blank. Surprisingly they can be left blank with no negative results. Click Go and you're off on the hunt. As you get a large number of results, you may consider entering other details like the last name. Try a variety of spellings. A window will show the progress of the search with the number of matches found. When done, the message will be the number found.

On the results screen there will be a list of matches to the search criterion running down the left half of the page. When a name seems interesting to you, then click on it. The specifics of that person will come up on the screen. Now this is the crucial point in your evaluation. See if the full name matches in any way. Remember there may have been a name change. The birth day may convince you that you have the right person. The clincher may be the year of emigration. When you find a record that seems right, be sure to print it before going on to other names. Use the print button at the upper right of the record.

Now on to one of my favorite buttons to click. See the button 'same parish/year'? Click it. You may find some very interesting hits. The other family members may have emigrated that you don't even know about. Take a look at any record and print it if there's the slightest chance it may be a relative. Keep track of all search criterion you tried. Record the search you made and the results before you go on to the next search. This could be a time saver when you are back searching again when you have more detail. It is as important to keep a record of what didn't work as well as what did work.

Now on to the best feature of all. When you find an ancestor, you will then know the parish of birth. Enter that place as the only criterion in a new search window. You will be given a complete list of everyone who emigrated that was born in that place over the full time spectrum of the Emibas CD. That's 1840 to 1930. You will find amazing results about your extended family, guaranteed.

Good genealogical fortune is when all members of an ancestor family were born, lived and died in just one parish.

Parish Identification - Record Your Results

This form is the record of the results you have obtained from your research. Before moving on to Genline, verify that each of the details on this form are correct. This information will form the basis for the remainder of your genealogical research in Swedish Church Records.

Directions:
Immigrant Full Swedish Name - This must include all known middle names.
Birth date - From Emibas - Verified from USA Census - Verified from Personal knowledge
Birth Parish - From Emibas
Emigration Parish - From Emibas
Year of Emigration - From Emibas
Farm Name - From Emibas
Page in Household Examination Record - From Emibas

Immigrant Full Swedish Name	Birth Date	Birth Parish	Emigration Parish	Year	Farm Name	Page HER

Print a copy of this form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/48.jpg
See a sample of this form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/sample/48.jpg

Parish Identification - Verify Results Before Going On To Genline

Success - Congratulations!
Now that you have a full sheet of information about your immigrant ancestors, it is time to get on with your research. You may think it is time to go right to Genline. Not so fast. There is one remaining task. You need to go back and verify that all the facts you have gathered are correct. This effort is needed so that all the work you do in the future will be correct. So here's a refresher on the process.

Make copies of the completed page 48 of this workbook. Pass them out to family who may have information about your ancestors. Mail copies far and wide. Ask for corrections. See what happens. While this is going on, you can return to all your notes and references. Make sure you have the names correctly placed on the form. Verify birth dates and verify immigration dates with the census. Make sure you copied the details correctly from the printout of the Emibas CD. Organize your notes. Once you get to Genline, you will be off and running. There will be no time to go back and arrange what has been done in the past. You will be more anxious to move forward in your search.

When you are sure you have the information in the best possible condition, then it is time to go on to Genline. Good luck. Genline is addictive. But Genline is a wonderful resource to have available to you in your search for ancestors and family members through the church records of Sweden.

Organize Findings As You Go
File folders may be a good method for you to use to organize documents and notes which you have gathered so far. Or you may like notebooks. Punch all your pages. File them with notebook dividers for organization by name, for example. The method you choose is not as important as the very act of organizing this material. You see, once you get going with Genline records there will be copies coming out of your ears. A word of caution would be to keep each record in a place where it could be found again quickly. This is much easier said than done.

Since you will be printing every page in Genline where an ancestor is included, this will amount to several hundred pages. Really! That may seem unlikely but the fact is, you will find more ancestors than you ever knew existed.

There are several forms included in this workbook to help you keep a record of what you have found. But none of these forms are required by anyone for anything. They are intended as helpful suggestions on how to order your research for processing and verification.

On more than on one occasion I have found myself going back to look at records for different purposes. You will not see all details the first few times you look at them. Just recently I discovered details on a record I printed several months ago which I had not noticed the first time through. Why the details were not noticed is not known. So don't be surprised when this happens to you. Just be glad you have the pages arranged so you can go back to any of them in a hurry.

Every so often you should consider making copies of your records, documents, and forms. This is very important. If you complete quite a bit of work, lose it, going back to redo it wouldn't be pleasant. But if you have sent complete sets of copies a couple different directions to other family members, all would not be lost. This is particularly important for original documents.

As you send out copies to family members, take note of anyone who shows an interest in what you have produced. Then when it comes time to pass on your details when you are unable to work on them, you will know who will safeguard them and even improve the content. Make sure they know of your plan and agree to it.

In 300 years will a drop of blood produce an accurate pedigree back 5000 years?

Genline Overview - Quick Start Checklist

Here is a flow chart giving the general pattern of searches.

To enter the records for the first time there are required facts: Swedish name of a person - Birth date - Län - Parish - Farm - Date lived there.

↓

Go to the Household Examination Record for Date, Län, Parish, Farm. Reason: to verify or find the birthplace and Swedish name of the person.

↓

Go to the birth volume for the person. Reason: to find the names of the parents and the name of the farm where they lived.

↓

Go to the Household Examination Record of the birth year of the person. Reason: to find the Swedish name, birth parish, and birth date of each parent.

↓   ↓

Go on to do this for the father.	Go on to do this for the mother

↓   ↓

Repeat over and over again.	Repeat over and over again.

Be patient as you work through the records. There are volumes which are difficult to read. There are volumes that are missing. There are parish records that have been consolidated over time. There are records that are beautifully written in a fine hand. There are records that are extremely difficult to read due to the handwriting. And all manner of handwriting in between.

Southern Sweden Online
Before you pay for a subscription, be sure the parishes you need for your research are available through Genline. Further, check out the information that is online for the Southern parishes in Sweden. These parishes have most of the church records data entered on the internet and Genline may not be needed.

Find details about Southern Sweden parishes at: http://www.ddss.nu/engelsk/default.asp

Translation Skills
Your knowledge of the Swedish language will eventually grow from what you know now to more than you know now. But a knowledge of not more than 100 Swedish words will be helpful to successfully interpret most of the entries in church records back to the late 1700's. Earlier records before that period seem often to be written in a text format which obviously requires skill at Swedish language translation.

More on translation at: http://www.swedenroots.com/audio/50.rm

Genline System - How Genline Works

Genline Quick Start Checklist

This is a general method which will work to find details on Genline in most situations. Obviously there will be missing volumes from time to time. That's when advanced methods will be needed to continue looking back in your ancestry quest. But for the most part these steps work fine:

1. Determine full name of person with birth date, län, parish, farm and page number of HER. The very best place to get this date is from the Emibas CD or the Emigranten CD.
2. Activate Genline Family Finder from the START program on your computer.
3. Select the län from the menu.
4. Select parish from the menu.
5. Select volume (HER for year of emigration if that's the record you are searching.)
6. Select page number.
7. View image in HER record.
8. Find the person you seek.
9. Verify full name, birth date.
10. Note parish of birth to right of date of birth. This is important.
11. Record GID and print page image. Now on to parents.
12. Select län plus parish of birth obtained from previous record.
13. Select birth volume for year of birth.
14. Find birth record.
15. Record name of father, name of mother, and farm name.
16. Select HER volume for year of birth.
17. Find the farm. Verify name and birth dates of parents.
18. Record place of birth and birth date for the father, same for mother.
19. Follow each person through the records as above.
20. Birth volume for parent plus farm then on to HER for birth year.
21. Rinse and repeat.

Cost of Genline

So what will all this genealogy stuff cost, you ask? That depends. If you live near a library with an Emibas CD and access to Genline, then your cost will be time alone and no cash.

If you do not have access to these tools, then expect to pay $100 for the Emibas CD and $40 per month for Genline. Still in all, this is a bargain compared to what the cost in dollars might be if you had to hire anyone to do this for you.

You can expect to get free help with a single look-up on Emibas. There are volunteers at Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness who will do a look up for you at no charge. Here is the URL for the web site:

Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness Website:
http://www.raogk.com

Before you get too busy with your research, take the time to go through the help tutorial which is included at the Genline program. Click on HELP and follow the instructions on the screen. The Genline folks have prepared an orientation to the screen icons. Follow the orientation from beginning to end. You may want to go through it again after you have used Genline for a week or a month. It may mean more to you after some experience. In fact I know it will. The demonstration guides you through each aspect of the tool bar. Take notes as needed. This will be time well spent.

Short audio message about Genline:
http://www.swedenroots.com/audio/51.rm

Genline System - Before You Subscribe - Genline Directory

Before You Subscribe
Before you go online to subscribe to Genline, make sure the parishes you plan to research are part of the Genline digitized database. You can do that by going to this directory of the available parishes.

Find a list of Genline available parishes at:
http://www/genline.com/databasen/walk3.php

When you have the name of the person or persons you plan to research with Genline, plus the name of the parish for each, and when they each lived there, it is time to subscribe to Genline. Go to the Genline website. Notice that there are different periods of time that the subscription can run. If the parish records which you need are available at Genline, and you plan to have time available to do the online searching, go ahead and subscribe. If you are reluctant to subscribe, you may want to consider visiting a research library that has Genline available. But the cost of gas to get you there might be more than the subscription, itself. Use your debit card. The access will be immediate.

Subscribe to Genline at:
http://www.genline.com

Genline Directory
Here is a list of important web pages at Genline.com.

Genline Home Main http://www.genline.com/
Products http://www.genline.com/prislista/
Get Started http://www.genline.com/komigang/
Swedish Church Records http://www.genline.com/databasen/
Genline Family Finder http://www.genline.com/support/
Resources http://www.genline.com/resources/
Articles http://www.genline.com/resources/articles.php
Books, Magazines http://www.genline.com/resources/books.php
Dictionary http://www.genline.com/resources/dictionary_abbreviation.php?page=a
Extraction Forms http://www.genline.com/resources/extractionforms.php
Find Genline At http://www.genline.com/resources/libraries/index.php
Partners http://www.genline.com/resources/partners.php
Websites http://www.genline.com/resources/websites.php
News http://www.genline.com/nyheter/
FAQ http://www.genline.com/faq/
About Genline http://www.genline.com/genline/
Terms + Conditions http://www.genline.com/genline/terms_conditions.php
Svenska http://www.genline.se
Parishes Available http://www.genline.com/databasen/walk3.php
Sweden Counties Geographically http://www.genline.com/databasen/swedens_lan.php
Production Plan http://www.genline.com/databasen/prod_plan.php
Recently Published Sequences http://www.genline.com/databasen/prod_search_req.php

My good intentions often go unfulfilled.
But as I observe hundreds of Swedish Household Examination Records
without even the first mark on the right side of the page in a book,
I begin to think that my inability to follow through with every task
may be of ethnic origin.

Genline System - What Genline Can And Can Not Do For You

What Genline Can Do For You

Although a system of information like Genline seems to present answers to all questions, there are limitations. Provided you know enough about your ancestors to enter the records at the right time and place, you can expect to find:

Names, birth dates, and parish of birth for parents and siblings.
Name of farms where they all lived.
Record of ancestors by name, birth dates, and parishes back to the early 1700's.
Sponsors present at birth of each person.
How often they moved from place to place, farm to farm.
When anyone died and why in the death records.
When anyone was married and to whom.
Names of siblings of a person, if any, with birth date and parish.
Names of others who may have lived with your ancestors.
Details about all family members including their spouses, children, and parents.
Computer aids like bookmark, print screen, enlargements, help section, introduction.
Details about pages you print to identify them by a Genline Identification number.
Identification of neighbors and friends of your ancestors by name.
Clues to details about ancestors lives.
Images of laid in documents that may be pertinent.
Table of Contents in each volume to identify pages appropriate to your search.
Director cards at the front of some volumes which may direct you to other parishes for records.
Eventually all available parish records.
Satisfaction of tracing your Swedish roots back from the comfort of your own home.

What Genline Can Not Do For You

An unreasonable expectation is that with Genline you will be able to recover your entire family ancestry. Here's what you can not expect Genline to provide:

Help in determining who your ancestors were if you have no details about them.
Help you to find the parish where your ancestors lived if you have no idea.
Any records after about 1890 or before 1690.
Answer questions about Genline records.
Provide volumes of all types of church records for all parishes for all years.
Provide data from corners of missing pages.
Clear handwriting in all cases.
Legible pages in every volume.
Provide details about parish name changes or boundary changes.
Improve the quality of images on very dark pages.
Find records of court proceedings.
Find records of estate settlements.
Help you find the date of emigration if you do not know the parish and year.

Yet overall this Genline system of data presentation is better than a person could hope for. With this system I have managed to find ancestors well beyond my expectations. That's really amazing.

Apparently proof exists that Vikings settled in North America in the 1100's. They must not have been too impressed with the place since it took them another 500 years to want to try it again at New Sweden, so named because the place in the 1100's they thought of as Old Sweden.

Genline System - Worksheet

When you log on to Genline, record each GID number you visit. Indicate who you were looking for (name), why you were looking (task) and what you found (result). I try to include a date in the margin to show when I did the research.

GID Number	Name Birth date	Task	Results

See a sample at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/sample/54.jpg
Print a blank Form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/54.jpg

Genline System - GID Reference Numbers

GID Reference Numbers

Every one of the over 15 million, 15,000,000, images now available on Genline database has a different identification number. So when you find a page with information pertinent to your ancestry search, write it down. It can be used as a source number for your data. So on any log you keep of records used, be sure to write down the reference number from Genline GID: Genline Identification Number.

This also applies when you are searching, even if you do not find pertinent information. Write down every GID you visit on your worksheet. By doing this you will avoid going back over pages you have already tried without finding what you want. I speak from experience in this matter.

If you plan to print each relevant image, be sure to check all the circles on the print menu to include:
          GID - number   County name   Parish name   Volume   Book type   Years

If you choose, you can also type in text you would like printed. There is a box which will show what you type. Then check the box for Free text. All that you typed will be printed on the image copy at the top.

Keyboard Shortcuts

There are a few keyboard shortcuts which can reduce the time needed to access church records online. Note: Ctrl means you hold down the ctrl key while pressing additional keys as indicated.

Ctrl S	Opens/Closes the search window
Ctrl M	Opens/Closes the mini image
Ctrl I	Opens/Closes the image settings window
Ctrl B	Opens/Closes the bookmarks window
Ctrl N	Opens a new image window
Ctrl P	Opens print dialog box
Ctrl D	Selects the GID# text box
Ctrl E	Shows/hides the toolbar and the menu
+	Zoom in
-	Zoom out
Ctrl +	Displays the image at full scale
Ctrl -	Fits image to window
Arrow Keys	Moves the image location in its window
Ctrl Arrow	Moves the image to the edge
Page Up	Moves one image backward in the sequence
Page Down	Moves one image forward in the sequence
Ctrl Page Up	Moves five images backward in the sequence
Ctrl Page Down	Moves five images forward in the sequence
Home	Lighten image contrast
End	Darken image contrast
Tab	Toggle between open image windows

Volumes Available In Genline

Here is a list of the volumes you can hope to find in the church records. You will not find all of them for all parishes. Many church record volumes were lost for various reasons. Be pleased with what you have.

AI - Husförhörslängder - Household Examination	E - Vigselböcker - Marriage Records
AII - Församlingsböcker - Parish Books	F - Död och begravningsböcker - Death Burial
BI - Inflyttningslängder - Moving-in Records	H - Bilagor Kungörelser - Appendix Proclamations
BII - Utflyttningslängder - Moving-out Records	K - Protokoll - Parish Meeting Minutes
C - Födelse och Dopböcker - Birth Baptismal	L - Räkenskaper - Parish Accounts
DI - Konfirmationsböcker - Confirmation Records	SCB - Extracts From Vital Records
DII - Kommunionslängder - Communion Records	

Genline System - Show All Parishes At Once

An important feature of the Genline system is the screen which lists all parishes in the entire country in a single menu. To access this screen, follow this procedure:

        On the search screen click on Län
        Click 'deselect all' whenever you start with this screen
        Click on 'select all'
        Click OK

Then when you click on 'parishes' in the search box, all will show. This will produce a very useful list of all parishes in all Län. How will this help in your research?

Well, usually in each HER church record there will be a birth date and parish name recorded for every person. Sometimes the parish name is omitted. I do not know why. Hopefully the HER has the parish name of birth for every person. The Infly Utfly lists parishes where a person came from or went to. Birth announcements have parish names where the baby was born as well as where all the sponsors lived at that time. That's a lot of parish names. May I repeat, unfortunately you will not find every record to be complete. For example, the län seems to have been ignored in almost all of these records. Parish names are even missing for some records. The challenge is to identify an ancestor with spotty information. Take the län, for example. If the län is missing, this means that you as a researcher have to figure out which län is correct. These other situations come to mind.

        The län will be the same for each parish as the volume in which it is included. (not likely)
        The parish might be hard to read because of handwriting issues.
        The parish name could be incomplete like the Norra or Sodra (North or South) was left off.
        The parish could be the parish of the day but the parish name could have changed over time.
        The parish name given could be an abbreviation.
        The parish name could be misspelled.
        The ink for the parish could be so thick it is hard to read.
        The parish name given could be just flat wrong because no one remembers.

Some of these situations may seem unlikely. Well, each of these situations have happened to me. You will have similar experiences. Don't expect the parish name which is written in the church record to be 100% valid. Accept the fact that these people were human. They made mistakes. As a Swede, I am sure you know how this feels. They are your ancestors. Be kind.

By having a list of parishes to compare against, finding the correct parish may be easier to identify. Please realize that the proper selection of the correct parish is extremely important. Again, selecting the correct parish is the hardest task you will perform when using Genline.

Sure, you can expect most records for a family to be located in the same parish for several years. But the records will show that many families, once the children have left home, moved to a smaller place. And then there are families that move from farm to farm, from parish to parish every year or two. They will be fun to track. When you are successful, tracking a person is very satisfying. Finding a person in a church record from a couple hundred years ago is wonderful.

It could be said that the famine of the 1800's
in Sweden separated the men from the boys.
My immigrant ancestors were all young.
The men stayed home and the boys went to America.
In fairness, the girls did likewise.
Leaving home for good
would seem to be easier for the young.

Genline System - Manipulate The Screen Image

Right off, please be aware that I will explain how I like to use the controls to view images on Genline. As you use Genline you will likely develop your own technique. What ever works for you is the method you should use.

The object of using Genline is to access the contents of the database as quickly as possible. So here's what I do after I click on a page to view.

Click the colorful volume icon to remove the parish menu from the screen.

Click the far left magnification button in the upper tool bar.

Click the maximize middle tab on the screen with the image.

Then click the green arrow in the middle of the screen.

Now the image will load full screen in a very large format. As the image loads for the first time I left click then hold and drag the image down right to get to the top left. That's where the farm name will be located. And that's where the first names will be written. With the image aligned to the left edge of the full screen I left click and hold then drag the image with an upward motion so the names below the first ones are visible.

Then I continue down the page with this same motion. When I reach the bottom of the page, I pull the image down with a left click and hold until I am back at the top. Then I move to the next page. Each time I load a page I try to start at the upper left just like I would read a hard cover book. It is just a habit. On a separate worksheet I record either the page number or the GID for each image and what I found.

Now on to a couple tips.

Even if the names on the image are not ones you are looking for, practice reading them anyway. Developing your handwriting reading skills will be crucial over time to successfully find your targets.

Another habit is to look at the entire page completely to the bottom. Normally if there are no names for several lines, there may be some further down. Don't risk missing just who you are looking for because you are in a hurry to get to the next page.

An Example
Johanna Charlotta Ek is an excellent example from my experience. She was at the bottom of the 197th page I looked at for her. If I had not looked to the bottom of the page I would probably still be looking for her. The effort to find her took over 10 hours. The search for Johanna was huge. First she gave a parish name that was not listed. She reported she was born in Solberga. I checked every Solberga for her. There are Solberga parishes in more than one län. Nothing worked. I went to the Swedish Census records and found her still alive in 1890. She reported in that census that she was born in Solberga, Jönköping. Still no Solberga. But I did find a Norra Solberga. And upon checking there, bingo. She was found.

Three Helpful Friends
Trial and error are your friends. You will get to know them intimately. They each demand a lot of time. But if you are willing to spend hours and hours, trial and error will provide answers. Oh, and then there is another friend: dumb luck. I have had a lot of experience with this friend. This friend sometimes requires a lot of time, and then at other times, in no time at all it has helped me find something that I was looking for. My training has prepared me to use it as often as I can. Dumb luck is no stranger to me. We're buddies. You may want to rely on it as well. It seems the more I work with the Swedish Church Records, the more dumb luck I have. Yes, it is true. The harder I work, the more dumb luck I have.

Genline System - Special Features Of Genline Online - Bookmarks

Bookmarks
When you are on a page which you would like to access again, you may want to consider the use of the bookmark in Genline. On the top tool bar there is the word bookmark. So when you are on the page you would like to bookmark, click bookmark.

Caution: The bookmark feature must be used slowly. When you click on a page number in the bookmark menu, let the page fully load before manipulating the page or before selecting some other bookmark. I have found that clicking too quickly from one bookmark to another will lock up my computer.

Thank goodness for CTRL ALT DEL But then the program is closed. You have to start all over again from log in.

Bookmarks are great. They work wonderfully. But. But, you have to have patience to let each page fully load before doing any more clicking.

Another important suggestion is that you keep a list of who each bookmark leads to. You can type in information of an identification nature for each bookmark. This may help you identify just what the bookmark is for after a few weeks. I would rather use the GID as the reference then enter the GID on a list with the ancestor name. I find this to be a better system for me. What ever number of bookmarks you select, they will be remembered for you. They are on your hard drive.

Print Bookmark List
If you want to print a copy of these bookmarks, go to your computer. Find the folder for Genline. Open it. You will see a file that says Genline. You can copy it and take it to word or notepad or where ever you do word processing. Paste it there and then make a printed copy. There may be characters throughout the text of an unusual nature. But ignore them. Or use your word processing program to eliminate these extraneous characters.

Here's what works on my computer to print a list of Genline bookmarks:
    Click My Computer
    Click Program Files Folder
    Click Genline Folder
    Click GFFinder2 Folder
    Click Bookmarks
    Go up to file
    Click Print
    When done, X out of all.

Caution: Do not even think about editing what you find when the program folder is open. That's a no no. You can make a copy and you can right click and copy then paste without a problem. But don't go near any other keys on the computer keyboard or you could lose bookmarks. There is even a warning on the bookmark page that you should do no editing on that page.

Note: You may wish to right click, copy, then paste into a word or notepad program where you do word processing. Paste it there and then make a printed copy. There will be characters throughout the text. But ignore them. Or use your word processing program in Word or Notepad to eliminate these extraneous characters. Follow this URL to see a sample of my bookmarks from Genline:

See a sample of my bookmarks at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/sample/58.jpg

Genline System - User Guide

Genline User Guide
A 9 page user guide for Genline Family Finder is available online. Here's the URL to view it. Go ahead and print it. You'll be able to refer to it as you use the program without having to close windows or lose your place. Read through it when it has printed.

Find the Genline User Guide at:
http://www.genline.com/support/GFFWin2_anv_info.php

Each icon is explained. Directions are provided on how to use the GID text box. Steps are provided to use the search window effectively. All of these aspects are important.

Here are features which you can ignore for now. If you ever do want to use them, you can refer to your user guide. You may want to add it to the resources notebook you will construct based on page 120 of this workbook. So, ignore these aspects for now:
> Church Record Type - Leave it set at 'all'
> Volume
> From Year
> To Year
> Search
> Clear
> Sequence List

They have a feature called 'Mini Image'. I have yet to develop a good use for this feature. Windows time management is about the same with it or without it. Until you find a good use for this feature, ignore it.

The user guide has a page of instructions on 'bookmarks'. The developers need to include instructions on the use of CTRL ALT DEL to clear your computer when 'bookmarks' freezes it up. You could have a better experience. Good luck. The only tip when using 'bookmarks' is to let each document fully load before attempting to go to another. For some reason, and this could be specific to my computer, when I work with 'bookmarks', I can expect the computer to freeze if I get too click happy. So to avoid a slowdown in your ancestry search when using 'bookmarks' feature of Genline, just go slowly. I know I'm repeating myself here. But that's the only way I know to emphasize this point. Your work on Genline should be all fun. Have at it. But go slowly with Genline 'bookmarks'.

CTRL ALT DEL
If your computer freezes up, locks up, and the mouse will do nothing to make anything happen, you may need to stop the application program it is working on. This is done by pressing the CTRL ALT DEL keys all at the same time. You will then get a dialog box asking you what you want to do. Click to get out of the application. You will be disconnected from Genline Family Finder program. Not to worry, you can just log on again.

Now I am aware that some program changes have been made to the Genline Family Finder in February of 2006. I hope this has fixed that problem. But I will not know until I try to use 'bookmarks' again. Since I have had bad experiences with 'bookmarks', it may take me a while to try them again.

The 'bookmarks' is a wonderful feature. Be sure to identify the image you add to bookmarks with your own text in the box provided. That way you will recognize what you have saved as a 'bookmark' without having to consult a reference chart. Find an explanation of how to make a copy of your 'bookmarks' on page 58 of this workbook.

Find an audio message for this topic at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/audio/59.rm

Genline System - Reading Images

Some records are impossible to read for many reasons. You may find the correct volume and even the right page where details are written that you need to know, but the details may be impossible to read.

Some pages that were photographed in the 1950-1960's and digitized just recently are very dark. Although some adjustment is possible in the screen image intensity, some pages will remain illegible. There's not much that can be done to make all the handwriting readable.

Another type of image which will be nearly impossible to read is one where there is bleed through from the other side of the page. And then there will be pages with lines through handwriting that makes the original data impossible to read. This often happens when a person or family moves from one parish to another.

The variety of handwriting ranges from beautifully flowing script with ornate flourishes to pitifully cramped pen scratches with too much ink. Eventually you will develop an eye for the handwriting.

When you definitely need a specific piece of data, but can not decipher it yourself, you may need to ask for help from an expert. Genline offers a service for a certain number if dollars per hour which seems reasonable. Perhaps researchers in Sweden can go to the original pages to get a better read on what you need. Regardless of how they do it, some help may be just enough to get on with your research. Find more about this service at Genline.

Research help from Genline by paying an hourly fee info at:
http://www.genline.com/

Fortunately much of the handwriting and most of the images are wonderful. In fact, the handwriting is a pleasure to read. And as I access a page of details about my ancestors, I often think that I may be the only person to have looked at these details in over 100 or 200 years. Neat. Here is an example of an easy to read Household Examination Record. GID: 182.3.1400 1871-1876 Vimmerby, Kalmar.

Translation Skills - Swedish English Dictionaries

Language translation involves so much more than just looking up words. But for the purposes of this workbook about Swedish Church Records, that's about all you need to do. So don't get worried about your lack of Swedish language skills. Just have at the ready a couple dictionaries. My suggestion is that you print out the Genline dictionary. It is about 29 pages. It is available at this URL.

Find the Genline dictionary at:
http://www.genline.com/resources/dictionary-abbreviations.php?page=a

Another excellent Swedish-English dictionary to print is the one provided by SweGGate. Find these translation aids at this URL.

Find the SweGGate translation aids at:
http://www.rootsweb.com/~swewgw/Fact/Dict/facdic_Abbr.htm

You may want to consider gathering together your own reference resource notebook for Swedish language translation. Find instructions and sources on page 120 of this workbook.

Best Swedish Genealogical Dictionary
My favorite Swedish English Genealogical Dictionary is the one compiled by Phyllis J. Pladsen et al. This reference work is primarily a word list with more than 5,700 words and abbreviations. The reference section also includes:

> Map of Sweden: Provinces (Landskap)
> Map of Sweden: Counties (Län)
> Provinces of Sweden
> Counties of Sweden
> Emigration Records: Lists and Indexes
> Abbreviations Frequently Used in Emigration Index
> Post 1895 Church Records
> Sources for Swedish-American Church Records
> Swedish Archives
> Map of Sweden: Archive Addresses
> Useful Books for Swedish Research
> Internet Addresses for Swedish Records
> Important Swedish Sources on CD

Lastly there are a dozen or more pages of handwriting samples with their typed equivalents.

Find out more about this dictionary then order this highly recommended dictionary from the URL given below. You can use your debit card and order online.

Order the Swedish Genealogical Dictionary at:
http://home.netcom.com/~v31ry/

Emigration from Sweden to America
slowed dramatically
when immigrants wrote letters back home
exposing the myth that
the food was better here.

Swedish Handwriting

Handwriting
The script handwriting used in these Swedish Church Records is often beautiful. I mean, imagine someone writing with an ink pen that had to be dipped in a bottle of ink. I'm sure for later years of these records there existed better writing implements. But the skill exhibited by the people who did the writing is great. They were like artists.

There are a few handwritten letters which through time have changed slightly. But not that many letters are significantly different that we all learned in school in the United States. The Palmer Method, or cursive, as kids of today call it was a third grade topic as I recall. My handwriting is no better now than it ever was, but I can still read it. In the church records I have seen, the writing by these parish priests is almost always better than I could do. So I am less apt to find fault with the handwriting than others.

Many people comment about the handwriting. The comments are usually bad comments. Not me. I feel the opposite. Here is a sample of what you will find for handwriting in the church records from the 1600's. More about deciphering handwriting on page 68 of this workbook.

> Find a sample of handwriting from the 1600's at:
> http://rootsweb.com/~genepool/oldalpha.htm

Decipher A Word
When you encounter a word which you can not figure out, consider this grid technique. Enter each letter of the word as it shows in the record. Do your best to faithfully reproduce each 'letter' in your own handwriting. Next, enter possibilities for each letter in the grid. Here's a sample. It is from the birth announcement on page 74 of this workbook. It looks like a foreign language. Well, it is!

Then compare each of the possibilities against known names or words.
The actual name for this farm is Släthult.
Find a full page of this gridded paper on page 124 of this workbook.

> Print a full page of this gridded paper for deciphering handwriting at:
> http://www.swedenroots.com/form/124.jpg

Handwriting CD
There is even a CD on Swedish Handwriting that has been put together by an expert. In it I am sure you will find details beyond your wildest imagination. For sure, I have noticed that the earlier records, say before 1750, are much more difficult to read. This could be because many of these entries are in Latin. The title is Paleografi - 41 handskrifter. The CD is an interpretation of 41 handwriting styles that have existed in Sweden during the past centuries: 1339-1926. The CD can be found at this URL location.

> Find the Swedish Handwriting CD for sale at:
> http://www.genline.com/resources/books.php

Swedish Handwriting Name Practice

Print an answer sheet with the form URL given at the bottom of this sheet. Print the name of each person in the corresponding box. Check your answers with the answers URL.

Kristina Lovisa (handwritten)	*Axel Fabian* (handwritten)
Erik Gustaf (handwritten)	*Christina Carolina* (handwritten)
Fredrik Carolina (handwritten)	*Lena Sofia* (handwritten)
Carl Johan Emil (handwritten)	*Alma Lovisa* (handwritten)
Anna Stina (handwritten)	*Karlsdotter* (handwritten)
Johan August (handwritten)	*Erik Elias Nilsson* (handwritten)
Erik Albertina (handwritten)	*Karl August* (handwritten)
Gustaf August (handwritten)	*Anders Magnus* (handwritten)
Johan Johansson (handwritten)	*Johan Erik* (handwritten)

Print this form to use as an answer sheet at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/63.jpg
Find the answers at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/answers/63.jpg

Swedish Handwriting Parish Practice

Print an answer sheet with the form URL given at the bottom of this sheet. Print the parish name in the corresponding box. Check your answers with the answers URL given below.

Dunkstorp	*Kullöl*	*Ingulstorp*
Sjöände	*Artorp*	*Börjedonar*
Steholin	*Malabo*	*Lidden*
Svenstorp	*Karrbo*	*Damvik*
Briniken	*Bralen*	*Nytorp*
Slåtmo	*Solliden*	*Lillfäler*
Klaugstabe	*Ufretorp*	*Qvarntorp*

Print this form to use as an answer sheet at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/64.jpg
Find the answers at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/answers/64.jpg

Swedish Handwriting - Titles - Abbreviations - Occupations

Write each title, abbreviation, and occupation as you encounter them. Then enter the meaning of each title and abbreviation in your own words in the space provided. The Genline online dictionary will prove an excellent source for this exercise.

Word	Definition	Word	Definition

Sweden Farm Identification

Here is what you will see when you read a birth announcement. The name of the farm is given right after the letter i and that is after the name of the father and mother. Circle the farm name on this worksheet. This is the name you will look for in the Household Examination Record Village Index.

Find answers at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/answers/66.jpg

Genealogy Swedish Literacy List

As you encounter Swedish words in your research, enter the Swedish word and the meaning in the space provided. The Genline online dictionary will prove an excellent source for this exercise. Then this list of yours will save time as you go on to other records. Print more copies of this form as needed. Another possibility is to use a spiral notebook. Enter your words on pages lettered A-Z.

Word, term, abbreviation	Definition

Translation Skills - Reading Difficult Handwriting

Finding records you need usually means reading a parish name from a household examination record or a birth announcement. Numbers are rarely difficult to read unless they are really small, mixed in with other text, or filled in with too much ink. But parish names can be anywhere from easy to read to impossible to read.

The earlier you go back in the records, the more difficulty you may encounter. Handwriting is apparently so difficult in these records that an entire CD has been prepared to help anyone working to read the various forms of the hand written language. Although you will not need this much education to read the records in the beginning, eventually this CD may start to look worthwhile to you. Here is the URL.

Find the Swedish handwriting CD at:
http://www.genline.com/resources/books.php

So in trying to read the handwriting there are more than a few obstacles. Here is a heads up on what you can expect:

Learn the various forms a letter can take by looking back and forward in the record book.
Have patience with overly inked words.
Expect Swedish words to be misspelled from time to time.
Tolerate abbreviations that are unusual.
Look for any word to be shortened due to space.
Go to school on the handwriting of a specific person by looking through the book for like words.
Print enlargements of difficult words for study.
Keep your own list of words you have deciphered successfully.
Consider a bottle of white out to help clarify a word by eliminating bleed through or other words.
Recognize Latin words that are frequently used.
Have a Swedish-English genealogical dictionary and source book at the ready at all times.

When you encounter a very difficult word to decipher, here are a few suggestions which may help you.

Issue With Handwriting	Suggestion on what may help
Look for character marks	Sometimes a parish will have the ä å ö to help.
Look for a distinctive single letter	If there is a t in the middle, then look for that.
Count the number of letters.	As a desperation method.
Look for the ending.	If there is a torp at the end, look for similar endings
Look for the first letter.	This seems easy until you encounter a difficult one
Look for letters that go above or below the line.	The h, y, and other letters may help to find a parish.
Observe how handwriting was on previous entries.	This will often produce results by experience.
Work on the word, skip it, then go back to it.	Sometimes fresh eyes work better.
Prepare never to figure it out.	Let others help with your identification problem.
Observe what is the last letter.	Look for a parish with the same last letter.
Is there a distinctive group of letters anywhere?	Even in the middle there could be legible letters.
Look for the same parish name on other pages.	Different days produce different handwriting style.
Use other words to build knowledge of handwriting	See how each letter is formed in different words.
Try what ever works for you then repeat.	If you find a method you like, do that.

Ancestors. Who needs 'em? Everyone!

Translation Skills - Latin In Swedish Church Records

The church workers who were responsible for the church records studied, read, and wrote in Latin as part of their religious training. Classical Latin is still the language of religion. So it is not surprising that Classical Latin was used early on in the church records of Sweden. Even into the 1700's Latin text can be found. The extent of Latin that was used is proportional to the language training of the priests, ministers, pastors, and other clergy.

Here is a list of Classical Latin which can be encountered in the Swedish Church Records. The list is not comprehensive, obviously. But it should give you an idea of what to expect. Space is set aside for other Latin words you may encounter.

a, ab - of	dies Dominica - Sunday	nata - born
abscessus - death	des ponsati - engaged	nomen - name
absens - missing	dictus - called	obbitt - deceased
accessit - move out	dies - date	parentes - parents
admonitus - confirm	ditto - same	pater - father
adolescens - young	dominus - priest	relicta - widow
agricola - farmer	ecclesia - church	relictus - widower
alais - other name	est - is	soror - sister
altera - other	et - and	sponsa - bride
alumnus - child, student	ex - out of	tempus - time
an, anno - year	fest - holy day	testes - sponsors
anno domini - year of our lord	filia - daughter	vedora - widow
baptisatus - baptized	filius - son	vedorus - widower
circa - around	gravida - buried	vide - see
civissa - woman	ibidem - the same	
coematerium - grave yard	idem - the same	
cognatus - married	in - in	
conjugata - spouse	in loco - in this place	
conjux - spouse	livantes - witness	
couplerad - married	loco - here	
cum - with	mater - mother	
defuncta - dead	mortii - deceased	

For words and phrases which you encounter in your research, consult a Classic Latin dictionary. Here's the URL for a great one. It is 72 pages. Check the paper in your printer before printing.

Find a Classical Latin Dictionary at:
http://www. math/ubc.ca/~cass/frivs/latin-dict-full.html

Swedish Church Records - Introduction To All Record Types

There are several kinds of Swedish Church Records. Some are more useful to a genealogist than others. This is true particularly when a person is just beginning to research ancestors. Perhaps my opinion is not correct, but I believe the Household Examination Record HER is the most important type record of all.

Household Examination Record HER started out as a way for the priest to keep track of taxes and the ability of the parishioners to master church doctrine about religion. There was an examination each year to see what progress on religious education was made. But in the process of doing this, a record was created which included the name of each person living in each house, the relationship to one another, their date of birth and the place (parish) where they were born. Further entries would show when the parents were married, when they moved into the parish where the record was made, and even where they moved if they left that parish to go to another. Death dates are given if someone passed on. In fact, the records mostly seem lacking in the record of the religious knowledge, as time went on. So the very reason the volumes were kept seems to be the first detail to go wanting in the records. Often the left side of the opened book has all the pertinent information about the family. Then on the right side where entries are to be made about religious knowledge, there is a blank. Far to the right on an open page there may be a notation of something to do with the person. This is where it can be seen that the person left for America, for example.

Birth Records are important. This is useful to find the names of the parents of a person. When you have the names of the parents, look further in the birth announcement for my favorite piece of information: the farm where the family lived when the person was born. This will be very important when trying to establish the birth place and birth date of each parent. This will be necessary so the continuing backward journey through the ancestry can continue. The farm name follows the easy to read letter i. It means 'in'. And no amount of bad handwriting or over inked pen usually wrecks this letter.

Moving In and Out. Last for a beginner genealogist is the In and Out books. These are the volumes which document the movements of each person in each parish. I would like to say they are very helpful. But it seems that just as soon as they would be helpful, the volumes do not exist. Or the person you are looking for is not there when they should be there. However, they have provided useful details in a search of various ancestors so they remain on my list of useful books.

Less Useful Volumes. I do not use the christening books, the banns books (engagement announcements), the wedding books, the death books or the burial books. I guess the day will come when I will want to flesh out each ancestor. At that time these volumes may come in handy. But for now, I just do not have an interest in the information they contain. Fortunately you are a different person perhaps with a different mind set. So go on to any of these volumes as you feel the need. Just not me. All four of these volumes are arranged chronologically. But all four categories of records could be in the same volume. This means you must go to the table of contents for the volume, FIRST, before searching the volume. In the table of contents you are looking for the pages in that specific volume that are used for the records you seek. (See an example of the table of contents of a volume on page 71 of this workbook.) Once you know the pages where the record you seek can be found, then apply the proportionality method of calculating a good start page. You will find this proportionality technique explained on page 91 and following in this workbook. With this calculation you will be able to get closer to the desired page than if you use a hunt and peck strategy.

Every family eventually has a single person who takes on the task of collecting ancestor facts. And this person is called the family historian who should really be called the wonderful person who has had time to research and record difficult to find facts. Or just plain 'Wonder Person'. Order a sweat shirt with that phrase.

Swedish Church Record Types – Table of Contents-Directory Cards

Table of Contents
The Table of Contents of any volume will not give farm names as you might think. Instead it lists the type of church records, years of coverage, and page numbers for each type of church record in the volume. This is particularly important to help narrow the search when confronted with a long list of page numbers with no indication of what each page contains. It was written at the time that the microfilm was made. Here is a sample of a Table of Contents for a volume. GID: 1069.18.67700
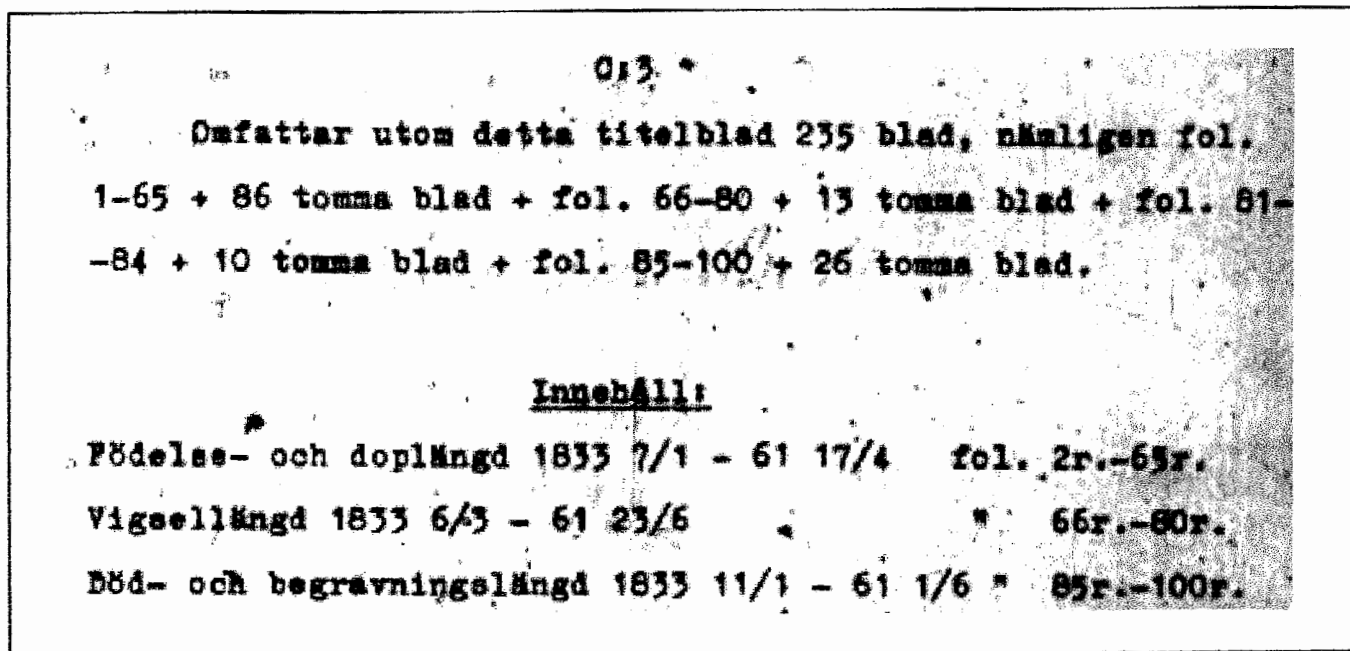
Födelse - Births January 7, 1833 - April 17, 1861 pages 2-63
Vigsellängd March 6, 1833 - June 23, 1861 pages 66-80
Död - Death Burial January 11, 1833 - June 1, 1861 pages 85-100
Remember: In Swedish Church Records the date is day over month.

Directory Cards

At the front of each volume you may find a few directory cards. These were handwritten by the LDS workers who photographed the records. These cards may be important to your search. If you find yourself unable to find a person or place in the volume. These cards may direct you to a different volume or different parish where the records you need may be found.

GID: 182.9.6200
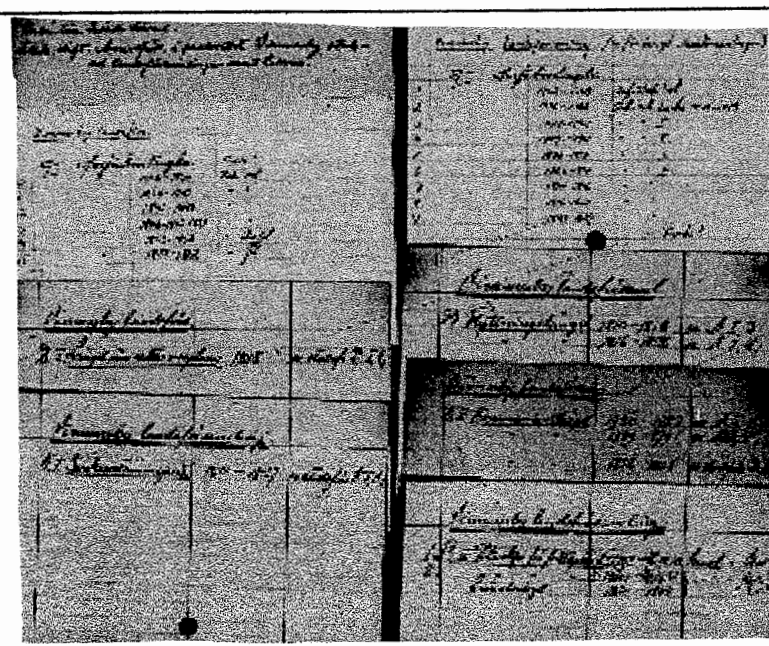
Swedish Church Record Types - Village Index

On occasion there will be a village index present and listed at the beginning of the pages in a Household Examination Record. Consider yourself lucky if this is included in a volume you need to use. It will hasten your identification of the page you need. If there is no village index, then the volume might be in alphabetical order. Lastly, if neither of these is the case, then look at the last few pages of a volume for an index of farms. There might be one there. Otherwise, how would anyone ever find a specific place when making an entry. The task would be nearly impossible without some sort of index. Also don't be surprised when you find the same village index being used for more than one volume.

Here is a sample of a village index. The first page number refers to the earlier volume. After the = sign the number refers to the page number in the later volume of this same village. Also notice many parish names can not be read. See my technique for identifying a farm page number from birth announcements on page 75 of this workbook. This image is GID: 1069.2.9880 Jönköping Björkö.
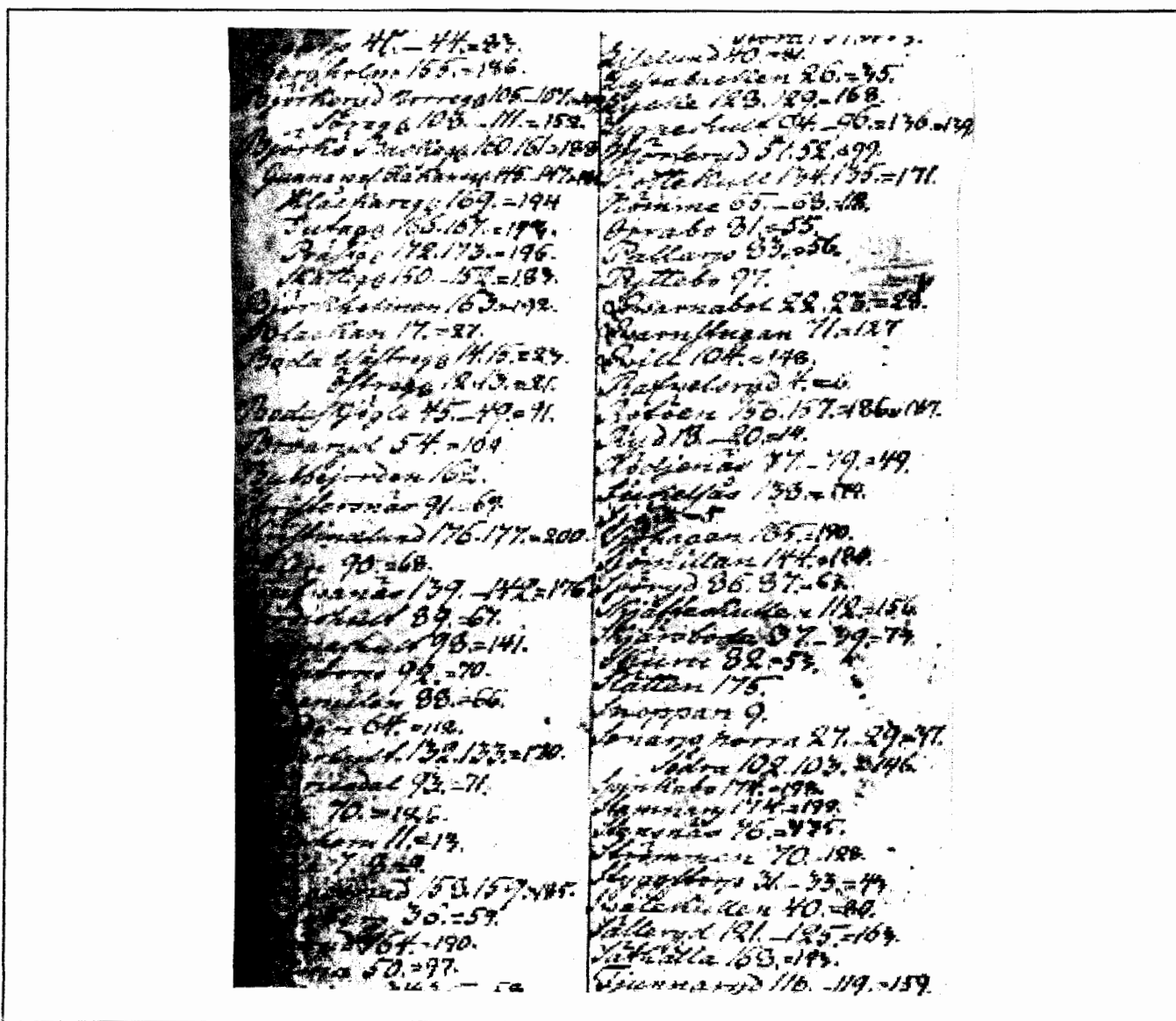
Swedish Church Record Types - Alphabetical Listings

If an HER volume does not have a village index, then how can you ever find the page you need without going through all the pages. Well if the book is arranged alphabetically, then here is a calculations table which might help you get closer to the farm name you need. Remember that äåö are at the end of the index. So if you are looking for a name that starts with an ä, å, or an ö, be sure to look at the back of the listings just in case the dots or circle over the a and o did not show on your copy.

Use this table as follows:
Multiply the total number of pages in the record, which you found out from the table of contents, by the multiplier given below based on the first letter of the farm name. Admittedly this is not precise. But it is better than a hunt and peck method. It is based on the frequency distribution of letters used for parish names.

Farm Name First Letter	Multiplier	Farm Name First Letter	Multiplier
A	start on first page	M	.50
B	.05	N	.55
D	.10	O	.60
E	.15	P	.65
F	.20	Q	.70
G	.25	R	.75
H	.30	S	.80
I	.35	T U V	.85
K	.40	W X Y Z	.90
L	.45	Ä Å Ö	.95

Also be advised that a single farm name can have as many pages as were needed to list everyone who lived on that farm. There could be 5 pages, 10 pages, or even more. Continue on in the records, both backwards and forwards until a different farm name is encountered.

Parish Catalogs
A parish catalog is an index that tells you where (on microfilm) you will find a specific village or farm. They contain only names of farms and villages within a given parish. Not every parish has a parish catalog available. Follow this URL to see which parishes have catalogs available and their prices. Parish catalogs also serve as handy lists of place names within parishes, which will help you when trying to decipher names of farms and villages within the records.

Find details about parish catalogs at:
http://www.augustana.edu/swenson/svar.html
Another location for this information is at:
http://www.svarcats.html

*Help me. I've crashed
into a genealogical brick wall,
and I can't get back.*

Swedish Church Records - Birth Announcement

Look over the birth announcement reproduced at the top of this page. Then go on to answer the questions. Admittedly this is a difficult record to read. It has bad handwriting and is over inked. Sorta normal. That's just how they are from the 1700's back. This one is from 1798. Her name was Stina Jonasdotter. She is a direct ancestor of mine. Find this record at GID: 1122.14.51900

Since the record is so difficult to read, there is audio support for this page. Find the audio support URL at the bottom of this page.
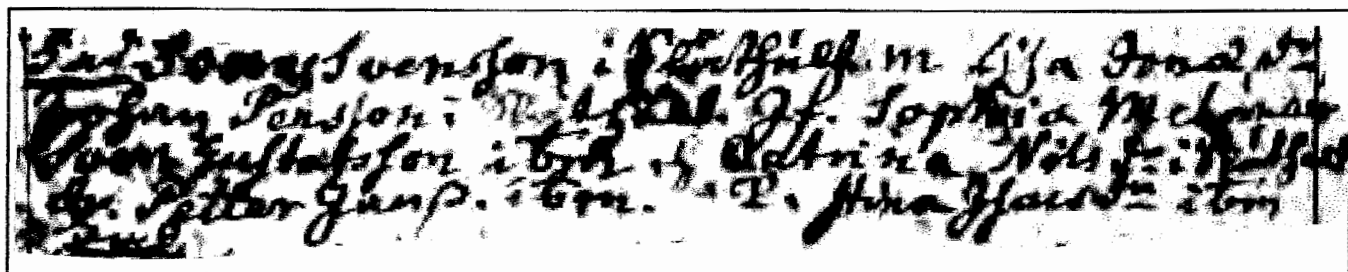
1. What is the name of the father?

2. What is the name of the mother?

3. Where did they live when Stina was born?

4. What is the name of the first sponsor?

5. Where does this person live?

6. What is the name of the next sponsor?

7. Where does this person live?

8. What is the name of the next sponsor?

9. Where does this person live?

10. List all other sponsors and where they live.

Notice on this birth announcement that the names of the sponsors may be relatives of the parents. Due to patronymic naming patterns in use for centuries in Sweden, a match between the last name of the mother and the last name of others could, and most likely does, indicate a family relationship. So how can this add to the family history? Well, if these two women are siblings of the new mother, they could live with parents of the mother. This is called 'jackpot' in genealogical research. Or these women could have a family of their own which may include extended family members. Be sure to review the entire page where a significant person is found. There may be other family members on that same page associated with the farm where relatives live. There could be many more relatives living on the same farm but in different houses. This means you have to go backward and forward in the records for that same farm to see what you will find.

Church Records - Farm Page Number From Birth Records

Birth Announcement Trick To Find Farm Page
The birth announcement includes the farm name where each person mentioned lived at that time. If for some reason you can not find the page number for the farm where the person was born in the HER for a family, here's a possible way to narrow the search.

Most people included in a birth announcement were either family members or neighbors. So there is a strong likelihood that if page numbers for the farms of the neighbors can be found, then the parents probably do not live far away from the neighbors.

This only works if the farms in the HER are written in the HER on a door by door basis. Neighborhoods would automatically be grouped. If the HER is organized alphabetically, this method is not needed. You would just look for the farm name alphabetically.

So follow this. If you know the birth date of a child, find the page numbers in HER for all the sponsors that can be found. Then look around in that neighborhood for the family you seek by page number.

Here's a concrete example. Look at the village index on page 72 of this workbook. Notice the left side of the village index is illegible. This is not an unusual situation. Many times the edges of the pages were so used and worn that the data became illegible.

Well in this example, Sven Ek had 4 children. In each of the four birth records he gave Larstorp as where he lived. But looking at the village index, it could not be found. Larstorp is probably at the bottom left of the page. But it is illegible. Also note that the volume is not arranged alphabetically. This may mean the book was laid out on a neighborhood basis.

So let's put my method to the test to find a likely page for Larstorp. The farm name for four sponsors were found to be on pages 82, 83, 86, and 90. So I'm figuring on checking all the 80's to find Larstorp and the family HER I need. This is what I did. I went through 81, 84, 85, 87, 88, and 89..
No luck. Then I determined to go backward from 81. Bingo. Page 80 was the right page. Just two pages away from one of the sponsors was the farm I needed. That sure saved time. Figuring two minutes per page to go on the hunt and peck, some time was saved.

Another approach to try on this problem may be to start with a list of all the page numbers in this village index. See page 131 of this workbook. Go through the village index crossing off any pages that are legible and obviously not the farm you need. Then go on to look at all remaining pages. This is a brute force method of finding a family in the HER. But a desperate situation calls for desperate methods. Click on.

Develop Your Own Tricks
As you work with Genline church record images, your experience will be unique. No one else will be working on the same parish with the same ancestors. So let your intuitive side suggest methods which may help you find your ancestors faster. You may notice something peculiar to the records you are using that could suggest a quicker way to find ancestors. So feel free to let your impressions have freedom of expression.

> *The Genealogist Refrain:*
> *Copies. Copies. Copies.*
> *Where do they all come from?*
> *Copies. Copies. Copies.*
> *Where do they all belong?*

Swedish Church Records - HER Column Headings

The columns on the HER stay about the same over a couple hundred years. Here is an overview of the columns and approximately what they mean from left to right. As you become experienced at reading these records, you will be able to adjust to the changes when you move on to earlier records. The records of the late 1800's, where you will most likely begin, are a joy to encounter. Back in the early 1800's, like 1820, the paper was really bad so the records are mostly darker than anyone would like. But once you get back into the 1700's the paper is wonderful. The only problem then will be incomplete information as many priests were just getting started with this record keeping.

Top Of The page - On the left side at the top you will usually find the farm name. Above the names in the record you may find an additional name for the house the people lived in.

Left Margin - Occasionally there will be a fraction written in the left margin. A 1/4 means the person whose name follows the 1/4 owns 1/4 of the farm. This ownership could be anything. I've seen 1/1, 5/16, 5/8, 7/48 and 1/6, to name a few. In the many HER records I have looked at, the names at the very top of the list are usually but not always the owners. Farm ownership determination is beyond the scope of this workbook. But records do exist which document ownership. That aspect can be saved for much later in your genealogical work.

Name - Before each name there can usually be found a title of some sort or occupation of the person. If a person is a son s or dotter d of the person above the name, that is noted. The name of the father and mother are given in full. Note that the last name of the father is not the same as the last name of the mother. No last name is entered for the children. That name up through the middle to end of the 1800's follows the patronymic naming practice of the entire country where the first name of the father, followed by son for a son, or dotter for a daughter, is used.

Birth Year And Date - Next is given the year of birth of the person. This could be all four digits, as was frequently the case in the records of the 1700's or just the last two digits as in 46 a.k.a. 1846. Be cautious at the century points to properly identify the person as previous or current century. This can be confused when in a hurry. Next is date of birth. The method of this notation is date over month.

Parish Of Birth - Län seems never to be included. And the parish of birth name can be abbreviated, or missing, or just plain wrong. This parish name often requires concentration to decipher. Make sure you read the parish name correctly. To have a list of all possible parishes, go to the search screen in Genline Family Finder. Click 'select all' for län. You will then be able to see all parishes at once to aid in identifying the parish you need.

Marriage - If the couple were married during the period of the HER, that date is included.

Moving Entry - There may be an entry to show where the family lived before moving into the current parish along with the date of the move. The problem with this record entry is readability. Good luck. This is a very helpful bit of information. But often it is difficult to read. Spelling is not uniform for all entries. There may be an entry to show where the person moved when leaving the parish of the HER. A line through a name means that person moved out during the term of that volume.

Right Of Fold - The bulk of the right side of the HER, meaning to the right of the fold, is mostly not useful for building a pedigree. It has to do with religious knowledge. Often this area is blank.

Far Right Column - The column on the far right side of the page may contain useful information. There you may find useful details about movements within a parish. Believe it or not, page numbers in the HER are occasionally included. They are quite helpful.

Last Column At The Right Edge - The last number on the right side of the page is the number of order of movement. Use this number to rapidly identify a person in the out movement volume. Many of these movement volumes are lost or unavailable. But when you do find one, it is quite helpful.

Church Records - Interpreting Household Examination Records

Here is a list of details found on an HER in order of importance to genealogical research, in my opinion. Others may have different opinions. This is how I see it. Other details may be useful or even important at various times depending on what is found in existing files. But to get your ancestor list going backward, here's what you need to focus your attention on.

First, when you come to a record with an ancestor name that you are sure is correct, look for the birth parish of that person and birth date.

Next, on that same page you are looking at there may be the name of the father and mother of this person. If this is so, then look for the name of the father, birth parish and birth date. Then look for the name of the mother, birth parish and birth date. They are your next targets.

Then if the target is on the page with no parents, go to the birth record for that person. You are looking for the names of the parents.

Finally go to the parish and farm where the person was born to find the names of the parents, birth dates, and birth parishes of the parents. You're off on the hunt.

As they say on Madison Avenue, rinse and repeat. In other words, keep repeating this process as long as the records hold out, or until you run into a missing volume or missing piece of information. That's when it starts to get fun. You will need to put your thinking cap on to come up with an idea of what to do next when you are confronted with missing details that are needed to go on further.

These records have hidden aspects which may give you a better understanding of your ancestors. Here are a few things to look for as you go through the records. I am sure you can think of others.

What are the relative ages of the spouses?
What is the age of each parent at marriage?
What is the age of each parent when the first child is born?
How many children did they have?
Did they lose children to death before adulthood?
What was the age when the children left home?
What was the age of the mother when she had her last child?
How often did they move?
Did they own any of the places where they lived?
What occupations are given for the father?
Were any of their neighbors relatives?
Did either spouse pass on and then was replaced?
Did any of the children live with the parents their entire life?
What were the ages of each person when they passed on?
If available in the records, how did they do on religious examinations?
How many of the family, if any, went to America?
How often did family members move out then move back into the family home?
What was the farm name and house name where they lived?

All these questions, when researched, can help create a better understanding of your family members.

Ancestors are like modern art works.
You don't know how to explain them.
But they do give you lots to talk about
that you can make up yourself
without fear of contradiction.

Swedish Church Records - Marriage and Moving Information

Marriage Records
These volumes are often missing in the parish collection. For what ever reason, not many of them survived. And if there are volumes with marriages recorded, depending on your luck, the year you want may not be there. But just in case you are lucky and find a marriage book for the people you seek, don't jump for joy. Beyond the date, which is also available usually in the HE record book, there will be a list of names of the participants as well as where they are living at that moment. Some possibility exists that this may be of use to you. Depending on the availability of other records, these marriage records may be more or less valuable. Eventually when you have the ancestry back as far as you care to go, you may want to return to details like marriage and other family members. But on the first go through, skip this volume as being time consuming with little benefit. There may be exceptions. Let your imagination determine if this volume can help you or not. Don't take my experience too seriously.

Moving Information
Now, quite different than the marriage volume is the usefulness of the In and Out moving books. These volumes can be extremely helpful in following a person or family through time. Supposedly when each person left a parish, their name was recorded on the right side of the page of this volume. It is the out side. The page number of where they can be found in the HER is one of the biggest finds in searching these records. Also the name of the parish where they moved to is extremely important.

When a person or family moved into a different parish, supposedly, they were required to present documents from their previous parish. The priest then entered their name on the left side of the volume. When they left, their name was entered on the right side of the volume. In early records there may be no mention of each family member by name. But there will likely be columns with number of males and number of females. At the end of each year there is a total of number of people leaving and people entering. The use of this to you, a genealogist, is that you can tell what year you are working on. Because as you go through the record, there is rarely mention made of the year, except at the end of it. So sometimes when working through these pages, you will need to go through many before even knowing what year you are looking at. This volume type has been of use to me in working forward in time to track a person. The Household Examination Record also has a column for In and Out movements but it seems to have been less used.

A word on the side. This system of keeping track of every person would have been perfect to then go back in time to find where a person lived and for what period. The problem you will encounter is the difference in contentiousness as exhibited by the priests in the various parishes you will encounter. Some seemed to perform their work with diligence. Others seemed to enter the basic information with little regard for the details.

One page I worked on for quite a while had only the first names of each person. I went backward and forward looking at other pages in that same volume. Same deal. First names only. My guess is that they planned to go back and fill in the last names and birth dates later. They never got around to that task. With quite a bit of effort I was able to work around that record and get back to a time when that volume was completed completely. So, bad handwriting might not be the only obstacle to finding details about your ancestors. Prepare yourself.

> *A few questions about my Swedish ancestors:*
> *Did they use tooth paste?*
> *Could they play a musical instrument?*
> *Did they ever read a book?*
> *What did they like to eat?*
> *So many questions. So few answers.*

Church Records - Missing Volumes - Death Records

Missing Volumes
So what is there to do when you need a volume which is not available in the Genline system? An important habit to develop is to look over all the available records from top to bottom. I have found that the record volumes are not always in chronological order. So look over all the volumes on the list. You may find what you are looking for at the bottom of the list, out of order.

Check the Genline list of parishes that are currently available. There is also a list of recently published sequences. Then when you look at the volumes available for each parish, you will know if there is any possibility that the volume might eventually be available. Find this information at the Genline website. See a list of all Genline web pages in this workbook on page 52.

> Find information about parishes in the Genline System website at:
> http://www.genline.com

Probably no parish has a complete set of volumes. There exists the possibility that a volume may not be available on Genline but the microfilm may be available through the LDS rental program. You can access a list of the microfilms available from LDS at their website.

> Find LDS microfilm availability at:
> http://www.lds.org

As good as the records have been valued and maintained over the many years of their existence, be amazed that there are as many volumes available as there are. At last count the Genline folks say there are 15 million images available for viewing. Wow.

Death Records
Another of the church records which may be useful to you in your research are the death books. When a person passed away, the church was notified. The name and date of passing were entered chronologically in this volume. They are easily searched.

Now I'm not much for recording death dates in my ancestor information. But when this is done accurately, you can be sure you have accurately identified a person. This can be quite useful when reading data published by others. If birth and death records match, you can be sure you have the right record for the right person.

The death record also includes a reason for passing if known. These causes may not match up to your understanding of cause of death as specified today. But you can at least get an idea of the reason for passing.

Causes Of Death
Here is a partial list of causes of death back in the period when the Genline church records were kept.

aflifrade	executed	andtäppa	cardiac disease	avtyning	languish
barnsbörd	childbirth	blodflöd	hemmorage	blàsesten	bladder stone
brock	hernia	bràddöd	sudden death	bräcklighet	frailty
brännsjuka	high fever	bröstfeber	pneumonia	bulnader	abcsess
diarrhe	diarrhea	drunknade	drowned	kräfla	cancer
obekant	unknown	omkomne	drowned	slag	stroke

> Find many more causes of death in Swedish language with English translation at:
> http://www.saunalahti.fi/hirvela/historismi_sivut/deathsivu.html

Genline - Standard Search Methods

Standard Search Overview
The process of locating ancestors will eventually seem like the same procedure time after time. Well, that's because the same standard search method works time after time. As you go through the process, you may want to take notes about what you did so you will be able to do the same thing over and over again. Include notes on how you entered the records, what pages you accessed, how you opened any programs you used. Just anything and everything that will allow you to get back to where ever you go again.

My first thought is to give you a general idea of what to do. So here goes. First you have to start with a name of a person, their birth date, the parish where they were born. From that information, Genline can be the next step at finding parents of that person. Here is an overview of the steps to follow. A more complete checklist will be found on subsequent pages of this workbook. This overview is included just to give you an idea of how the Genline System works.

1. Click on the län for the person.
2. Click on the parish for the person.
3. Look for the birth record volume for the date needed.
4. Click on the table of contents when the image loads.
5. Determine pages where births are located.
6. Use the proportionality method to find a close page to start looking for the exact year.
7. Backward and forward from the start page to the actual page.
8. There you find the birth record. Print a copy of the announcement.
9. Record the GID number where you found the record on the Success page.
10. Enter the name of the father on a worksheet with his birth date and birth parish.
11. Enter the name of the mother on the worksheet with her birth date and birth parish.
12. Done with this person.
13. Go on to each parent. Repeat this process over and over to discover ancestors.
14. For each parent go to the farm in HER which includes year of child birth.

In the HER for the appropriate birth year, find the farm as mentioned in the birth announcement. In the HER, farms are often arranged alphabetically. But not always. There may be a village index (if you have lived a good life and are often lucky). Check all pages of the village index to find the farm. There may be a farm index at the back of the book. Check out the last few pages to see if there might be one. If there is no village index, try to locate the farm alphabetically. This is like hunt and peck.

Special Note: Keep in mind that each farm may have more than one page in the HER.

Another possibility of finding a farm is to look in earlier or later volumes. There may be an index of farms in one of them. Then you can use the proportionality method to perhaps find the farm you see in the volume without an index. I have noticed that at times Genline images have village indexes from one volume repeated for subsequent volumes. They must have done this for a reason. Use the technique yourself to save time.

Please Note My Disclaimer
The Genline methods described on the following pages are of my own design. They include what has allowed me to access the Genline records in a timely manner and get results. There may be better ways to find your ancestors. All I am sure of is that, if you follow the steps I give, you will most likely be able to locate your Swedish ancestors in the church records as provided by Genline. If you want to email me suggestions for inclusion in future editions of this workbook, great, and thanks. dularson@bellsouth.net

Genline Standard Search - From Emibas To Genline

When you have printed copies of the Emibas record for all ancestors of yours that can be found, it is time to move on to Genline. With Genline open and ready to go,
>Find the search screen
>Click on the län button
>Click the län you need
>Click on the parish button
>Click on the parish you need

When the screen shows all the volumes available, find the Household Examination Record HER which covers the year of emigration for the person in the record you are working on at that moment.

Look over the Emibas print out. You will find a page number given for the location of the record in the HER. Click on that page number. Click OK. You'll be just seconds from seeing what just might be one of your ancestors. When the image is clear to view, move it up or down, left or right by left click-hold. Continue to hold then move the image so you can read it.

On this image, you are looking for verification that you have the right person.
>Check the birth year of the target person. Seek a match.
>Check the day of the month and the month.
>Then check the name. Remember the name may be slightly different than you would expect.
>Check the parish of birth which you will find to the right of the birth date.

When these details have been verified, it is time to look at other entries on that same page. You may find siblings, spouses, children, parents, or other family members.

Before getting too engrossed in the content of the page, be sure to print it. Be sure when printing that you have checked all the boxes on the print screen to get full identification of the GID reference information.

The print will show only the detail you see on the screen. You may need to make the image a different size so everything you want on the copy can be seen on the screen. The landscape format is usually best for Genline images. Tip: Make sure you have the contrast adjusted so you get a good copy. Sometimes the copies come out very dark. They are almost impossible to read. So lighten the image with the HOME key or darken with the END key if those are the keys on your keyboard that do the lightening and darkening.

When you have the print of the image in your hand, you may not like the image quality. Now is the time to adjust the lightness and darkness again until you can read the information. You also may want to adjust the position on the screen. Then reprint.

Eventually you may want to send a copy of the image to someone. This means the print you make will have to be good enough to be scanned. I don't know a way to go from Genline screen image to digitally saving the screen image. I would guess there might be a way. Just add this to the million things I do not know how to do in the world. If you do know how this can be done, please let me know. So for now it will have to be print, scan, send.

> Truth be told, most families in our pedigree line
> led ordinary lives, trying to survive the hardships
> and provide for their children. They left no great contribution
> to art, music, theater, dance or science. Instead,
> they were all necessary just to produce us.

Genline Standard Search - Finding Parents Of A Person

Name of person	
Birth date	
Parish, Län	

Follow these steps to find the parents of a person.
1. Access Genline from Start→ Programs→ Genline→ Genline Family Finder→ Enter
2. Select Län from the menu.
3. Select parish from the menu.
4. When volume titles are displayed, select birth book for year of birth.
5. Find the birth announcement record.
6. Print the page sized to include all pertinent details.
7. Record name of father and mother.
8. Find the name of the farm. It usually follows the name of the mother after the letter "i" (in).
9. Go to the Household Examination Record (HER) which includes the birth year for the person.
10. Find the farm in the village index or place register.
11. When found, you will see the name, birth date, and parish of birth for each parent.
12. Go on to perform the same search for each person found.

Father Details:

Name of father	
Birth date	
Parish, Län	

Mother Details:

Name of mother	
Birth date	
Parish, Län	

Record other family members here:

name	birth date	place of birth

Print a copy of this form:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/82.jpg

Genline Worksheet - Individual Genline Worksheet

Include Genline Identification Number (GID) where details are found.

Name of person	
Birth date -GID	
Parish, Län	

Notes

Name of father	
Birth date - GID	
Parish, Län	

Name of mother	
Birth date - GID	
Parish, Län	

Record other family members here:

name	birth date	place of birth

Print a copy of this form:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/83.jpg

Genline Standard Search - Parish Identification Problems

Parish of Birth Missing in HER

When no parish of birth is given in the record, the first thought which seems likely is that the person was born in the same parish where the person is living. Obviously this is the first parish to investigate. Before doing that, go backward and forward a couple pages in the HER to see if the birthplace was given for anyone in that specific volume. It could be the standard method used by that priest. But after looking at many hundreds of Household Examination Records, my experience has been that this is only wishful thinking. The truth may be something entirely different. So what to do.

Well, the obvious choice is to follow the person through three or four HER volumes to see if a parish of birth was given at some other time by some other priest. Most likely the parish was not included in the records due to an omission by one priest. But a different priest in a different volume may have included the parish name. As you follow the person through the HER, you may find the date of death. Then the death record can be used to find the place of birth. Find the farm name in the previous volume. The birth parish may be included in an earlier or later volume.

Parish Given But No Birth Record There

Welcome to the club all genealogists belong to. The club of missing or incorrect records discovery. The dues for this club are the many hours it will take to get around this issue. There will be questions of others. There will be searches of nearby parishes. There will be any number of possibilities tried to locate the missing parish.

So why is the parish of birth so important? Well, just this. If you do not know where a person was born, finding parents may be very difficult. There are 15,000,000 images of records to check. At a minute per page that could take a while. Figuring an 8 hour day without breaks, that's 480 records per day, and 2400 in a week. 15,000,000 will take about 125 years. Get my drift?

I've got one of these cases going on right now. It's the Sven Nilsson Ek problem. See my description at this web page. I have posted this brick wall on the internet thinking someone someday might happen on the page and be able to help me find the parents of this man. I know all kinds of stuff about him and his family. But not enough.

See more about Sven Nilsson Ek at:
http://www.visiteuropeonline.com/sven_nilsson_ek.htm

Find the Parents Through Siblings

One thought I tried that did not work with Sven was to follow backward the people who served as witnesses at the birth of his children. He had several children. But never was there a Nilsson or an Ek listed. There seemed to be sisters of the mother but no relations to the father. Yet I expect to continue to try this method.

Discover Alternate Names for Parish

In those days there was probably consolidation and expansion of parish boundaries. This was back in 1797. So who knows for sure what was done. I have noticed that there are notes on directory cards at the front of HER from time to time that give alternate parish names for part of the HER. Of course I tried that with all the pertinent volumes for Sven with no good result. But it seems that there may be times when that would work. All other sponsors seemed to be neighbors. No help there.

Families Stick Together

In the church records, family members who move away from parents often move to a farm of a family member. Think about it. Say you need some help. Asking a sibling to send on their kids may be just the right thing for all concerned. So by checking who lived on the farm where a person moved may produce a family member that could lead back to parents. There comes a time when anything is worth a try.

Genline Standard Search - 1890 Census Search

Uses For 1890 Census Search

The Swedish government has an online database of the 1890 Swedish Census which may come in handy for your research. I have used it a few times and it worked wonderfully. The advantage of any database is its searchability. If any person you are having problems identifying was alive and living in Sweden in 1890, then they would appear in the 1890 Census.

You can use your debit card to pay for three hours of computer time. It will be less than $10. The clock runs once you have paid. So be sure to have a worksheet ready with each person you plan to search. Include the name, date of birth, and parish of birth. You can search by each topic. For example, you can fill in the search boxes to see everyone who lived in Sweden in 1890 that was born on a specific date, or was born in a certain place, or with an exact last name. This search is quite flexible.

With this search you can also determine if a person emigrated. Say a person was born in Sweden in 1856. That would make this person 34 years old in 1890. So they should certainly still be alive and show in the 1890 Census. If they are not, then there is a good chance they left Sweden, or died in Sweden.

This database can also help identify the name of a person. A search can be made of a birth date. Then everyone born on that date will show in the computer sort. From that list you may be able to find the person you seek. Serendipity is neat. On the report that is generated for each person, you will find the home parish, year of birth, occupation, and marital status. You will also find names of persons living in the same household with your target person. A minimum one time subscription of three hours for less than $10 might prove interesting. You can pay for this service with your PayPal card.

> Find this census database at:
> http://www.svar.ra.se
> See a sample of this census report at:
> http://www.swedenroots.com/sample/85.jpg

Genline Is Time Consuming

This genealogy effort of yours and of mine can be time consuming beyond belief. I've had it happen to me that I started on Genline to find a person. Then three hours later I find the person before coming up for air. This can be hard on the neck. And hard on the back, as well. But surprisingly the pain is not present until I take a break. So the best practice might be to set a period of time for concentration, take a break to do something else, then go right back to the task at hand.

Also the desire to find a person may be so intense, you become oblivious to all else. As a way to structure the total time I spend, I set a quit time. So if I allow four hours to work on Genline, I then quit when that time comes.

Just before I quit, I make sure to write myself a note which describes what I have done, what I am doing, and what I will do next. Otherwise I need too much time to refresh myself before going on. The time I spend going back over my last success to get up to speed could be used to greater advantage on new searches.

I find that while searching, some thought may come to me to try later. Now read this carefully. If you ever have a thought cross your mind to search some name or place, write it down. Because if you're like me, and like everyone else, you may not be able to remember what you thought after you go on to something else. Trust your brain. If it thinks something may work, and you can't try it immediately, then write yourself a note to try it later. The longer you take to write it down, the less likely you will be able to remember. Sound familiar? This may seem too common sense like to include in this workbook. But I feel it needs a mention since I have fallen victim to the 'I'll do it later' monster. When I can't remember what I wanted to do, I feel crushed. That will happen enough. Minimize that feeling, whenever possible. The work is hard enough without getting down on yourself.

Genline Standard Search - Worksheet Record

Name	Birthdate	GID Number	Notes

Print a copy of this form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/86.jpg
See a sample of this form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/sample/86.jpg

Genline Farm Names

Ancestor Name	Birthdate	Parish (Län)	Farm Name	Dates

Print a copy of this form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/87.jpg
See a sample at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/sample/87.jpg

Genline Success Record - Ancestors Found

Name	Birthdate	GID Number	Notes

Print a copy of this form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/88.jpg
See a sample of this form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/sample/88.jpg

Genline Family Members Not Ancestors

Family Member	Birthday	GID Reference	Record Type

Genline Advanced Search - Introduction

Genline Advanced Search

As you search the Swedish church records, you will likely encounter obstructions to your progress. For example, if you are looking for a specific year in a volume that has many years in it, quite a bit of time will be needed to find the year you want. This is because the Genline folks have not gotten around to identifying the year of each page. What this means is that you will encounter a volume with birth records taking up 200 pages and covering, say, seventy years. There is no way to know where exactly to begin looking except to guess. I call it the hunt and peck method. Now this would be a great way to find the year you want if you were looking at the actual book. Just flip the pages back and forth until you have the year you want.

But you are not flipping anything. You are downloading, from Sweden, a digitized image of a record which is transmitted over the internet. This can take a couple minutes each depending on your computer capabilities, your connection speed through your ISP, the use of the internet by others, and the use of Genline data storage at Genline in Sweden.

So a better method might be the proportionality techniques which I take five pages in this workbook to explain because it is that useful, that necessary, and that neat. The techniques are of my own invention based on necessity. I just got too tired with hunt and peck. So I devised a math technique which works for me and I'm sure it will work for you. Give it a try. You'll find this technique described on pages 91-95 of this workbook.

Circle Search

A description follows on page 96 to help you find an ancestor when the given parish in HER seems correct but you can not find the record. Another helpful tool you may want to create is an index for a volume you plan to use quite often. I did this for a birth record for Björkö. Once I had it complete, I found it sped up my access to details. The time spent to create it was well worth it. More on page 96.

Ultimately, you're going to need help when you are unable to find a certain person in the records. One possibility is to send a letter to people with the same family name who currently live in Sweden. The postage will be reasonable. Ask them for help. Send what you know and ask a question. Provide your email address so an answer will not cost them anything to send. More on page 97.

Make A Telephone Call

You may even want to call a relative, once found, to ask for help. Through the modern telephone system, a call to Sweden from the USA is about $3.00 for 60 minutes if you use the 1010987 number. More on page 98.

> Find out about calling Sweden at:
> http://www.1010987.com

Try Court Records

As the ultimate desperation method, you may want to access the Härad court records for the parish you are working on. Although the documents are all in Swedish, you will be able to distinguish the name of your ancestor, if present. You can print the pages and ask for help with the translation.

> Find microfilm of Härad Swedish court records at:
> http://www.lds.org/

> *Genealogy is an easy habit to quit.*
> *I've done it hundreds of times.*

Genline Advanced Search - Proportionality Calculations

How Proportionality Calculations Can Save Time
When a book must be opened one page at a time by computer, and to open each page takes a minute or two depending on time of day, the length of time to find a desired page in a large volume can be huge. Fortunately there is a basic mathematics calculation that will help save time. Here is the practical application:
Say you have a Birth Record Volume that covers the years 1801-1835. And say these records are on pages 3 to 236. But you need year 1821.

The number of years from the beginning of the record to the year needed.
Times the total number of pages in the record.
Divided by the total number of years covered in the record.
Plus the page number of the first birth record in the volume.
Equals. This will produce a good guess.

See the math:
20 times 233 divided by 35 plus 3 equals a good place to start looking.
Of course you will need to go backward or forward to find the specific year. But this is an alternative to the pure guess that is so often way away from the desired year. Answer 136.

There are volumes where no page numbers are given. In these cases consider using the GID number as the page number. Just cross off the last two zeros. And start at the second decimal point. The proportional method works in these cases as well. See the practice problems on pages 92, 93, and 94.

Volume to Volume Proportionality
When moving backward or forward through time in the Household Examination Records, finding the same farm can be a problem. If the volume is arranged alphabetically, the problem is not as large. But if the volume is a neighborhood-by-neighborhood door-by-door record, then finding a specific farm can be a problem.

It is likely that when time came to begin a new volume, it was done by copying from the previous volume. Of course if a farm or house was deleted (not typical) or added (more likely) then a book mark was probably used so the new name could be added. Then when the new volume was made, the changes could be incorporated into the new volume.

Yet, proportionally the location of each farm would be in the same relative place in each volume. If the number of pages is the same, then just go on to the same page in the next volume to find the farm right there. If for any reason there were far more pages in the new volume as compared to the old, then perhaps two parishes were consolidated. This did happen. Or if there were far fewer pages in the new record as compared to the old, then perhaps a parish record split.

When the number of pages are different between two different volumes, then consider the use of the proportionality calculation. You will find practice problems on page 95. Here is the technique:
Target page in Volume #1 minus first page in Volume #1 times total pages in Volume #2 divided by total pages in Volume #1 plus first page in Volume #2 equals good start page in Volume #2.

The term "Parish The Thought" is likely derived from a statement made by a genealogist when confronted with the news that a parish through time had changed names, changed boundaries, consolidated, or even split up into more than one parish. This makes records difficult to follow. "Parish the thought" takes on new meaning.

Genline Proportionality Calculator Practice

This worksheet is designed to give you calculator practice in finding a page to start on when you are searching a birth record volume and do not know where to start.
The math: A times D divided by B equals C.
Or, the number of years from the first page of the record to the target year (A)
times the total number of pages in the record (D)
divided by the total years in the record (B)
equals the calculated target record page (C) I usually drop the decimal remainder.
plus the **first page of the record**
equals a good **start page** for the search. Go up or down one if pages are all odd or even in the record.

A	B	C	D	first page of record	start page
7	42		110	3	
17	36		122	36	
22	58		136	72	
46	65		147	115	
8	25		151	273	
19	36		162	112	
26	48		175	62	
52	92		184	41	
72	87		193	36	
61	75		202	3	
48	50		218	272	
51	60		272	461	
12	32		291	370	
2	19		312	210	
68	75		347	71	

This math technique will allow you to get closer to the page you need than will a blind guess.
Directions: Consult the table of contents.
Record the number of years from the beginning of the record to the year you want (A)
The total number of years of the record (B)
The total number of pages in the record (D)
And the first page number of the record.
Do the math.
Find a better start page than a guess. Then as normal go backward or forward in the records to find the specific page you seek. Be sure to write down the pages you try to avoid repeating the same page.

Find answers at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/answers/92.jpg

Genline Proportionality Practice Problems

See page 91 of this workbook for details about technique of solution.

table of contents years covered	table of contents page range	target year	years to target	total years	total pages	start page
1762-1822	222-612	1804				
1806-1812	3-115	1809				
1862-1886	122-210	1882				
1740-1800	3-410	1780				
1810-1864	223-617	1850				
1810-1864	223-617	1830				
1764-1860	3-420	1822				
1762-1822	232-612	1812				
1806-1816	3-115	1812				
1740-1806	115-222	1776				
1823-1862	312-510	1840				
1862-1888	510-710	1880				
1742-1826	16-410	1800				
1816-1862	312-512	1832				
1842-1872	300-612	1862				
1796-1826	3-147	1802				
1812-1824	222-312	1817				
1780-1876	117-416	1806				
1790-1862	232-612	1798				
1806-1818	510-610	1811				
1764-1822	17-316	1777				
1782-1862	3-512	1822				
1823-1864	27-312	1850				

Audio support at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/audio/93.rm
Find answers at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/answers/93.jpg

Old Swedish Proverb:
May your ancestors have lived in a parish
where the church record volumes
were not burned for warmth
on a dark long wintry night.

Genline Proportionality Story Problems

1. The table of contents in a Swedish Church Record shows the birth records from 1811-1860 in Stockaryd as located on pages 25-202. What is a good start page for a record in 1847?
See answer URL at the bottom of this page.

Note: Actual page is 162.

2. The table of Contents in a Swedish Church Record shows the birth records from 1830-1861 in Gamleby as located on pages 3-154. What is a good start page for a record in 1857?
See answer URL at the bottom of this page.

Note: Actual page is 129

3. The table of contents in a Swedish Church Record shows the birth records from 1828-1860 in Stockaryd as located on pages 2-429. What is a good start page for a record in 1856?
See answer URL at the bottom of this page.

Note: Actual page is 355.

4. The table of contents in a Swedish Church Record shows the birth records from 1826-1860 in Borgholm as located on pages 19-174. What is a good start page for a record in 1839?
See answer URL at the bottom of this page.

Note: Actual page is 70.

5. The table of contents in a Swedish Church Record shows the birth records from 1790-1860 in Egby as located on pages 23-154. What is a good start page for a record in 1836?
See answer URL at the bottom of this page.

Note: Actual page is 90.

6. The table of contents in a Swedish Church Record shows the birth records from 1730-1775 in Gärdserum as located on pages 3-261. What is a good start page for a record in 1768?
See answer URL at the bottom of this page.

Note: Actual page is 221.

Genealogy Proportionality Volume to Volume

Page Range Volume #1	Total Pages Volume #1	Target Page in Volume #1	Page Range Volume #2	Total Pages Volume #2	Start Page in Volume #2
3-115		46	3-127		
222-412		282	122-210		
122-210		206	3-115		
3-410		206	3-480		
27-312		206	3-320		
3-512		206	3-606		
110-210		206	3-126		
17-316		206	16-326		
510-610		550	510-640		
232-612		332	232-622		
112-416		129	112-436		
222-312		242	5-132		
3-147		122	3-166		
300-612		422	300-550		
312-512		412	312-410		
16-410		112	14-380		
510-710		520	410-620		
312-510		340	3-260		
115-222		116	7-118		
3-115		92	5-125		
222-612		490	12-360		
3-420		310	3-320		
223-617		420	222-517		
3-410		320	3-360		

Target page in volume #1 minus 1st page in Volume #1 times total pages in volume #2 divided by total pages in volume #1 plus first page of volume #2 equals good start page.

Advanced Search - Ever Increasing Circle Sizes

Search Techniques
The problem with the parish system for recording information then retrieving it later is that the parish boundary is not static. Looking at the parish names today we figure the parish is the same parish that it was back over the years. This is simply not true. Oh, generally the parish name remains the same in all ways. But there are cases where parts of a parish territory were transferred from one parish to another parish. And likely there were divisions and consolidations.

This means that people who knew they were born in a parish of a certain name, and gave that information when asked, may not have been aware of changes in the parish. So they thought they were born in Björkö. They said they were born in that place every time they were asked. And by the time I went looking for them in the records the name of the place they were born was actually Odesgotchu. With 2500 parishes you can see how difficult it would be to try to find who you are looking for in each parish. So there might be a better way.

My suggestion is that you use a map which lists all the parishes. Then with a compass or some round object, draw a circle around the town you have been told is correct but you know it is not. Then look in each of the record books for the towns in that circle to see if you can find your target person.

When you do not find your target person in that circle, make a larger circle. Repeat.

Eventually if the name of the parish was even slightly correct in the past, you should find who you are looking for. The exception is if the person said they were born in Solberga, for example. The problem with Solberga is that there is more than one parish with that name. In that case you need to consider proximity to the last place the person lived.

It is unlikely that a person ever moved half way across the country to live in a new place. It did happen. But not frequently. So you can figure the person moved to a place probably not more than twenty miles, more like ten miles, to the new place to live. If there is more than one parish with the same name, then check out the parish in the place that is closest to where they last lived. This is only common sense. Then if you are unable to find the person where you have looked, look in as many other places as you can spend time to do. Eventually you may have success.

Be sure to keep a record of each place you looked including GID numbers. That way you will not spend time going back to images you have already looked at.

Take A Break
As you search for ancestors and family members, there will come the time when you're tired of it all. As much fun as the process is, you will still get to a point where you just don't want to click on yet another page, looking for someone.

When this time comes, take a break for a day or a week. Instead, work to organize what you have found. And layout what you plan to do in the future. When you do feel ready to return, you will be ready to return. After a rest, a brick wall is interesting more than bothersome.

A Swedish parish priest was overheard muttering:
On cloudy days my capital S's,
capital L's, and capital J's
all look the same to me. And the B's look like P's.
Fortunately no one else will ever look at these volumes.
At least I can thank the Almighty for that.

Genline - Develop Your Own Parish Index

If you have a substantial number of individuals to find in a specific parish volume, there might be some time saving element in making an index for the portion of the volume which you feel you will use frequently. This is particularly handy when you have a problem area which will need research with the ancestors as well as their parents, siblings, and children. Do this by entering Genline at the earliest year you expect to find family members. Record the page number, year, month and date. Then page ahead to the next page. Enter the same details for as many pages you feel there may be family members listed. Then keep the index you made handy during a search to save time. Follow the link to see a sample of an index I made for Björkö.

Page	Year	Month Date	Page	Year	Month Date

Genline Advanced Search - Mail Campaign - Telephone

Mail Campaign

According to the Swedish people I have had contact with recently, they all seem to agree that Swedish people like to discuss genealogy. Perhaps it is not the national past time. But many of the people of Sweden have their pedigree at their fingertips. And according to one Swede, they would rather work on genealogy than eat ice cream. So if you're stuck and want to find a breakthrough on a particular line, here is a possibility. Plan a mail campaign to Sweden to find more details for your family history.

Write a detailed description of the person you want information about. Then send it with a cover letter of inquiry to people in Sweden who might be related to this same person. Include your email address in the letter. That way an answer will not cost anyone anything. You are more apt to get a reply. This sounds easy enough. You may get responses to your email address and you may not. But at less than a dollar per sending, the results can be quite valuable to your genealogical effort.

So how do you get the mailing addresses for people in Sweden that have the name you seek? Go to the Enrio website where you can search the telephone directory of the entire country. Just enter the län and name you seek. You will receive results if anyone has that name at this time. You will get the name, address, and postal code for each person. Be careful not to duplicate sendings since you want the maximum exposure to your effort. I noticed that there can be multiple listings based on home phones, business phones, and cell phones. Here is the URL for this search of names of private people in Sweden.

> Find names, addresses, and telephone numbers at:
> http://privatpersoner.eniro.se

Telephone A Relative

Once you have established a firm connection to a living relative who lives in Sweden that you know speaks English, why not set a day and time to have a telephone contact? The cost to make a call with 1010987 is 4 cents per minute plus 53 cents to connect. With tax and all, that's about $3.00 for an hour. You may even have some other calling plan that will be better for you. What ever works. More on this calling method at this URL.

> Find more about 1010987 for European calls at:
> http://www.1010987.com

Here's the method to use. First, through email or snail mail, get the telephone number of the person you plan to call. Then establish a good time and day to call. Be sure to take into consideration the six hour difference between Sweden and the Eastern Standard Time zone. Adjust accordingly to your time zone.

Then dial the 1010 number of your choice.   Example 1010987

Then dial the international access code.   Example 011

Then dial the country code. Sweden.   Example 46

Then dial the telephone number.   Example XXXXXXXX

I noticed that the number will not go through if I use the Zero at the start of the Sweden telephone number I got from the Eniro web site search. But at these rates you can just experiment.

So the whole thing would be 1010987 011 46 XXXXXXXX
Good luck. This may open a new chapter for you in connecting with your living relatives. It works for me. Calling a foreign country gives me the feeling of being there during the call. Talk about a cheap trip.

Genline Advanced Search - Other Possibilities

Härad Records
An article about the use of rural court records is in the Progenealogists newsletter online. These records are from the court system in rural Sweden. Find the worthwhile article, if slightly advanced in substance, at this URL. Then go on to the main website for more genealogical information which may interest you.

Find the ProGenealogists Newsletter at:
http://www.progenealogists.com/swedishcourt.htm

Loose Records
When you reach a brick wall for an ancestor line, there may exist scraps of paper, certificates, and notes that could help you. What you will find in the records from time to time are images of these items. Now, admittedly, this will be a shot in the dark. But you never know. Something in one of these items may give you an idea of a different approach to take. Here are a couple examples of what you may find. The people who photographed the records just flipped each item over as they came to it. Then they went on to the next item. The printing makes them interesting. Obviously Swedish language skill will be needed to take advantage of this information. GID: 169.20.81400
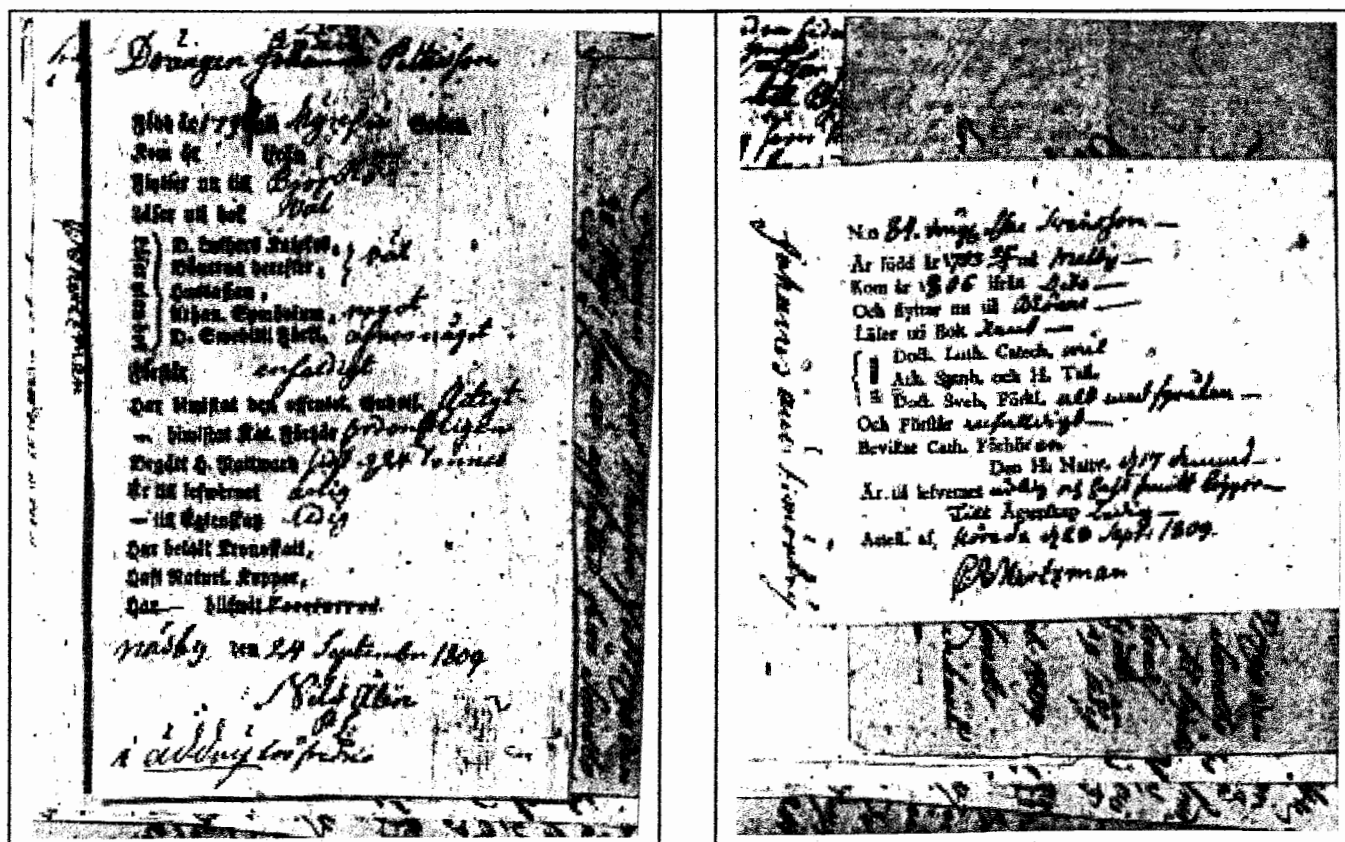
The Swedish alphabet has three extra letters as compared to English. This is just so there would be a use for the number lock key on a computer keyboard.

Publish - Share Your Results - Publish Family Website

Share Your Results
The effort you are making to collect details about your family history is huge. This is because of the scattered location of the facts. Archives hold the answers yet someone must be willing to extract them. So if you are working to document the history of your family, or your own pedigree, sharing the result will be appreciated eventually by someone.

There are many more people who are interested in what you find than will ever take the time to do the looking themselves. The busy live of anyone can get in the way of low priority activities like genealogical research. Well it is low to others, not to you and me.

So for personal reasons which only you can describe you have decided to collect details about your ancestors. But they aren't just your ancestors. They are ancestors of all your blood relatives. No wonder so many people are interested in what you find. Because what you find about yourself is also about them. Since everyone is interested in themselves, there you have the reason why your findings need to be shared. People want to know.

By publishing your results with copies from an office supply store or electronic means on the world wide web, you need to make your history available to any audience that shows interest. And then there is the future audience. This is the audience I am targeting. I want relatives in the future to think fondly of the effort I made to record their family history.

Publish Family Website
At the Genhomepage, you can find a list of many family and personal genealogy pages. Hundreds of such family websites are created each month. Look them over to get ideas of what you may want to do. At the URL below, you will find directions to submit your website. There is also an index of surnames. You may want to research family names here to determine if others in your extended family have submitted their details to Genhomepage.

With the LDS PAF you can generate webpages that are complete with links. All you need to do is send the PAF generated web pages to Genhomepage. You don't need to know html computer language to do this. Photographs, certificates, and other documents can also be scanned and sent to your Genhomepage. There is no charge for adding your information to this website. You may want to look into this wonderful aspect of the internet.

Find a list of Genealogy Home Pages at:
http://www.genhomepage.com/homepages.html

Feeling Reluctant To Publish?
There comes a time when you just have to try something rather than miss out on the good results that may happen. This is no exception. When you have gathered a respectful number of ancestors in your pedigree, say fifty, that is the time to get your information out to the world. Don't be reluctant. There are instructions on how to do everything needed to make your family home page a reality. Just do it.

One suggestion might be of use to you. I have gotten into the habit of making notes of what I have to do to load a site to a service like genhomepages. I write down every click so that when I want to redo the information, I will have a cheat sheet instruction sheet to help me through the process. Forget that you will probably lose the sheet and can not find it when you need it. Just kidding.

A spiral notebook seems to work best for this sort of instruction of procedure for a computer task. A loose piece of paper is forever getting sifted in and out with other pages. But the spiral binding seems to keep showing up from time to time. Yep. I figure notes to be the safest if they are in something like that. And don't tear out the pages. Leave them in regardless of order. You might find that to be the case as well. This will probably be the best dollar you ever spend on genealogy. Spiral notebooks rule.

Publish Findings - Why Not A Book

Publish A Book
Why not? Thousands of families have produced elaborate genealogy books to record details about their family members. Gathering this information can take several lifetimes. So any content you can add will eventually be used and appreciated.

So where to begin? Well this workbook can form the basis for a beginning effort. Rather than do actual research and writing, you may feel capable of organizing the effort by other family members. Obviously you are not the only person who would like to see a family history book. Identify other family members who are interested in the project. If you can find anyone at all to help, that will be more participation than you all by yourself. The more family members who will help, the more complete the book will be.

Obviously you will not be the first person to ever conceive of the idea to produce a family history book. Check out books which are completed on the shelf of your local library. See what they have done to get an idea of what you might do.

What To Include
Your family history does not have to include famous people to be interesting to family members. Anything at all will be of interest. But avoid writing which is just names, dates, and places. Write the contents so it will be interesting to read. The account should be factual. Be sure to add details to prove the facts.

After you have researched a family, it might not be time to start writing. First, you have to think about who will be the reader. Then you have to style what you write to be of interest to all readers. This is somewhat difficult. Since the story will be non fiction with some conjecture thrown in for interest, there is no license to just make-up parts of the story. Sure, you can relate rumors and tales from oral history as passed down in the family. In fact, sometimes these stories are more interesting than what actually happened. As long as you identify what you write as either fact, oral history as passed down, or just a possibility, then you can write pretty much anything you want. Many others have completed this process with varying results. A great method of gathering details from living relatives is to ask questions with a tape recorder or video recorder going. You will find a wonderful set of questions at this URL.

> Find a long list of great questions to ask at:
> http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Hills/6658/famhist2.html?200622

In researching content for this page of the workbook I was astonished to find so many web pages dedicated to this topic. Here is the URL for one of the best I found.

> Find Genwriters website at:
> http://www.genwriters.com/write.html

> When I began gathering details for a family history
> of my Swedish ancestors, I had no idea of who they were,
> no knowledge of where they lived,
> and no comprehension of how many I would find.
> Now that I have found many of these facts,
> I'm not sure of what to think about it all.
> Sometimes a result is not the end but only a beginning.

Publish Findings - Send Your PAF GEDCOM File to LDS

FamilySearch Wants Your Pedigree
The folks at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints sponsor an archive program for pedigree resources at FamilySearch. It is a free service. This is an easy method to submit your pedigree. You need to become a registered user. You also generate a password to access your date for submission, correction, and updates. There is no charge to register or submit your GEDCOM file.

Become a registered user of FamilySearch at:
http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Share/Preserve/frameset_preserve.asp

What will happen? Well, you will be asked to produce a GEDCOM file. The software is free. I strongly urge you to submit your results of genealogical research to this organization.

They will expect you to obtain permission from any live persons mentioned in your genealogy.

You are asked to review your notes to make sure the information is suitable to be published to the world.

Then you save your data to a GEDCOM file which is generated by your PAF software which is free.

You must become a registered user at FamilySearch which is free.

Be sure to click the 'I Agree" tab to accept the conditions.

Lastly, you send your GEDCOM file according to instructions provided on the screen at the website.

Find more about the FamilySearch website at:
http://www.familysearch.org/Eng

Family history can only be a generalization
if all we know is the name of a person,
when they were born, where they lived,
and when they died. But it is interesting to read
the names of their children and who they married.
Just once, though, I'd like to find a trait listed like fat or skinny.

Thousands of Swedes may have been needed
to build Chicago.
But it took only one to make it famous:
Carl Sandburg.
'Hog butcher to the world' might not be
a pleasant thought, but it is memorable.

Got ancestors? Yep.
Everyone does. Go find yours.

Publish Findings - Publish Your PAF GEDCOM File To RootsWeb

Submitting Your Family Tree To RootsWeb
You can submit your family tree to the WorldConnect Project at RootsWeb via the internet, or by sending your file through postal mail. Submitting your family tree via the internet is a five step process.

Step One: Create a GEDCOM-format of your family tree. A GEDCOM will usually end with the extension of .ged. Check the users manual of your genealogy program.

Step Two: Enter your choice of a user code and password for your family tree using the form that is provided. Each family tree you submit will need a unique user code. User codes are 3-16 characters and cannot contain any spaces. It will be visible, as it becomes part of the address for your family tree. Your password will remain private. If someone else is using the code you select, you will see a notation 'password is incorrect for this user code'. Simply enter a new user code should this happen.

Step Three: Choose standard or advanced setup. If this is the first family tree you have submitted to the WorldConnect Project, it is strongly recommended you use the standard option. You can use the advanced setup/edit form at any time to modify your options.

Step Four: The next screen will have your user code at the top. You will provide your full name and your email address. You will not need to indicate standard or advanced setup here, as this is a continuance of the previous screen.

Step Five: Complete the standard setup or advanced setup forms.

If you are not computer savvy enough to send your file by internet, you can send it by postal mail. You do have to generate a GEDCOM file to a disc or CD. Then you can mail it rather than send it by email. More detail is provided at the website given in the box below.

Find more details about WorldConnect Project at:
http://helpdesk.rootsweb.com/FAQ/wcsubmit1.html
Find more about sending your GEDCOM file by mail at:
http://helpdesk.rootsweb.com/FAQ/wcsubmit2.html

This year I sent Christmas cards to recently discovered Swedish relatives in Sweden. Many were surprised to hear from a relative in America. But two relatives were particularly surprised.
Not only were they related to me, but they discovered, through further investigation that they were related to each other.
And they had thought they were just sisters-in-law prior to my sending each a Christmas card.
Working on genealogy has unusual results at times.

If the Swedish naming practice had been matronymic rather than patronymic, there could have been many more interesting names to find.
Like: Stinasson, Idasson, Matildasson, Charlottasson.
Or how about Stinasdotter, Idasdotter, Matildasdotter and Charlottasdotter.

Publish Findings - Send Your GEDCOM File To DISBYT

Swedish Genealogy Computer Club
Probably one of the best methods of increasing your pedigree is to submit what you have found to the DISBYT Swedish Genealogy Computer Club. Then you will be plugged into the system which can provide additional information to enhance your pedigree.

Here's how it works. You join the club. You can do that. It will cost you about $15 per year. Since the material is also in English, language will not be a problem. You will be able to access the club files. They say they have 10.3 million records of Swedes who lived before 1905. It contains information submitted by other members.

As a member, you can submit your GEDCOM file as an attachment to the club volunteer who will run it against the entire database of DISBYT. You will be sent an email with useful details about your submission. One of the most interesting features is a list of researchers and the records you have in common with other members. These names are your living relatives in Sweden. You will also receive a file with warnings and error messages that appear when processing your DISBYT submission. Here you may find problems that need to be changed for a future submission.

This is an exceptional value to any Swedish genealogist. I strongly urge your participation in this system. You can generate a GEDCOM file with the LDS PAF. Then it is easy to follow the instructions on the screen to submit your file. The data you submit should be primarily related to Swedish ancestry. All data less than 100 years old will automatically be omitted if there isn't a death record, so you don't have to think of this yourself.

Once you have sent your file, you will receive an email with your results. Another result of submitting your GEDCOM file will be that you will be given a better password which will allow you to access the pedigree of all other members. This is a great asset to anyone working on Swedish genealogy.

Find the **DISBYT** website at:
http://www.dis.se/

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*For hundreds of years our Swedish ancestors scratched out
an existence from a clearing in the dense forest.
They planted crops in rocky soil and prayed the growing season
would be long enough for a good harvest. Us?
We complain if the supermarket doesn't have a 12 ounce size
of mustard and we have to buy a 16 ounce size instead.
My how times and fortunes have changed.*

---

*When asked where Marie Antoinette ever got
such an inconsiderate phrase as 'Let them eat cake',
she replied that on a Summer holiday to Sweden
to avoid the Paris heat, she had overheard a member of
Swedish Royalty suggest, 'Let them eat limpa"
in response to a question in similar circumstances.*

Publish Findings – Large Genealogy Websites

Find Genealogy Websites Of Others

The websites featured on the next page may give you ideas on how you may want to structure a report website for your family history. Some feature parents, grandparents, and perhaps a generation of immigrant ancestors. And then there are the mega detail websites which go back ten generations. The largest genealogy website I have encountered is Blästa's Genealogy Homepage where they claim 1967 ancestors and 90,000 relatives. Wow! That took a ton of research to gather. Perhaps the entire family worked on it. This site has many features, mostly in Swedish. But you just gotta see this material. It is awesome.

Find the Blästa's Genealogy Homepage at:
http://www.solace.mh.se/~blasta/gen_eng.htm

These example websites of family history can mean quite a bit to you. Here's why. When you compare your family history with the surnames on any website, you may find a match. Then when you scrutinize the person as to birth date and place of birth and have an exact match, you have found more ancestors for your pedigree. This will quickly add names to your collection of details.

In the case of Engholm website, my ancestors include Carl Bonnevier 1780. This same individual is in the Engholm pedigree. That means I can include any earlier entries from Engholm into my pedigree. In this case the Engholm folks have researched the Bonnevier line back to Belgium in 1560. These are wonderful and fast additions to my ancestry. All I had to do is find the match, verify that we are related to the same person, then copy all the previous people into my pedigree.

This website has over 14,181 related persons.

Find the Engholm Family Website at:
http://www.2.sbbs.se/hp/erson/gen.htm

A search for family histories would be time well spent after you are a ways back in your lines. Just enter the surname coupled with the word genealogy in a Google search and see what you get. You may find matches that quickly expand your family history pedigree. Be sure to use character keys for the ääö. The search will produce more results if you use character marks where they belong than if you do not. When you go looking for matches, don't be surprised if you do find you are related to some of the pedigrees you find. Sweden never did have tons of people. That means, in my opinion, if you could go back far enough in the records, you would find that everyone is related to everyone else from long ago.

Character Marks

On your computer you do not have the ääö marks. So what you need to do when ever one of these three letters comes up in a word is to do the following:

> to get Ä press the ALT key then type 142 on the number pad. (The keys to the right of the letters)
> to get Å press the ALT key then type 143 on the number pad.
> to get Ö press the ALT key then type 153 on the number pad.
> to get ä press the ALT key then type 132 on the number pad.
> to get å press the ALT key then type 134 on the number pad.
> to get ö press the ALT key then type 148 on the number pad.

Find a complete list of character marks at this URL.

Find a character marks chart at:
http://www. starr.net/is/type/altnum.htm

Publish Findings - Swedish Family History Websites

Here is a collection of Swedish family history websites which may help you find ancestors for your pedigree quickly. Remember, all these URL's are included at the SwedenRoots hyperlink page. Once there find the page number then click on any URL to be connected without typing.

Find the SwedenRoots hyperlinks webpage at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/hyperlinks.htm

http://web.telia.com/~u90124737/anor_wikdahl_20030925/wikdahl.html	http://www.algonet.se/~carin_o/genealog/mormor.htm
http://www.anusha.com/pafg71.htm	http://www.genealogia.fi/genos/10/10_14.htm
http://www.genealogi.se/angermanland/cajsa_t_01.htm	http://www.svanborg.se/gorans_antabell.htm
http://www.arleco.nu/minslakt/sv/	http://hem.bredband.net/frekja/mormor.html
http://fam.ronne.se/oversikts.html	http://www.algonet.se/~carin_o/genealog/antavla-e.htm
http://hem.bredband.net/carbob/boberg-a/default.html	http://web.telia.com/~u50305266/mor/manor.htm
http://www.silvekliniken.com/Telia/msanf/start.html	http://www.rostockfamily.com
http://www.cweden.com/genealogi/Pedersson	http://www.jsenterprises.com/john/famhist/xnelson.htm
http://www.cweden.com/genealogy/Ondesson/Ondesson.html	http://www.solace.mh.se/~blasta/gen_eng.htm
http://www.trolla.se/sv/slaaaktforsking.htm	http://www.jlembke.com/familytree.html
http://www.famaxelsson.com/bjorn/	http://www.brumm.com/genealogy/brumms_letts/paperwork/letts-story.html
http://www.herrstrom.com/Genealogi/Evy/Fadernet/hakanson.html	http://bjorling.org/ansedlar/flock4/0001/4_23.php
http://www.herrstrom.com/Genealogi/Thorleif/Modernet/reiman.html	http://www.tamu.edu/ccbn/dewitt/sweden/larssonsage.htm
http://web.telia.com/~u90124737/anor_wikdahl_20030925/wikdahl.html	http://www2.sbbs.se/hp/erson/gen/html/12188.htm
http://hem/fyristorg.com/uhan/farfar.htm	http://web.telia.com/~u22002071/vallby_story/vallby.htm
http://web.telia.com/~u63113361/anor/default.html	http://www2.sbbs.se/hp/erson/gen.htm
http://www.patriklundstrom.com/	http://www/garm.nu/genealogi/genealogi.htm
http://www.cactuz.org/inger/slekt.php	http://web.telia.com/~u50305266/mor/manor.htm
http://www.idewn.se/rgm/morfar_mor.htm	http://www.algonet.se/~carin_o/genealog/antavla-e.htm

Publish Findings - Thumbnail Sketches

An excellent method to publicize what you know about your ancestors is to write a paragraph about each. Develop a biography format. With the details found in the Household Examination Records, you can say quite a bit about anyone. What you will need to do is follow the person through all the HER to gather details for the short biography. Here's a formula. Answer each question with a sentence or two. Then add connecting words and phrases to make it flow. This is a shortened version of what you may want to use as a formula. Use it as a beginning to create your own thumbnail sketch format.

_____was the _____ of _____ children. Born _____

_____ on the farm _____. Parents were _____

and _____. The family moved to _____ in _____.

_____ married _____ at _____

on _____. They were married _____. They were aged _____

and _____ when they got married. Their first child was born _____.

The name of their first child was _____. They went on to have _____

children. Their names and birthdays were _____, _____,

_____. _____ worked as a(n) _____.

The children all left home by _____. _____ died

of _____ on _____.

Additional details which can be included are:
- Church activities
- Moves
- Death of Spouse
- Remarriage
- Age of parents when children born.
- Age of children when they left home.
- Names of siblings.
- Neighbors names.
- Others who lived with the family.
- Names of drangs and pigas.
- Ownership of farm.
- Date of emigration.
- Sponsors at Christening.

All of these details can be found by following the person through the HER. This can take time. But the results are huge. By finding out about a person, you can get a better picture of who they were. Another important activity is to find events which were happening during the life time of the person you are writing about. Then incorporate these details in what ever you write, to make the picture more complete

Find a sample of a thumbnail sketch at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/sample/107.jpg

Publish Findings - Individual Chronological History

A thumbnail sketch of a person may not be the suitable form to show all details about a person. So a sequence of facts may be useful. Arrange each detail chronologically. Here is a form which you can modify and copy as needed for this purpose. Note: Events to be included are born, married, children born, move out, move in, emigration, death. The parish name and farm name should be entered for each event. Also include the GID reference to verify the event and for future reference so others can find it.

Name				
Birthday				
Date	Parish	Farm Name	Event	GID Reference

Publish Findings – Pedigree Chart

Pedigree Chart

An excellent method to economically publish your genealogy findings is to use a pedigree chart. Here's an example of what yours can look like. The format of this chart is derived from the LDS PAF computer program. See page 34 of this workbook to get your copy of this wonderful LDS genealogy tool.

Pedigree Chart

```
                                                                    32 Sven Persson
                                                    16 Peter Swenson    B:23 Jul 1760
                                                       B:20 Jan 1792   33 Kristen Persdotter
                                     8 Lars Johan Petersson               B:1756
                                        B:7 Apr 1821                    34 Lars Persson
                                        P:Rumskulla,Kalmar               B:6 Feb 1765
                                                    17 Sara Larsdotter  35 Sara Gustafsdotter
                                                       B:13 Feb 1798       B:4 Nov 1777
                     4 Axel S Larson                   D:                36 Henrick Bonnevier
                        B:25 Apr 1865              18 Karl Bonnevier        B:17 Mar 1747
                        P:Vimmerby,Kalmar             B:6 Apr 1780      37 Anna Stina Nyberg
                                     9 Johanna C Bonnevier                B:1736
                                        B:1 Oct 1819                    38 Karl W Månsson
                                        P:Gärdserum,Kalmar                B:31 Jul 1733
    2 David N Larson                                19 Maria C Wattenström 39 Britta Kristina Köhler
      B:6 Feb 1893                                     B:22 Mar 1777       B:16 Jan 1737
      P:Joliet,Illinois                                                 40 Jöreal Svensson
                                                    20 Sven Peter Jörealsson B:25 Jul 1779
                                                       B:4 Dec 1810     41 Maria Eriksdotter
                                     10 Johan Peter Svensson              B:1786
                                        B:12 Oct 1833                   42 Nils Andersson
                                        P:VR,Östergötland                 B:
                                                    21 Eva Stina Nilsdotter C Magondotter
                     5 Aida A C Svensson              B:1 Dec 1809      43 B:
                        B:13 Nov 1867                                   44
                        P:Lofta,Kalmar              22 Swen Ek             B:
                                                       B:1 Aug 1797     45
                                     11 Johanna Charlotta Ek              B:
                                        B:3 May 1837                    46 Jonas Svensson
                                        P:NS,Jönköping                     B:25 Oct 1767
                                                    23 Stina Jonasdotter  Lisa Jonasdotter
1 David Robert Larson                                  B:13 Jun 1798    47 B:1763
  B:27 Aug 1917                                                         48 Sven Svensson
  P:Joliet,Illinois                                 24 Jons Svensson       B:
                                                       B:6 Jul 1809     49 Greta Bingisdotter
                                     12 Sven Gustaf Jönsson               B:
                                        B:24 Jan 1840                   50
                                        P:Dörarp,Kronoberg                 B:
                     6 Johan G Svensson             25 Brita S Petersdotter
                        B:30 May 1868                  B:7 May 1809     51 B:
                        P:Dörarp,Kronoberg                             52
                                                    26 Jaen Jönass         B:
                                                       B:16 Dec 1808    53
                                     13 Sara L Jaensdotter                B:
                                        B:10 Apr 1843                   54
                                        P:Dörarp,Kronoberg                 B:
    3 Edith C Swanson                                27 Brita Stina Johannes
      B:3 Oct 1897                                     B:5 Dec 1816     55 B:
      P:Joliet,Illinois                                                56 Johan Svensson
                                                    28 Anders Johannesson  B:16 Jan 1771
                                                       B:24 Sep 1810    57 C Stina Johansdotter
                                     14 Sven A Andersson                  B:29 Apr 1777
                                        B:18 Dec 1840                   58 Peter Nilsson
                                        P:Stockaryd,Jönköping             B:1 Jun 1741
                                                    29 Stina Petersdotter  Elin Nilsdotter
                     7 Karolina K Andersson           B:11 May 1815    59 B:3 Apr 1783
                        B:3 Nov 1871                                    60 Nils Månsson
                        P:Stockaryd,Jönköping        30 Peter Nilsson      D:9 Aug 1796
                                                       B:26 Oct 1788    61 Maja Persdotter
                                     15 Lena Petersdotter                 B:15 Apr 1753
                                        B:30 Jul 1842                   62 Sven Persson
                                        P:Stockaryd,Jönköping             B:11 Oct 1758
                                                    31 Caisa L Svensdotter Sisgen Carlsdotter
                                                       B:16 Nov 1797    63 B:1 Jan 1768
```

Print a blank pedigree chart at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/109.jpg

Plan For The Future - Develop Genline Plan

Genline Plan For The Future

Obviously you can not trace every line of your ancestors back to the beginning of the church records at one time. When ever your success ends on a specific line, put that last found ancestor on the to do list. Then you will know where to begin your search when you have time to use Genline again. See a sample of this type plan at this URL.

> Find a copy of my Genline Plan at:
> http://www.swedenroots.com/sample/111.jpg

By having a list you are working from, you will have a direction to follow without having to dive into the middle of notes and copies. What you need to do next will be clear to you. This will save time. Be sure to include the last GID reference number where you have a direct fix on a specific person. Plus, note where the worksheet is located for that inquiry. See page 111 of this workbook for a sample form you may want to use to lay out your Genline Plan. See page 112 of this workbook for a sample worksheet you may want to make copies. These copies can be used for each of your ancestors for whom you have yet to identify parents.

Notebooks Are Handy

All of these worksheets can be three hole punched then put in a three ring binder. The dividers may run something like this:

> To Do Worksheets
> Individuals
> Dictionaries
> Genline Copies
> Internet Resources
> Personal Genealogies
> Hyperlink Indexes
> Handwriting Examples
> Source Book

Be careful not to punch any page where the hole punches will cause useful data to be lost. This is particularly true of Genline printed copies. I use page protectors to put pages into when the content runs all the way to the left edge of the page. Each page protector can hold several copies. These page protectors could be a method to organize pages about individuals or of families. Another wonderful addition to the organization of your notebook may be the A to Z tab dividers. Then you can put the worksheets for each person after their surname first letter. This will aid in finding details as needed.

Patience Makes Perfect

At first, as you seek and find your Swedish ancestors, the pace seems rapid. Every ten minutes, then every thirty minutes, then every hour it seems you have added another pair of names to your pedigree chart. Then it may take a couple hours to find the next pair. Then four hours. Finding one person took me at least 10 hours. But I found her. So as you work to find your ancestors in Swedish church records, be patient. If a search takes a very long time, enjoy the hunt.

Genealogy reminds me somewhat of stamp collecting, another of my interests. As a collector, when you have a blank space in a stamp album, the focus is to find a copy of that stamp. As a collector you have to fill that space. That's what collecting is all about. So you ask around. You check sale brochures. You go to auctions and sales. Eventually you develop a want list of the stamps you need and circulate it so everyone knows what you want.

Then one day you find the stamp you need. You buy it, bring it home, and as you mount it in the album you admire your purchase. Once the stamp is in the album you probably never look at it again. Sound familiar? Two lessons from this: enjoy the hunt, and from time to time go back and relive the found items you have collected. Satisfaction with your effort will increase your ability to have patience.

Genline Worksheet - Plan For Future Searches

Lan	Parish	Record	Year	GID Reference	Goal of Search	Done

See a sample at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/sample/111.jpg
Print This Form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/111.jpg

Plan For The Future - Worksheet

Make as many copies of this worksheet as you may need to have one for each person on your Genline Plan Worksheet.

Name of person	
Birth date	
Place of Birth (Parish)	
County of Birth (Län)	

What information is needed?

What has been tried? Record GID numbers as they are encountered with the results obtained.

What to try next?

Print a copy of this form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/112.jpg

Plan For The Future - Other Possibilities

Attend Genealogy Workshops
There are genealogy centers often associated with public libraries or historical societies. Ask around to find out if there is a group near you which you could attend. Call libraries and check the yellow pages for associations. You may get lucky and find a group to join. The benefits of sharing your information are many. The cost is minimal to free. Do a Google search to find what is available in your area.

From time to time there are regional and national conventions. Just hit the Google Search to see what might be coming up near where you live.

Subscribe To Publications
Most ethnic groups have societies devoted to genealogy. The Swedes are no exception. Of course in Sweden there are numerous groups. Some are like DISBYT which you can join from the United States. But there are also organizations in the USA which are devoted to helping members find ancestors of Swedish origin. They all have magazine type publications or offer newsletters. Here's the URL for the DISBYT newsletter.

Find the DISBYT Newsletter at:
http://www.dis.se

Another benefit of membership in an organization is the extra benefit of publishing your information so others can see what you have gathered. The purpose of this is to help anyone who is similarly related. But the side benefit is that you may find, through this method, others that have more information than you might. This will decrease the effort you need to expend on your ancestry and increase your knowledge of your family history. It is certainly what is often referred to these days as a win win.

Subscribe To Sweden Mailing Lists
A long term investigation over time is the true nature of genealogical research. If you seek to become an expert in any family history topic, you will be more apt to find details in depth through mailing lists. The folks at Rootsweb know how important the mailing list is. So they have gathered a collection of links to this wonderful resource of information. Here is a list of some of the topics covered:
> BK5-Forum, GEN-NORDIC, Scandinavia, Nobility, Surnames, Swede-L, Swedes Swe-Elfsborg, Sweggate, and Vikings.

Find RootsWeb mailing list resource list at:
http://www.rootsweb.com/~jfuller/gen_mail_country-swe.html

Get Professional Genealogy Help
There are many people in Sweden who can help you advance your research into complicated records. Although Genline has provided an excellent opportunity for a beginner genealogist to get started on finding family history, there will come a point where no progress can be made.

A professional genealogist in Sweden may live near the archive where the original records are kept. They may be able to read details which were poorly photographed. That might make all the difference.

Be sure to establish the fee structure in advance. Make sure you clearly set a limit to what you will pay in total. Then if you have success you can continue with a payment arrangement to find additional details. If the arrangement gets you past a brick wall, that is money well spent. Google to find them.

Be amazed that you are the offspring of hundreds of ancestors you have discovered, not to mention the thousands of never to be known ancestors.

Future Plan - Genealogy Libraries In The United States

Genealogy Libraries
A large number of research libraries across the USA specialize in genealogy. Many of these libraries have extensive holdings which could be of use to you in your search.

You may want to schedule a day trip to a library near you specializing in genealogy. Be sure to call ahead, or check their hours of operation on the internet. Google search the library to find the URL address. Many of these libraries are open only on certain days of the week. They may be staffed with volunteers. Here is a list of the largest genealogy libraries in the USA:

Washington, D.C. - Library of Congress
http://www.loc.gov/rr/genealogy/

Salt Lake City, Utah - Family History Library
http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/FHL/frameset_library.asp

Chicago, Illinois - Newberry Library
http://www.newberry.org/genealogy/swedish.html

Washington, D.C. - National Archives
http://www.archives.gov/research_room/genealogy/index.html

Chicago, Illinois - Chicago Historical Society
http://www.chicagohistory.org

Elk Grove Village, Illinois - Archives of Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
http://elca.org/

Chicago, Illinois - Swedish-American Historical Society
http://www.swedishamericanhist.org

Minneapolis, Minnesota - Swedish Genealogical Society of Minnesota
http://rootsweb.com/~mnsgsm/

Rock Island, Illinois - Swenson Center
http://www.augustana.edu/swenson

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - American Swedish Museum
http://www.americanswedish.org

Minneapolis, Minnesota - American Swedish Institute
http://www.americanswedishinst.org

Find a Directory of Genealogy Libraries in the USA at:
http://www.gwest.org/gen_libs.htm

Plan For The Future - What To Do About Brick Walls

In genealogical terms a brick wall is the place in a search for a person where it seems that nothing more can be done to find details about that person that you seek. After so many successes, a genealogist simply will not accept the concept of a brick wall. There just has to be something to do which will allow more information to be obtained. But acceptance of defeat may be necessary. Sometimes a brick wall is just that, a brick wall beyond which you can not go.

Here are some activities which may help solve a brick wall issue. But be warned, they could be expensive and/or time consuming.

> Hire a professional genealogist to get past a certain point then take it over yourself again.
> Send out a mass mailing to people living in Sweden who have the same family name you need.
> Contact family members in the USA to find other genealogists who may help solve the problem.

Think back to the era when these people lived. Here are some imaginative considerations which could lead you in a direction to obtain the details you seek.

> A woman prefers to live near her mother when having her first child.
> A woman will probably be married where her parents live.
> The oldest woman in a family is often the care giver for elderly parents.
> A newly married couple most likely will live near parents of one or both.
> After a couple has a child or two they will need to move to a larger place.
> If a family owns a farm it will usually stay in the family with family members living there.
> The first son usually inherits the family farm.
> The second and subsequent sons leave home at an early age.
> A large family will stay at the same place for many years.
> When all the children have left the home the parents will move to a smaller place.
> A family of many children is easier to find in church records than a small one.
> By tracing a family farm backward in time, older family members may be discovered.
> Patronymic names often alternate like Sven Andersson, Anders Svensson, Sven Anderson, etc.
> Large families are less apt to move so they are easier to find in the church records.
> Many people have the desire when older to move back to where they were born. Not everyone.

As you can see from these suggestions, life in the olden days might not have been all that different from life today. You can come up with your own ideas about what a family may have done. That's the fun of genealogy. It is inspiring and requires imagination to continue back in time.

One last suggestion is to develop a life history of a person who is lacking pertinent details. Make an estimated time line. Construct an age table. Track any known moves on a map. Make a list of any farm names you have for this person. Follow farm names backward and forward through time for clues.

Take A Break
As you search for ancestors and family members, there will come the time when you're tired of it all. This happens when you encounter a brick wall. As much fun as the process is, you will still get to a point where you just don't want to click on yet another page looking for someone.

When this time comes, take a break for a day or a week or more. Instead, work to organize what you have found. And layout what you plan to do in the future. Then when you do return to Genline you'll be ready to bounce against yet another seemingly brick wall to get to the other side.

As the family historian, you will be remembered as the person who sent copies of everything to everyone. Not for much more.

Plan For The Future - Visit Sweden

Visit Sweden
Once you have exhausted the facilities available to do genealogical research in the USA, you may get the idea to go to Sweden for more details.

First, be sure that what you want to access will be available to you in Sweden. Then be sure there is someone in Sweden who can do this for you for a fee. The cost of a genealogist in Sweden will be much less than a trip there. I promise you. My three trips to Sweden were to see the sites. I didn't even try to do any genealogical research. Lastly, figure out why you want to go. Write out what you expect to do, where you expect to go, and what results you hope for.

Work out a budget to see if you can afford to go. My experience is that you will need air fare, train passes, and about $200 per person per day when two people travel together to have a great time in Sweden. Germany is $150 per person when two people travel together. Spain is $100 per day.

Europe is a wonderful vacation. I've been over and back more than fifteen times starting in 1963. On all these trips I have had a great time. From these several trips I have a specialized knowledge which I am happy to share. Follow this URL to find helpful information about European travel.

Find information about European travel at:
http://www.visiteuropeonline.com

Please be advised that what follows is based on my experience. You may feel differently.

I suggest that you do not fly directly to Sweden. It's too expensive. Fly to Frankfurt, Germany, first. Hang around there for a couple days. Then activate a Eurail Pass. First go to Copenhagen. Spend a couple days in Denmark visiting the museums. Then take the train to Malmo, Sweden.

Spend a couple days there before visiting your Swedish destinations. The Eurail Pass works everywhere in Sweden. Be sure you have it before you leave for Europe. You can't buy it there. Oh, and be sure you go for at least 21 days. One week is needed to adjust. The next two weeks should be comfortable when you will feel good and can have fun.

Växjö Emigrant Institute
The Swedish Emigration Institute was established in 1965 at the initiation of Governor Gunnar Helén. Its original purpose was to preserve records, interviews, and memorabilia relating to the period of major Swedish emigration between 1846 and 1930 when 1.3 million of the Swedish population left the country.

Situated on a picturesque lake in the heart of Växjö, the House of Emigrants comprises an archive, library, museum, and research center. It also sponsors conferences and seminars, as well as celebrations, festivals, and temporary exhibitions with the theme of emigration, migration, and integration.

If I ever get back to Sweden, this place is a must on my 'to visit' list. More about this center at this URL.

More about the Swedish Emigration Institute at:
http://www.swemi.se/

It is possible for a person to be born and die
without leaving a written record somewhere.
Although to a genealogist this seems to happen frequently, it is not likely.

Plan For The Future - Correspond With Relatives - Newsletter

Correspond With Relatives

From various sources, I have begun to accumulate names and mailing addresses of relatives of mine in Sweden. A few have exchanged emails and a few have sent cards and written letters. My plan is to send a yearly Christmas card to each one and to ask specific questions about missing ancestors in my Pedigree. Perhaps I will be able to extend the pedigree back in time with the help of these relatives.

On more than one problem this has worked for me. A relative in Sweden was able to help with details that moved my research ahead. Further, I have been able to help relatives there with the details about what became of the emigrants who immigrated to the USA. The symbiotic relationship has the added benefit of making genealogy and family history more understandable.

Language is certainly a concern. So far I have not attempted to learn more Swedish than is necessary for use of online church records through Genline. And I'm not sure if I ever will. If I were planning a trip to Sweden to visit relatives, I guess I would study the Swedish language. It is unreasonable to expect them to understand English, even if they probably do. But I have no plans for a trip to Sweden now. On the other hand, several relatives have written to me in English. They are much more accomplished in language than Americans. So for now I expect to rely on their ability to communicate with me in English rather than take on the huge challenge of learning Swedish.

I further expect to send out a Summer newsletter of sorts. By then I expect to have increased my pedigree chart, improved my web pages and have documented a longer list of brickwall situations. The desired result of this activity is to inform family members of extensions back in time of common ancestors, improve relations, and receive help on difficult research tasks on which I am stuck. Perhaps all this is wishful thinking. Who knows what will happen.

Send Out Your Own Newsletter

These days with the internet and email, sending information to anyone anywhere in the world is free. You don't need a special program to do it. It's quite easy to do the computer part. Collecting the email addresses is the most difficult part. Writing the content will mostly be fun. And getting feedback will be great. Here is how to start. If you have another way to do this, then go for it. This is suggested, only.

Type a list of all the email addresses where you want to send this email. This can be done in the drafts part of your email program. Immediately after each address type a comma, then one space, then the next email address. No punctuation is needed after the last email address. When you want to add to the list, start it all off with a comma, then a space, and add as many addresses as you want. You probably know just what you want to say in the newsletter. This can also be typed in drafts of the email program. Be sure to save your work from time to time. When you are done with the newsletter, which is nothing other than an email to everyone at once, save it. Then paste all the addresses in the Send To box. You can have as many as you like. Type in a subject line something like **Larson Genealogy Newsletter - Summer 2007.** Then click send. You may get a few bounce backs. Be sure to keep your email list up to date.

Here are some suggestions about the content for your newsletter in no particular order:

Follow the same format each issue to make the job easier. Include URL where the pedigree can be seen for the information that has been collected thus far. Include a list of recent additions to the pedigree. Use at least 12pt type. No fancy type faces for copy. Publish any brickwalls you are working on to get help just in case anyone can help you. Include articles written by others with proper credit. Include full URL's so readers can just click on the URL to go there. Include .jpg photographs if possible. You can paste them into your email program. Do not send attachments. Most people will not open an attachment due to the problem of virus attacks. Ask for content from others. Use spell check before sending. Don't use a background or color. Read it through before sending. Have someone else read it through. Make corrections. Then send. Don't be surprised if no one mentions getting the newsletter. Genealogy is not interesting to everyone. Be sure to remove anyone from the email list if they ask. One persons interest is another persons spam. Add addresses for anyone that shows an interest. Help may be in your future.

Plan For The Future - Organize A Family Get Together

Organize A Get Together
Depending on where your family members live, a family gathering may be possible or not. Admittedly families have scattered to the wind in the USA. And since the country is so large, getting together may not be possible. But perhaps it is worth a try.

In my case two of my cousins and I got together to discuss the Italian side of my family. We are all interested in genealogy. And each of us over the years have collected information. So what we did was meet for a discussion of what we had, and what we wanted to do. It was a good time to share stories and bounce thoughts off one another. We made a list of the documents we had. Also, we made copies and gave them to each other so we all now have a set of documents.

The group also discussed what might be the next step in finding more ancestors. There is a possibility that one cousin will be going to Italy this coming summer. We discussed looking for a person in Italy to help us find what we want to know. All in all, the meeting was fantastic to exchange stories and learn more than we knew before the meeting. This could work for you, too.

Help Others
As you go through your life, work to identify friends, family, and neighbors who have Swedish ancestors. When you find them, take time to explain Genline in brief. If they seem interested, make it your mission to help them get started.

Here's the less than obvious benefit. As you explain Genline to someone else, your understanding of how the system works will be tested. And as you explain Genline, aspects about it which you had not realized before, will occur to you. Really. So by helping someone else, you'll be thinking out loud. This activity will help you move ahead in your own work. It's worth a try. It works for me.

Plan a Reunion
If your family is like mine, everyone seems to be going several different directions at the same time. But one event that could draw family members together from all over would be a family reunion. Ask family members near you to help with the organization. Set it up for a rain or shine location. Let everyone help pay. Have food. And send out invitations. Call to work up interest.

Encourage everyone to bring copies of photographs, documents, and other genealogical details. Then at the event have someone take time to scan and save all items to a family website.

As you might expect, there is a web site with many hyperlinks which is dedicated to providing information about setting up a family reunion where genealogy is one of the aspects. Find this website at this URL.

Find Genealogy Family Reunion Website at:
http://genealogy.about.com/od/family_reunions/

While working on my family history,
I found that my great grandmother Alda Svensson
never did learn to speak English.
She raised nine children in America.
In the 60 years she lived here, no English.
Perhaps this will change my mind that everyone
coming to America must learn English.

Plan For The Future - Volunteer - Teach - Join - Attend

As you consider the long term aspects of genealogical investigations, there are many activities you can participate in which will enhance your time spent. Here are a few that come immediately to mind.

Volunteer At The Library

An excellent method which will help you advance your genealogical skill is to volunteer at a local history genealogy center. Most large libraries have space set aside where genealogical material is organized. As a volunteer to help others in their efforts to gather family history, you will certainly find resources you did not know were available. Local libraries may even sponsor a genealogy center. Spending half-a-day in a place like this will give you experience with all kinds of materials, some of which may be of use to you in your work. You will also be recharged to get back to your search by the activity. I know.

Teach A Class

A teacher does not need to know everything about everything, just more about something which students want to learn. By now you are thinking you'll never be able to teach others about genealogy. Well, after a while you will know more about Genline, for example, than a person who has never used it. So you could certainly help that person.

Classes can be as short as a few hours one time to a weekly meeting for three hours over a period of several weeks. Let the content drive the length. Community schools, adult education, and libraries would be interested in your proposal to offer a free class. What can you offer? As you explain to others what you know, the experience will help you learn more. This is guaranteed. Although I have a degree in education, I have learned more from my students, collectively, than they have ever learned from me.

Join Genealogy Associations

If there is a genealogy organization near where you live, you will benefit from membership more than the cost in time and money. Speakers are often drawn to make presentations. Members may also give lectures on various topics. Meetings may also include the opportunity to review new books, CD's, and computer programs.

If there is no genealogy club at your library, why not consider offering your organizational skills to get one going. You'll be filled with satisfaction knowing you are a founding member.

Attend A Genealogy Convention

Every year there are many opportunities to attend conventions of various types. Genealogy is no exception. The cost of participation is minimal. Businesses related to genealogy staff booths where you can find everything new. I have included a URL for the large genealogy convention sponsored by the National Genealogy Society here.

> Find a website detailing a genealogy convention at:
> http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/2006Chicago.cfm

As a member of a society like the NGS, you will be entitled to educational benefits which will be helpful in your research. Guidelines are provided to assist you in your efforts. There are checklists which can be used to your advantage. And there are also techniques featured which are well thought out procedures when you need a slight nudge to move ahead in your research.

A sample of what this NGS offers is available at this web page.

> Find a series of articles by the NGS at:
> http://www.swedenroots.com/articles.htm

Reference Appendix - Future Plan - Build Your Own Source Book

Here's a suggestion. Buy a couple reams of paper for your printer, a box of page protectors, and two or three 2 inch three ring binder. Make sure you have a spare ink cartridge for your printer, or even two. Then consider printing each of these fantastic aids to understanding Swedish church records. What you will produce is a very useful collection of Swedish language translation aids. Most are slanted to genealogy use. Skip any you do not need. Add any other material to this collection that you feel will be helpful to have handy in a notebook.

> Hyperlinks to each of these resources can be found at:
> http://www.swedenroots.com/hyperlinks.htm

Swedish Abbreviations 4 pages
http://www.rootsweb.com/~swewgw/Fact/Dict/facdic_Abbr.htm

Job Titles Dictionary 4 pages
http://www.rootsweb.com/~swewgw/Fact/Dict/facdic_titl.htm

Estate Inventory Dictionary 14 pages
http://www.rootsweb.com/~swewgw/Fact/Dict/facdic_bou.htm

Genline Dictionary and Abbreviations 29 pages
http://www.genline.com

Genealogic Glossary DDSS 26 pages
http://www.ddss.nu/engelsk/ordbok.htm

Swedish To English Dictionary 28 pages
http://longstrom.com/swedishtoenglish.htm

Notisa - Namnsdagar - The Name of the Day 6 pages
http://www.notisa.com/namnsdagr1.html

Swedish Dictionary From SweGGate 19 pages
http://www.rootsweb.com/~swewgw/Fact/Dict/facdic02.htm

Latin Dictionary 79 pages
http://www.math.ubc.ca/~cass/frirs/latin-dict-full.html

Swedish Language Causes of Death 18 pages
http://www.saunalahti.fi/hirvela/historismi_sivut/deathsivu.html

Swedish-English Computer Terminology Dictionary 20 pages
http://www.vaeversted.com/a/osvensk.html

Swedish-English Dictionary
http://www-lexicon.nada.kth.se/skolverket/swe-eng.shtml

Swedish To English 16 pages
http://home.swipnet.se/~w-12655/fa/ordbok.htm

Genline Users Guide
http://www.genline.com/support/GFFNin2_anv_into.php

Reference Appendix - Sweden Online Helpful Resources

Rather than have you search for a collection of helpful Swedish online resources, I have typed out my collection for you. Please add to it what you find that is helpful. What you may want to do is go to the hyperlink page for this workbook and click on each one of these links to take a tour of what is available. You will likely find quite a bit of interest as you work on Swedish genealogy online.

Find the hyperlink page for this collection of links at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/hyperlinks.htm

Swedish Archive Information
http://www.svar.ra.se

Computer Genealogy Society of Sweden
http://www.dis.se

DIS-AROS Computerized Help With Genealogy
http://www.dis-aros.se

Research Archives of the University Library
http://www.foark.umu.se

1890 Swedish Census
http://www.foark.umu.se

Immigrant Institute of Sweden
http://www.immi.se/portale.htm

Swedish Immigrant Institute
http://www.svenskaemigrantinstitutet.g.se

Federation of Genealogical Societies
http://www.genealogi.se

Swedish Royal Family
http://www.royalcourt.se

Swedish Maps
http://www.lantmateriet.se

Swedish Lutheran Church
http://www.svenskakyrkan.se/stift/stift.htm

Swedish Immigrant Institute
http://www.swemi.se/eng/startside.asp

Genealogi In Sweden
http://www.algonet.se/~hogman/swe_genealogy.htm

Regional Archives of Sweden
http://www.ra.se/la.html

Swedish Military Archives
http://www.ra.se/KRA/index.html

Demographic Database
http://www2.ddb.umu.se/index_eng.html

Research Archives
http://www.foark.umu.se

Scandinavian Genealogical Resources
http://www.bibliotekariesamfundet.se/
SBSHTM/bsm/bsm971/genealogi.htm

Kronberg Genealogical
http://home1.swipnet.se/~w-10898/Kgf.html

Genealogi In Skane
http://www.algonet.se

Maps of Sweden
http://www.sna.se

Institute of Dialect, Place Names
http://dag.gu.se

Swedish Data Archives
http://www.ssd.gu.se

Norway-Heritage (Sweden too!)
http://www.norwayheritage.com

Reference Appendix - Genealogy Websites

We are all so fortunate to live in a time when a world full of information is available to us through the world wide web. We can access details from any place, any time, at very low cost. How did we luck out? There are many websites full of information about genealogy just waiting to be discovered by you. Some of the better ones will be listed here in no particular order. Just go to each and see what you find. The thrill of discovery can be yours. Remember, you do not have to type any of these URL's. All you need to do is go to this Sweden Genealogy Genline Workbook support page and click away.

Find the hyperlinks ready to be clicked at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/hyperlinks.htm

Kindred Trails   http://www.kindredtrails.com/sweden.html

Rootsweb http://www.rootsweb.com

Ancestry http://www.ancestry.com

HeritageQuest http://www.heritagequest.com

Swenson Center http://www.augustana.edu/swenson/genealogy.html

Swedish Genealogy http://www.genealogiq.net/swegen

GenHomePage http://www.genhomepage.com

About Genealogy http://genealogy.about.com/library/authors/ucolsson.htm

Cindi's List http://www.cyndislist.com/sweden.htm

SwedenRoots http://www.swedenroots.com

Ancestor Hunt http://www.ancestorhunt.com

Reference Appendix - Swedish Genealogy Books - Encyclopedias

Library Books
The genealogy books in a library are usually at 920. Be sure to check the Reference section as well as the regular stacks. You will find great information by serendipity. Browse your way to interesting details. With all the information available on the internet, it would seem that books are no longer useful. Well, that is not correct. Here are two titles that a person working on Swedish genealogy must have.

Your Swedish Roots by Per Clemensson and Kjell Andersson ISBN 1593312768
Cradled In Sweden by Carl-Erik Johansson ISBN 1-932088016

Find order instructions for these volumes at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/books.htm

Swedish Libraries On The Internet
Here are two useful internet sites for libraries from Sweden.

Swedish Libraries On The Internet
http://www.svenska-sidor.net/bibliotek

Stockholm University Library
http://sub.su.se/

Swedish Encyclopedias Online
For background information about Sweden, a great source to consult is an encyclopedia. Here are online sources.

Wikipedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden

Columbia Encyclopedia
http://www.bartleby.com/65/~/Sweden.html

Infoplease
http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A108008.html

Reference Appendix - Gridded Paper To Decipher Handwriting

Enter the difficult to read handwritten word on this page. Many words can be entered. Use all spaces from left to right and top to bottom as space allows. Then this sheet can serve as an educational tool for what you have encountered in your searches. As you proceed with this activity, the handwriting will become easier to interpret. Really!

Print a copy of this form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/124.jpg

Reference Appendix - Using Microfilm and Microfiche

Although many records are available on the internet these days, not everything has been digitized. These instructions may help you to quickly access information from microfilm and microfiche.

Using The Microfilm Reader
1. Turn on the microfilm reader. The switch is usually on the right side.
2. Load the film onto the left-hand reel located below the screen. To make loading easier, pull out the lens tray by grasping the black bar at the bottom.
3. Load the film according to the picture located on the lens tray. Reel should be placed so that the film goes over the top of the reel rather than under it. Also, be sure to thread the film between the upper and lower glass plates in the middle.
4. Insert the end of the film into the slot in the middle of the take up reel on the right.
5. Advance the film by using the dial located on the right-hand table next to the microfilm reader. Turn clockwise to advance and turn counter clockwise to rewind. Push the lens back so that the image appears on the screen.
6. Enhance the image:
      to zoom in on image, use the blue dial in the middle below the screen.
      to focus the image, use the gray dial located in the middle below the screen.
      to align the image, use the dial located below the screen labeled "image rotation". Use this dial to turn sideways images right side up.
7. When finished, rewind the film reel. Turn off the reader.

Using The Microfiche Reader
1. Turn on the microfiche reader using the switch on the right-hand side of the reader.
2. Pull out the microfiche holder using the gray bar located underneath the screen at the bottom. Pull gently until the top glass lifts up.
3. Remove the microfiche from its envelope and place on the bottom glass. Place upside down with the top of the microfiche facing towards you.
4. Push the gray bar back this forcing the glass back down until an image appears on the screen.
5. Gently pull/push the gray bar up and down and side-to-side to find the desired page/article. Usually, the first page of the publication is in the upper left-hand corner.
6. When finished, pull the bar towards you until the upper glass lifts up. Remove the film. Place it back in the envelope. Turn off the reader.

Each of these apparatus may have an ability to print copies of the images shown on the screen. Further, some readers are connected to a computer so the image can be captured digitally. When you encounter a reader of this type, ask for assistance from the librarian. Determine the cost for copies before making any. If the cost is acceptable to you, then keep an accurate record so you can pay your tab as necessary.

Find more information about microfilm and microfiche readers at:
http://www.gustavus.edu/oncampus/academics/library/research/microforms.html

Family history can only be a generalization
if all we know is the name of a person,
when they were born, where they lived,
and when they died. But it is interesting to read
the names of their children and who they married.
Just once I'd like to find a trait listed like fat or skinny,
red or blond hair, musical, artistic, or even intelligent.

Reference Appendix - Individual Identification Technique

Genealogy is all about accuracy in identification of individuals. In order to properly identify a specific person, there are two methods which both have widespread use. As you review genealogies of others, you will see these identification techniques. One uses numbers and the other uses letters.

Number System Of Identification

The reference person upon whom the genealogy chart is based is referred to as #1. The father of that person is #2. The mother is #3. Each generation, the number of the father doubles. So from the start, the father is #2 or 2. His father is 4. Then 8. Then 16. Then 32. Then 64. Then 128. Other ancestors are numbered in order from that starting point based on a pedigree chart.

To convert from the number system to the letter system use the reference charts and methods on pages 127 through 129 in this workbook. With a little practice, you'll become an expert.

The Letter System

This seems the easiest system of identification to use provided you don't become cross eyed with all the f's and m's. It's as simple as it seems. First there is the individual. Then the father is f. The mother is m. The father's father is ff. The mother's mother is mm. And on and on.

To convert from letters to numbers follow this method for quick results:

7 or Fewer Letters (individuals numbered less than 256)

If the letter code contains 7 or fewer letters, just look up the number identification code in the charts on pages 127 and 128 of this workbook. If there are more than 7 letters in the code, then follow these techniques:

8 Letters In The Code Generation 9 (individuals numbered 256-511)

Find a match for the first 7 letters of the letter code in the charts on pages 127 and 128. Write down the number which corresponds to the letter code that matches. Multiply this number by 2. Then if the last letter of the code with 8 letters is an f, stop. You have the number of the individual. If the last letter is an m, add 1. Then you have the number of the individual.

9 Letters In The Code Generation 10 (individuals numbered 512-1023)

Find a match for the first 7 letters of the letter code in the charts on pages 127 and 128. Write down the number which corresponds to the letter code that matches. Multiply this number by 4. Then if the last 2 letters of the code are ff, stop. That's the number of the individual. If the last 2 letters are fm, add 1. If mf, add 2. If mm, add 3. Then you have the number of the individual you seek to identify.

10 Letters In The Code Generation 11 (individuals numbered 1024 to 2047)

Find a match for the first 7 letters of the letter code in the charts on pages 127 and 128. Write down the number which corresponds to the letter code that matches. Multiply this number by 8. Add to this number the ADD number you find in the chart for Generation 11 on page 129 that matches the last three letters of the letter code in the individual you seek to identify with a number. That's it. You're done.

11 Letters In The Code Generation 12 (individuals numbered 2048 to 4095)

Find a match for the first 7 letters of the letter code in the charts on pages 127 and 128. Write down the number which corresponds to the letter code that matches. Multiply this number by 16. Add to this number the ADD number you find in the chart for Generation 12 on page 129 that matches the last four letters of the letter code in the individual you seek to identify with a number. That's it. You're done.

12 Letters In The Code Generation 13 (individuals numbered 4096 to 8191)

Find a match for the first 7 letters of the letter code in the charts on pages 127 and 128. Write down the number which corresponds to the letter code that matches. Multiply this number by 32. Add to this number the ADD number you find in the chart for Generation 13 on page 129 that matches the last five letters of the letter code in the individual you seek to identify with a number. That's it. You're done.

Reference Appendix - Individual Identification Chart

Use this reference chart to convert from number identification to letter identification as needed.

1 individual	51 mf mm	101 mf fm fm	151 ff mf mm m
2 f father	52 mf mf f	102 mf fm mf	152 ff mm ff f
3 m mother	53 mf mf m	103 mf fm mm	153 ff mm ff m
4 ff	54 mf mm f	104 mf mf ff	154 ff mm fm f
5 fm	55 mf mm m	105 mf mf fm	155 ff mm fm m
6 mf	56 mm ff f	106 mf mf mf	156 ff mm mf f
7 mm	57 mm ff m	107 mf mf mm	157 ff mm mf m
8 ff f	58 mm fm f	108 mf mm ff	158 ff mm mm f
9 ff m	59 mm fm m	109 mf mm fm	159 ff mm mm m
10 fm f	60 mm mf f	110 mf mm mf	160 fm ff ff f
11 fm m	61 mm mf m	111 mf mm mm	161 fm ff ff m
12 mf f	62 mm mm f	112 mm ff ff	162 fm ff fm f
13 mf m	63 mm mm m	113 mm ff fm	163 fm ff fm m
14 mm f	64 ff ff ff	114 mm ff mf	164 fm ff mf f
15 mm m	65 ff ff fm	115 mm ff mm	165 fm ff mf m
16 ff ff	66 ff ff mf	116 mm fm ff	166 fm ff mm f
17 ff fm	67 ff ff mm	117 mm fm fm	167 fm ff mm m
18 ff mf	68 ff fm ff	118 mm fm mf	168 fm fm ff f
19 ff mm	69 ff fm fm	119 mm fm mm	169 fm fm ff m
20 fm ff	70 ff fm mf	120 mm mf ff	170 fm fm fm f
21 fm fm	71 ff fm mm	121 mm mf fm	171 fm fm fm m
22 fm mf	72 ff mf ff	122 mm mf mf	172 fm fm mf f
23 fm mm	73 ff mf fm	123 mm mf mm	173 fm fm mf m
24 mf ff	74 ff mf mf	124 mm mm ff	174 fm fm mm f
25 mf fm	75 ff mf mm	125 mm mm fm	175 fm fm mm m
26 mf mf	76 ff mm ff	126 mm mm mf	176 fm mf ff f
27 mf mm	77 ff mm fm	127 mm mm mm	177 fm mf ff m
28 mm ff	78 ff mm mf	128 ff ff ff f	178 fm mf fm f
29 mm fm	79 ff mm mm	129 ff ff ff m	179 fm mf fm m
30 mm mf	80 fm ff ff	130 ff ff fm f	180 fm mf mf f
31 mm mm	81 fm ff fm	131 ff ff fm m	181 fm mf mf m
32 ff ff f	82 fm ff mf	132 ff ff mf f	182 fm mf mm f
33 ff ff m	83 fm ff mm	133 ff ff mf m	183 fm mf mm m
34 ff fm f	84 fm fm ff	134 ff ff mm f	184 fm mm ff f
35 ff fm m	85 fm fm fm	135 ff ff mm m	185 fm mm ff m
36 ff mf f	86 fm fm mf	136 ff fm ff f	186 fm mm fm f
37 ff mf m	87 fm fm mm	137 ff fm ff m	187 fm mm fm m
38 ff mm f	88 fm mf ff	138 ff fm fm f	188 fm mm mf f
39 ff mm m	89 fm mf ff	139 ff fm fm m	189 fm mm mf m
40 fm ff f	90 fm mf mf	140 ff fm mf f	190 fm mm mm f
41 fm ff m	91 fm mf mm	141 ff fm mf m	191 fm mm mm m
42 fm fm f	92 fm mm ff	142 ff fm mm f	192 mf ff ff f
43 fm fm m	93 fm mm fm	143 ff fm mm m	193 mf ff ff m
44 fm mf f	94 fm mm mf	144 ff mf ff f	194 mf ff fm f
45 fm mf m	95 fm mm mm	145 ff mf ff m	195 mf ff fm m
46 fm mm f	96 mf ff ff	146 ff mf fm f	196 mf ff mf f
47 fm mm m	97 mf ff fm	147 ff mf fm m	197 mf ff mf m
48 mf ff f	98 mf ff mm	148 ff mf mf f	198 mf ff mm f
49 mf ff m	99 mf ff mm	149 ff mf mf m	199 mf ff mm m
50 mf fm f	100 mf fm ff	150 ff mf mm f	200 mf fm ff f

Reference Appendix – Letters Chart – Calculation Technique

201 mf fm ff m	231 mm ff mm m
202 mf fm fm f	232 mm fm ff f
203 mf fm fm m	233 mm fm ff m
204 mf fm mf f	234 mm fm fm f
205 mf fm mf m	235 mm fm fm m
206 fm fm mm f	236 mm fm mf f
207 mf fm mm m	237 mm fm mf m
208 mf mf ff f	238 mm fm mm f
209 mf mf ff m	239 mm fm mm m
210 mf mf fm f	240 mm mf ff f
211 mf mf fm m	241 mm mf ff m
212 mf mf mf f	242 mm mf fm f
213 mf mf mf m	243 mm mf fm m
214 mf mf mf m	244 mm mf mf f
215 mf mf mm m	245 mm mf mf m
216 mf mm ff f	246 mm mf mm f
217 mf mm ff m	247 mm mf mm m
218 mf mm fm f	248 mm mm ff f
219 mf mm fm m	249 mm mm ff m
220 mf mm mf f	250 mm mm fm f
221 mf mm mf m	251 mm mm fm m
222 mf mm mm f	252 mm mm mf f
223 mf mm mm m	253 mm mm mf m
224 mm ff ff f	254 mm mm mm f
225 mm ff ff m	255 mm mm mm m
226 mm ff fm f	See the calculation technique below for
227 mm ff fm m	individuals with identification numbers
228 mm ff mf f	greater than 255.
229 mm ff mf m	
230 mm ff mm f	

Calculation Technique

For individuals with identification numbers larger than 255 the table would get too large too fast to be printed in this workbook, geometric progression and all. So here's a math technique which will help you find the f m designation for anyone up to individual 4117. For higher generations, the technique can be surmised from what is given below.

Generation 9 Individuals numbered 256 to 511

Divide the individual identification number by 2. If the result is even, no remainder, then add one f to the letter code from the chart with 7 letters for the result of the division. If the result ends in .5, then add one m to the letter code for the result.

Generation 10 Individuals numbered 512 to 1023

Divide the individual iodentification number by 4.
If the result is even, no remainder, then add 2 f's to the letter code for the result of the division.
If the result is .25, then add fm to the letter code for the result of the division.
If the result is .5, then add mf to the letter code for the result of the division.
If the result is .75, then add mm to the letter code for the result of the division.

Reference Appendix - Individual Identification Calculation

Generation 11 is individuals numbered 1024 to 2047.
Divide the individual number by 8. Remember to add the letters to the code for the result.

If the result is:	Then add these letters.	ADD	If the result is:	Then add these letters:	ADD
even	ff f	0	.5	mf f	4
.125	ff m	1	.625	mf m	5
.25	fm f	2	.75	mm f	6
.375	mf f	3	.875	mm m	7

Generation 12 is individuals numbered 2048 to 4095
Divide the individual number by 16. Remember to add the letters to the code for the result.

If the result is:	Then add these letters:	ADD	If the result is:	Then add these letters:	ADD
even	ff ff	0	.5	mf ff	8
.0625	ff fm	1	.5625	mf fm	9
.125	ff mf	2	.625	mf mf	10
.1875	ff mm	3	.6875	mf mm	11
.25	fm ff	4	.75	mm ff	12
.3125	fm fm	5	.8125	mm fm	13
.3750	fm mf	6	.8750	mm mf	14
.4375	fm mm	7	.9375	mm mm	15

Generation 13 is individuals numbered 4096 to 8191.
Divide the individual number by 32. Remember to add the letters to the code for the result.

If the result is:	Then add these letters:	ADD	If the result is:	Then add these letters:	ADD
even	ff ff f	0	.5	mf ff f	16
.03125	ff ff m	1	.53125	mf ff m	17
.0625	ff fm f	2	.5625	mf fm f	18
.09375	ff fm m	3	.59375	mf fm m	19
.125	ff mf f	4	.625	mf mf f	20
.15625	ff mf m	5	.65625	mf mf m	21
.1875	ff mm f	6	.6875	mf mm f	22
.21875	ff mm m	7	.71875	mf mm m	23
.25	fm ff f	8	.75	mm ff f	24
.28125	fm ff m	9	.78125	mm ff m	25
.3125	fm fm f	10	.8125	mm fm f	26
.34375	fm fm m	11	.84375	mm fm m	27
.375	fm mf f	12	.875	mm mf f	28
.40625	fm mf m	13	.90625	mm mf m	29
.4375	fm mm f	14	.9375	mm mm f	30
.46875	fm mm m	15	.96875	mm mm m	31

Reference Appendix - Genealogy Roman Numerals Chart

Roman numerals were used primarily in the period when Latin was the typical language for church records in Sweden. Depending on the cleric, and depending on the parish, Roman Numerals and Latin entries may have been used well into the 1700's. Below you will find a chart which can help you decipher these year numbers.

1500	MD	1600	MDC	1700	MDCC
1501	MDI	1601	MDCI	1701	MDCCI
1502	MDII	1602	MDCII	1702	MDCCII
1503	MDIII	1603	MDCIII	1703	MDCCIII
1504	MDIV	1604	MDCIV	1704	MDCCIV
1505	MDV	1605	MDCV	1705	MDCCV
1506	MDVI	1606	MDCVI	1706	MDCCVI
1507	MDVII	1607	MDCVII	1707	MDCCVII
1508	MDVIII	1608	MDCVIII	1708	MDCCVIII
1509	MDIX	1609	MDCIX	1709	MDCCIX
1510	MDX	1610	MDCX	1710	MDCCX
1511	MDXI	1611	MDCXI	1711	MDCCXI
1512	MDXII	1612	MDCXII	1712	MDCCXII
1513	MDXIII	1613	MDCXIII	1713	MDCCXIII
1514	MDXIV	1614	MDCXIV	1714	MDCCXIV
1515	MDXV	1615	MDCXV	1715	MDCCXV
1516	MDXVI	1616	MDCXVI	1716	MDCCXVI
1517	MDXVII	1617	MDCXVII	1717	MDCCXVII
1518	MDXVIII	1618	MDCXVIII	1718	MDCCXVIII
1519	MDXIX	1619	MDCXIX	1719	MDCCXIX
1520	MDXX	1620	MDCXX	1720	MDCCXX
1530	MDXXX	1630	MDCXXX	1730	MDCCXXX
1540	MDXL	1640	MDCXL	1740	MDCCXL
1550	MDL	1650	MDCL	1750	MDCCL
1560	MDLX	1660	MDCLX	1760	MDCCLX
1570	MDLXX	1670	MDCLXX	1770	MDCCLXX
1580	MDLXXX	1680	MDCLXXX	1780	MDCCLXXX
1590	MDXC	1690	MDCXC	1790	MDCCXC

*Another ancestor family found
adds yet one more chapter
to the book of you.*

Genline Reference Appendix - Checklist Form 1-100

Shudder at the thought of having to go through every page of a volume to find an ancestor. But that may be a technique that works when all other methods fail. As you look at each page, look for family members. You may find parents, siblings and children all living in the same parish. Cross off each page after you have visited it. Use space at right for notes.
My story is slightly funny. I was looking for Johanna Carolina Ek. I had nothing to go on to find her. So I started going through the entire volume of 200 pages from page number 1. You guessed it. There she was on page 197. So now I occasionally start at the back just in case. It has worked for me on occasion.

1	26	51	76
2	27	52	77
3	28	53	78
4	29	54	79
5	30	55	80
6	31	56	81
7	32	57	82
8	33	58	83
9	34	59	84
10	35	60	85
11	36	61	86
12	37	62	87
13	38	63	88
14	39	64	89
15	40	65	90
16	41	66	91
17	42	67	92
18	43	68	93
19	44	69	94
20	45	70	95
21	46	71	96
22	47	72	97
23	48	73	98
24	49	74	99
25	50	75	100

Print this form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/131.jpg

Genline Reference Appendix – Checklist Form 101-200

101	126	151	176
102	127	152	177
103	128	153	178
104	129	154	179
105	130	155	180
106	131	156	181
107	132	157	182
108	133	158	183
109	134	159	184
110	135	160	185
111	136	161	186
112	137	162	187
113	138	163	188
114	139	164	189
115	140	165	190
116	141	166	191
117	142	167	192
118	143	168	193
119	144	169	194
120	145	170	195
121	146	171	196
122	147	172	197
123	148	173	198
124	149	174	199
125	150	175	200

Notes:

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Genline Reference Appendix - Checklist Form 201-300

201	226	251	276
202	227	252	277
203	228	253	278
204	229	254	279
205	230	255	280
206	231	256	281
207	232	257	282
208	233	258	283
209	234	259	284
210	235	260	285
211	236	261	286
212	237	262	287
213	238	263	288
214	239	264	289
215	240	265	290
216	241	266	291
217	242	267	292
218	243	268	293
219	244	269	294
220	245	270	295
221	246	271	296
222	247	272	297
223	248	273	298
224	249	274	299
225	250	275	300

Notes:

Genline Reference Appendix - Checklist Form 301-400

301	326	351	376
302	327	352	377
303	328	353	378
304	329	354	379
305	330	355	380
306	331	356	381
307	332	357	382
308	333	358	383
309	334	359	384
310	335	360	385
311	336	361	386
312	337	362	387
313	338	363	388
314	339	364	389
315	340	365	390
316	341	366	391
317	342	367	392
318	343	368	393
319	344	369	394
320	345	370	395
321	346	371	396
322	347	372	397
323	348	373	398
324	349	374	399
325	350	375	400

Notes:

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Genealogy Reference Appendix – Address List – USA

Enter the name and address for relatives in the USA for handy referral.

Genealogy Reference Appendix – Address List – Sweden

Enter the name and address for relatives in Sweden for handy referral.

Print this form at:
http://www.swedenroots.com/form/136.jpg

Genealogy Reference Appendix - Telephone Contact List

Enter the name and telephone numbers of contacts used in genealogy research for handy referral.

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Index

About The Author - David Ullian Larson

My Swedish immigrant ancestors settled in and around Chicago, Illinois, as so many Swedes did in the 1880's. I only remember a couple of them. They were mostly gone before my time.

But I do remember them speaking Swedish to one another. I did not learn any. I wish, now, that I had. Swedish language skills would be quite handy as I work to gather information about my ancestors.

My next exposure to a foreign language would be in high school where Latin was required. After high school I enlisted in the US Air Force where, strangely enough, I was sent to language school to learn Russian. My work was translating documents and radio transmissions. This got me interested in Europe: I lived there for 30 months. Since then, I have made about twenty trips to Europe as a tourist. On three occasions I ventured to Sweden. I didn't know any of my Swedish relatives at that time so I just went to see the sights.

My working life career was as an electrician. I went through apprenticeship, became a Licensed Journeyman, and then a Licensed Master Electrician before ending my career as a Licensed Electrical Contractor for about twenty years. I also instructed electricians who were seeking to become licensed. I obtained a B.S. degree in Trade and Technical Education with the help of the G.I. Bill.

Upon early retirement I began working on the genealogy of my family, as I always said I would. Researching my own pedigree has been and remains very interesting. Now that Genline has made available the digitized Swedish church records over the internet, I can look directly at the records from the comfort of my own home. That is a wonderful experience.

I have published a few books in my day. There was <u>Technician: Career With A Future,</u> and <u>What's Happening: Europe.</u> I also have ten active ISBN's for electrician related license exam prep materials. My most recent book is <u>Electrician Beginner Workbook.</u> As I worked with Genline, I saw where there was a need for a workbook to help anyone master various techniques when working on genealogy of Swedish ancestors. There was nothing available for Genline except the help section of the service, itself, so you are holding in your hand what I determined to be the important beginning information needed to be successful as a Swedish family historian.

An important part of the workbook is the support it provides through internet references. There are many web pages that provide the background which the workbook explains. My experience with websites goes back to about 1998 when I began ElectricianEducation.com. I went on to create two additional websites. TechnicianEducation.com is designed to assist anyone who seeks a job in a technical career field to obtain the details that will be helpful. And VisitEuropeOnline.com is a collection of wonderful information about Europe which can make anyone a world traveler from the comfort of their own armchair. With this workbook I have added yet another website: SwedenRoots.com.

All four of these web sites are active.

I hope the information in this workbook is a help to you in obtaining the desired results of bringing you closer to your Swedish roots. The techniques included in this workbook have certainly helped me find over 120 direct ancestors. I find that aspect to be fascinating. And I am not done yet. There are many more ancestors to find.

This activity has also allowed me to find many living relatives in both the United States and in Sweden.

Cheers:>)
David Ullian Larson

Find more about the author at:
http://www.electricianeducation.com/david's2.htm