Guide for Swedish Databases
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Swedish Databases

The Swedish Genealogical Society of Minnesota (SGSM), in cooperation with the Minnesota Genealogical Society is pleased to offer thirteen important databases for Swedish research. Most of these databases are in Swedish, so this Guide has been developed to assist non-Swedish speakers in using these databases. Each of the databases is described in detail below.

These databases can all be found on computer number 11 in the Hoffman Library. Locate the folder "Swedish Links" on the desktop, opening that folder will provide you with clickable links to all of these databases.

Additional help in using these databases may be available from SGSM volunteers on the third Thursday of each month, during normal daytime Hoffman Library hours. Please confirm with library volunteers to ensure that someone will be in the library to assist you.

Use of Swedish letters Å, Ä, and Ö

In all of these databases you must use the correct letter when spelling a word. This means "a" cannot be used in replacement for "å" or "ä" and o cannot be used for "ö", so you must type these letters. The easiest way to type these letters is to hold down the "Alt" key and type a specific number on the number keypad on the right side of the keyboard ("NumLock" must be on) as follows:

- å  hold down the "Alt" key and type "134" and release the "Alt" key
- Å  hold down the "Alt" key and type "143" and release the "Alt" key
- ä  hold down the "Alt" key and type "132" and release the "Alt" key
- Ä  hold down the "Alt" key and type "142" and release the "Alt" key
- ö  hold down the "Alt" key and type "148" and release the "Alt" key
- Ö  hold down the "Alt" key and type "153" and release the "Alt" key

You may rarely need the following:

- é  hold down the "Alt" key and type "130" and release the "Alt" key
- É  hold down the "Alt" key and type "144" and release the "Alt" key
- æ  hold down the "Alt" key and type "145" and release the "Alt" key
- Æ  hold down the "Alt" key and type "136" and release the "Alt" key
- ø  hold down the "Alt" key and type "0248" and release the "Alt" key
- Ø  hold down the "Alt" key and type "0216" and release the "Alt" key
Swedish Death Records 1830-2020 contains a partial transcription from over 99% of all Swedish death records from 1830 to 2020. This application is available in English. If it does not open in English you can click on the American flag in the upper right-hand corner. You get to the search screen by clicking on the Search button in the lower left-hand corner.

Once you click on the Search button you get the Search screen, which can then be completed as desired.
A few things to note about this search screen. It searches for what you enter, it does not do fuzzy searches. If you search for Erickson it will only bring up Erickson, not Ericsson, Eriksson, Ersson, Ericksson, or any other variation. So put in as little information as possible, if you are looking for Eric Ericsson you may want to only search with an "Er" in both the "Last Name" and "First Name" fields, along with any other information you know. You must use the å, ä, and ö characters, if appropriate. They are available on the lower right-hand corner. Again, it only searches for what you enter. If you search for the "Last name" Bergstrom it will not return the more common Swedish surname Bergström. To find both variations, it might be better to only enter "Bergstr" in the "Last name" field.

Dates are entered YYYYMMDD, so for someone born 5 February 1861, enter 18610201 in the "Date of Birth/IDno." You can also enter just the year YYYY, or year and month YYYYMM.

No single field is required, and not all fields are used for every transcribed record, so it is always best to start off with fewer search criteria, and add more to narrow the results if necessary.

Once you have entered the information you wish to search on select the "Search!" button in the lower left hand corner and the results will be presented. Here are the results for the search for "Last name" "Bergström" and "First name" "Nik" with the birth year of 1836. You see we have two results Nikolina Charlotta Beckman and Niklas Bergström. Note on the right-hand side of the page it says her name is "Beckman f. Bergström, Nikolina Charlotta." The "f." means född or that she was born with the last name Bergström and her married name was Beckman.

Results can be retained using the "Print" button next to the "Search" button.
Buried in Sweden 2 (Begravda i Sverige 2)

Buried in Sweden 2 has been developed in a collaborative project between Sweden's cemetery administrations and the Swedish Genealogical Association. The database contains a total of just over 6.4 million burials from approximately 3,000 cemeteries, or 95% of all those known in Sweden. The time span extends from a single grave from the 15th and 16th centuries, just over a hundred graves in the 17th century, with most graves from the 18th century until the spring of 2012.

It is important to note that in most cases cemeteries in Sweden do not have a significant number of old grave markers. Sweden, like much of Europe, reuses a grave after period of time unless the family pays to maintain it: and most families do not pay to retain older graves.

The Buried in Sweden 2 database is in Swedish, there is no option for an English translation. The following are translations of the primary fields and buttons you will use.

A few things to note about this search screen. It searches for what you enter, it does not do fuzzy searches. If you search for Erickson it will only bring up Erickson, not Ericsson, Eriksson, Ersson, Ericksson, or any other variation. So put in as little information as possible, if you are looking for Eric Ericsson you may want to only search with and "Er" in both the "Last Name" and "First Name" fields,
along with any other information you know. You must use the å, ä, and ö characters, if appropriate. They are available on the lower right-hand corner. Again, it only searches for what you enter. If you search for the "Last name" Bergström it will not return the more common Swedish surname Bergström. To find both variations, it might be better to only enter "Bergstr" in the "Last name" field.

Dates are entered YYYYMMDD, so for someone born 5 February 1861, enter 18610201 in the "Date of Birth/IDno." You can also enter just the year YYYY, or year and month YYYYMM.

Note there are two fields for death place, one is asking for the cemetery which often will be parish. The second death place is asking for the municipality or county.

No field is required and not all fields are used for every transcribed record, so it is always best to start off with fewer search criteria, and add more to narrow the results if necessary. So here we are looking for someone named Kristina Sofia Johansson who died in 7 January 1961. All three of her names-Kristina Sofia Johansson-might be spelled multiple ways so it is best to use as little of the name as possible.

Once you have entered the information you wish to search on select the "Sök!" (Search!) button in the lower left hand corner and the results will be presented.
The results are presented as follows. You will see 12 results that matched our search criteria. And the first one Kristina Sofia Gezelius f. Johansson (the f. stands for född, meaning born, so her maiden name was Johansson) is the person we are looking for.

You can select the information on entire list and save it to the clipboard or to save to file by working with the buttons on the left side of the screen. Or you can save to clipboard or file for the specific person you are interested in by using the buttons on the right side of the screen. The "Samma Grav" button on the bottom center will show any other persons buried together with this person. They will usually be family members.
Emibas

*Emibas* contains information on 1.1 million emigrants from more than 2,300 parishes. These records have been extracted from household examination records and removal records. But do note, there are a number of parishes missing, especially in Norrbottons, Uppsala, and Stockholm. This database was published by Sveriges Släktforskarförbund. The user interface can be displayed in English or Swedish and is similar to several of the other databases in the Släktforskarbörbund collection. If it does not open in English you can click on the American flag in the upper right-hand corner. You get to the search screen by clicking on the Search button in the lower left-hand corner.

Once you click on the Search button you get the Search screen, which can then be completed as desired.
A few things to note about this search screen. Like similar screens among the Swedish databases, it searches for what you enter, it does not do fuzzy searches. If you search for Erickson it will only bring up Erickson, not Ericsson, Eriksson, Ersson, Ericksson, or any other variation. So put in as little information as possible, if you are looking for Eric Ericsson you may want to only search with an "Er" in both the "Last Name" and "First Name" fields, along with any other information you know. You must use the å, ä, and ö characters, if appropriate. They are available on the lower right-hand corner. Again, it only searches for what you enter. If you search for the "Last Name" Bergstrom it will not return the more common Swedish surname Bergström. To find both variations, it might be better to only enter "Bergstr" in the "Last name" field.

Dates are entered YYYYMMDD, so for someone born 5 February 1861, enter 18610201 in the "Date of Birth/IDno." You can also enter just the year YYYY, or year and month YYYYMM.

No single field is required, and not all fields are used for every transcribed record, so it is always best to start off with fewer search criteria, and add more to narrow the results if necessary.

Once you have entered the information you wish to search on select the "Search!" button in the lower left hand corner and the results will be presented. Here are the results for the search for "Last name" "Eriksdotter" and "First name" "Anna" with the birth year of 1869. You see we have sixteen results. Highlighting each of the selected names in the left box will provide more details for that entry on the right side of the screen.
Results can be retained using the "Print" button next to the "Search" button. Selecting the "Same parish/year" button on the lower center part of the screen will show others who emigrated from that same parish and year, in this case Grangärde Parish in 1889.
Emigranten Populär 2006

Emigranten Populär 2006 is a database consisting of eight collections and comprises almost 1.5 million emigrants from Sweden. Individuals may be included in more than one database, so may show up more than once from a search. Also, these extracts are different from the Emibas database so people may be in that database also. This database is in Swedish and there is no practical way to translate it to English.

The eight collections in this database are:

- **Emihamn**: 1.4 million emigrants registered at Swedish ports, Hamburg, and Copenhagen from 1869 to 1950
- **Embas Göteborg**: 52,000 emigrants leaving from the port of Göteborg
- **Emibas Värmland**: 126,000 emigrants from the county (län) Värmland
- **Emisjö**: 17,000 seamen who went missing or left service while away from Sweden between 1812 and 1930
- **Emipass**: 16,000 emigrants getting a passport from 1783 to 1860
- **Emisal**: 242,000 passengers traveling on the Swedish-American Line from 1915 to 1950
- **Emivasa**: 58,000 members of the Vasa Order in America
- **Emilarsson**: 62,000 individuals who wrote letters to the Larsson Bros. Co., the most significant emigration agency, between 1970 and 1911

There are four options for entering information about the emigrant:

- **Efternamn**: Last name
- **Förname**: First name
- **Församling**: Parish they are from
- **Utvandrtid**: Date of emigration
The less information you enter, the more likely you are to get results. The search algorithm does not use fuzzy matching. You can also select which databases to search, the default is "Sök i alla databaser" to search in all the databases. Here is an example of searching for an Anna Lisa Eriksdotter from Grangärde who emigrated in 1889. I have chosen to only search for her first names "Anna Lisa" and parish "Grangärde" and to search in all of the databases. Once this information is entered and I press the "Sök" Search button, I get one result in the Emihamn database. The rest of the databases say "Finns ej" meaning "No results."

If I then select "Hel post" in the center of the page, additional information will be given. See below.
If I then select "Fartyg" I can get an image from the ship she was on.
Emigration CD (CD Emigranter 1850-1930)

CD Emigranter 1850-1930 is a collection of information on individuals who emigrated between 1850 to 1930 from six parishes (Fellingsbro, Guldsmedshyttan, Lindesbergs Landsförsamling, Lindesbergs Stadsförsamling, Näsby, and Ramsberg) in Örebro län. The materials included in the collection include spreadsheets of emigrants, pictures of the churches and other important sites in these parishes, a few pictures related to the emigration experience, and some general information on migration. There are 7,521 emigrants identified in this collection, most but not all, emigrated to the United States. The information includes spreadsheets, images, and Word documents. It is not in a database. All of the material in this collection is in Swedish.

When you click on the shortcut it goes to a list of file folders and should look like this.

Folder "D. Dokumentation" contains documentation on the collection, it is probably of little interest unless you are fluent in Swedish.

Folders B, C, and "D.Gamla bilder" all contain photographs, the photographs in Folder B may contain pictures of parishes your family came from. The photographs in Folder C are primarily related to the immigrant experience in the United States, especially in New York. The photographs in Folder D contain various photos, primarily around the migration experience.
Folder A contains in actual information on the emigrants extracted into spreadsheets. Each spreadsheet covers one area.

- Fellingsbro Parish
- Guldsmesdyttan Parish
- Lindesberg rural and urban Parishes
- Näsby Parish
- Ramsbergs Parish

Not all areas include emigrants from the whole 1850-1930 time-period. Dates covered vary slightly from one parish to the next, so make sure the emigrant you are looking for actually emigrated in the period covered by the extraction.
Below is an example of one of the spreadsheets.

The columns are:

- **Efternamn**: Last name
- **Förnamn**: First name(s)
- **Födelsedat.**: Birth date
- **Födelseort**: Birth place (usually Parish of birth)
- **Utresort**: Location moved from (usually farm name or street address)
- **Utresförsamling**: Parish moved from
- **Flyttn.bevis**: Date of certificate of moving
- **Emigrat.dat**: Date of emigration
- **Destination**

These spreadsheets can be searched by clicking on the looking-glass icon that says “Find & Select” on the top right of the screen.
Hallands Båtsmansregister is an extract of information on 5,660 sailors from Hallands län. Dates range from about 1726 to the early 1900s. The information in this database is entirely in Swedish and there is not a convenient way to translate to English. This collection contains information on the rules and regulations for sailors, an example contract, information on the various types of sailors, a description of the sources used to create the database, as well as the actual database of extracted material on the sailors. The collection was published by the Hallands Genealogiska Förening.

The database homepage is below.
Each of the selections are translated, most people will probably be most interested in the databases search functionality entitled "Sökformulär."

When the search box first open, it may contain information already. You can clear this information by selecting the button "Rensa." The search box contains a number of options you can fill out: you put in as little or as much information as you desire. An asterisk "*" can be used as a wildcard for part of a word or date. Dates are in the form of YYYY-MM-DD, as in 1729-12-28 for someone born 28 December 1729. You can include just a year; a year and month; or year, month, and day. And when you select "Utför sökning" and it will return all the possible options, one at a time. You use the arrows at the bottom of the page to
move from one match to the next. Or select the button “Tabell” to see all the search results in a table form. This is often easier to identify your particular research subject.
Rotemannen (Stockholm) Records

Rotemannen, 3 is a database and collection of images of all of the residence records covering Stockholm from 1878 to 1926, Brännkyrka from 1913 to 1926, and Bromma from 1916 to 1926. Roteman records were created for the Stockholm area, in place of the household examination records which cover the rest of the country. Household examination records were too difficult to keep in a major metropolis like Stockholm. Roteman records are used in generally the same way as the household examination records and they are essential for tracing family in the Stockholm area.

This collection also contains a number of maps and articles about various locations, schools, companies, and much more. This database and all the accompanying documents are in Swedish.

On the right side of the screen above are buttons for the various districts in Stockholm, and when they are clicked on will bring up a list of available articles (in Swedish) on such things as parishes, schools, hospitals, and other organizations in that district. These articles can contain maps and photos and can be very helpful in background information on the areas where your ancestors may have lived.

On the left side of the screen are three buttons. The top one "Om Rotemansarkivet och databasen" takes you to a number of articles on the origin and details of the Rotemannen database. The bottom button "Stockholmskartor" takes you to a list of maps of Stockholm from this period. Th middle button "Sök" opens the search screen for finding your ancestors in the database. Opens the Database Screen where you select the "Sök" button at the lower left corner to open it.
A few things to note about this search screen. It searches for what you enter, it does not do fuzzy searches. If you search for Carlson, it will only bring up Carlson, not Carlsson, Carlsdotter, Karlson, Karlsson, or any other variation. So put in as little information as possible, if you are looking for Anna Carlsson you may want to do multiple searches with and "Carls" and "Karls" in the "Last Name" fields, along with any other information you know. You must use the å, ä, and ö characters, if appropriate. Again, it only searches for what you enter.

Dates are entered YYYYMMDD, so for someone born 5 February 1861, enter 18610201 in the "Birth date" You can also enter just the year YYYY, or year and month YYYYMM.

No field is required and not all fields are used for every transcribed record, so it is always best to start off with fewer search criteria, and add more to narrow the results if necessary. Frequently, the name and birthdate are sufficient to find your subject.
If we are looking for someone named Sophia Maria Victoria Bernadotte who was born 7 August 1862. We might use her full last name "Bernadotte" and just the two letters of her first name "So" and her year of birth "1862". With this we get the following results.

The upper left side has 6 results for this name. You will note that both her names Sofia/Sophia and Victoria/Viktoria are spelled variously over time, and this despite she is the Crown Princess and later Queen of Sweden. So do not be surprised if your ancestors' names are not spelled the same all the time. In the frame the lower left side, she is shown in the context of the other persons in the household. The right side includes detailed information on her, where and when she was born, moved to this location, etc. If you click on the "Källa" button in the lower right corner, it will open an image of the original document where this information comes from. The buttons with the dates on the bottom will open a map showing the location where this residence is. The "Sida" button will show you all the persons listed on this page and "Häfte" will show you all persons listed in the register.

The information can be saved to a PDF or printed out using the "Skriv Ut" button or the button with an image of a printer.
Swedish Census-Equivalent Records

Sweden did not have true census enumerations like we think of in the United States. But there are records that are largely equivalent-household examination records and tax records-and over time some have been extracted at five or ten-year periods. These extractions are called befolkning (census) records. In addition, the household examination records have been indexed from 1800 to 1947. Some of these records are available at ArkivDigital, some are available online at the Swedish National Archives, and now the more recent records are available as searchable databases on this computer.

The computer in the Minnesota Genealogy Center has databases of the census-equivalent records for the years 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000. These records are unlikely to help you find your ancestors but they can certainly be used to help find living relatives in Sweden.

The following is a list of where you can find all the various census-equivalent records.

Household Examination Books 1800-1947..............ArkivDigital
1860 Census............................................................Swedish National Archives
1870 Census............................................................Swedish National Archives
1880 Census............................................................Swedish National Archives
1890 Census............................................................Swedish National Archives
1900 Census............................................................Swedish National Archives
1910 Census............................................................Swedish National Archives
1930 Census............................................................Swedish National Archives
1940 Census............................................................ArkivDigital
1945 Stockholm Census........................................ArkivDigital
1950 Census............................................................ArkivDigital
1960 Census............................................................ArkivDigital
1970 Census.............................................................This Computer and ArkivDigital
1975 Census............................................................ArkivDigital
1980 Census.............................................................This Computer and ArkivDigital
1985 Census............................................................ArkivDigital
1990 Census.............................................................This Computer and ArkivDigital
2000 Census.............................................................This Computer

The Swedish National Archives is free to use and has several transcribed databases and many digitized images of historical records of interest to genealogists. Specifically in this case, the census records can be found at https://sok.riksarkivet.se/folkrakningar.

ArkivDigital is a subscription database with millions of digitized historical records of genealogical interest, as well as several important transcribed databases. Specifically in this case it includes the index of available household examination records from 1800 through 1947. With a link to an image of the original record. This index can be found under "Index Search" and select "BiS (Population of Sweden) 1800-1947" from the Index Source. In addition, ArkivDigital includes indexes of the census records from 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985 for all of Sweden and 1945 for the City of Stockholm. ArkivDigital is available by subscription at home or on MGC Computers.

The 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 census records extracts of the original records. Original records are not available, so you must rely on the extracts alone. The information is mostly the same across the
databases, as it provides the name, address, and birth information. Later records provide information on marital status. All four databases allow you to identify people at the same address. These are often family members. Also, all four databases allow you to identify people in the same property, like others living in the same apartment building. It is possible that some of these may also be family members but it is more likely they are just neighbors.

A few things to note about the search screen. It searches for what you enter, it does not do fuzzy searches. If you search for Carlson it will only bring up Carlson, not Carlsson, Carlsdotter, Karlson, Karlsson, or any other variation, so put in as little information as possible. In the example below we will be searching in the four recent databases, 1970-2000, for Louise Marianne Eriksson born 4 December 1939. We will only enter "Eri" in the "Last name" field and "Lo" in the "First name" field, along with her birth date. Dates are entered YYYYMMDD, so in Louise Marianne’s case enter 19391204 in the "Birth date". You can also enter just the year YYYY, or year and month YYYYMM. You must use the å, ä, and ö characters, if appropriate. Again, it only searches for what you enter.

No field is required and not all fields are used for every transcribed record, so it is always best to start off with fewer search criteria, and add more to narrow the results if necessary. Frequently, the name and birthdate are sufficient to find your subject.

The following shows the search (Sök) screen and results screens for each of the databases.

**Sweden 1970 Census**

The 1970 Census database search is below. You can search on last and first name, birth date, birth place, residence (either county, municipality, parish, or district), and address. You enter as much information as you want and press the "Sök" (Search) button at the bottom of the frame.
Our search for Louise Marianne Eriksson with a birth date of 19391204 returned the following. If we click on the "Samma address" button at the bottom we will get a list of other people living at this address. Any of this information can be saved or printed out using the "Skriv Ut" button at the bottom or the icon of a printer in the upper right corner.

![Image of search results for Louise Marianne Eriksson]

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The Search results for the 1980 census for Louise Marianne Eriksson look very similar to the 1970 although she has a different address now. If we were to select the "Same Address" button on bottom, towards the middle, the following screen would open. Note that these people all live at the same address so they could very likely be family.
1939-12-04

Eriksson, Louise Marianne

Gisboda, Värdshus
181 63 LIDINGÖ

Muntälskriven i Lidings (Lidings kro, Stockholm std, Uppland), fastigheten Stigtoldden 3.

Född 4/12 1939 i Örnsköldsvik (Västerbottens län, Angermanland).

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Kändis: Mh Stockholm std 1981
The 1990 Census Search screen is rather similar to the 1970 and 1980 but it also includes an entry for Street Address. The same search for Louise Marianne Eriksson finds her, this time at yet another different address.
The 2000 Census Search screen is rather similar to the previous years. The same search for Louise Marianne Eriksson finds her again.
Eriksson, Louise Marianne
Folkbokförd i Maria Magdalena (Stockholms stad, Stockholms län, Uppland), fastigheten Källan 5.
Född 4/12 1939 i Örnsköldsvik (Västerbottens län, Angermanland).
Frånskild kvinna (3/12 1969).
Källor:
Försäkringskassan, uttag avseende 20001331 (2014)
Wallon Contracts (Vallonkontrakt 2)

While technically Walloons were individuals from the French-speaking, Wallonia region of Belgium, this collection includes employment contracts of Walloon, French, German, and Dutch immigrants to Sweden in the later part of the 1500s and early part of the 1600s. Sweden encouraged migration of these people to develop and support Sweden’s burgeoning mining industry. Although about 20% of these people returned to their country of origin, many stayed and are now a part of many Swedes ancestry. This collection includes the employment contracts of several hundred employees. A single contract might cover one or multiple people like a father and son, or master and apprentices. The contract typically specifies the duration of the contract and pay, legal conditions, and listed witnesses. The contracts are in French, German, Dutch, and Swedish. And they have all been translated into Swedish.

When you first open the program the first page will be in Swedish. It can be translated into English by right-clicking the mouse and selecting Translate to English. Only the first page of this program can be translated in this manner. There is a lot of excellent general material on the history of the Walloons, their work and life, as well as on the factories where they worked on the links above and to the left and right of the logo. All of this information is in Swedish and you will need to translate it to English.

Clicking on the links at the bottom for French/Dutch/German and Swedish "documents with transcription and translation" you can find the images of the contracts with the transcription in the original language and a translation into Swedish. For example, if we click on "French documents with transcription and translation" the following page opens.
This page contains a list of all available contracts originally written in French. If I were researching Jan le Gros, for example, I could search for him on this page. I find that he is contract number 17, and if I click on that, the following page opens. We see an image of the actual contract, next the transcription of the French, and finally a translation into Swedish.
Mining and metallurgy were extremely important to the development of Sweden, particularly in the 1500's through the 1800's. Consequently, you will find many specialized laws, record sets, and special handling for persons involved in this industry. This means not only miners and smiths, but also people who worked in positions supporting the mining industry. These records can be very valuable because many people were involved in court cases, either the direct subjects of the case, witnesses, officials, or other associated persons.

This collection of records includes transcribed court records associated with courts that specialized in workers in the mining industry. The transcriptions are not exhaustive, they have removed duplicative information and focus on what the case is about, what the miners and smiths said, and the verdict of the case. This collection is not technically a database. It contains four PDF files of mining court extracts. You can search for your family by doing a text search of the files, typically search by names of individuals or place names. The transcription is all in Swedish so you will still need to translate it, this can be done using a program like Google Translate.

First names, patronymics, and family names—which are common for persons working in the mining industry—have been standardized when possible. For example, Carl/Karl is always spelled with a K. You may have to try searching a few times to establish what the standardized name is. Place names have also been standardized to modern spellings. If you know the name of factory where your subject worked and lived, that is a good search term to use.

The four PDF files cover four different geographic areas.

- HammartingSod: Covers Södermanland County (län) 1685-1739
- HammartingSmal: Covers Jönköping and Kalmar Counties 1695-1739
- HammartingOgl: Covers Östergötland County 1685-1739
- HammartingNora: Covers Örebro County, and the area around Nora, Linde, Karlskoga, and Undenäs Parishes 1650-1739