

User Manual for the Digital Edition of the Oldest Geometrical Maps in the Database GEORG

The Oldest Geometrical Maps, 1630 – 1655

<http://www.riksarkivet.se/geometriska>

The database GEORG contains:

1/ Transcriptions of texts belonging to the maps, *Notarum Explicatio* (notes concerning the numbers and classifications of the map, along with explanatory descriptions); transcriptions of all other text in the maps.

2/ Registration of quantitative data in *Notarum Explicatio* such as field size, yields from meadows, *byamål* (proportional share in hamlet), *jordvärdering* (land evaluation) and number of hop poles.

3/ Registration of qualitative data in *Notarum Explicatio* and information shown in the map; including such matters as access to resources on outlying land, access to fishing waters, number of mills, number of hop gardens, vegetable gardens and orchards.

4/ Coordinates for hamlets, villages or corresponding settlement are specified. A Geographic Information System (GIS) is used for this. The location of the settlement on the seventeenth century geometrical map is identified on the modern topographic and cadastral map. Thus, each settlement is given a pair of coordinates (x-y) in a coordinate system (RT90 and WGS84). The coordinates are centrally placed in relation to the settlement and represent the land (infields and outfields) belonging to the settlement.

5/ Coordinates for thematic features on the map are specified. Around 20 classes of features occur: *gård*, *hemman* (farmstead); *torp* (cottage); *övriga bebyggelser* (other settlement) and *ödegård* (derelict settlement); *kyrka* (church); *klockstapel* (bell tower); *väder-* och *vattenkvarn* (windmill and water mill); *humlegård* (hop garden); *trädgård* (orchard); *kålgård* (vegetable garden); *fasta fisken* (regular fishing waters); *industri* (industry); *damm* (pond);

dämme (dam); *bro* (bridge); *råmärke* (boundary mark); *fornlämning* (ancient monument) and *övriga object* (other features). The same method is used for the GIS registration of features as for the registration of settlements, with the difference that each pair of coordinates corresponds to a feature.

How to use and search GEORG for information

The database has several facilities for searching:

VIEW THE MAPS

This is a digital facsimile of all the collections of maps. Each collection of maps can be viewed page by page, from the title page and index, through all the maps, to the back page. The transcribed text is shown to the left with the digital picture of the map on the right-hand side.

SEARCH THE REGISTER AND EXPORT

All hamlets, villages and similar settlements that are marked on a geometrical map from the years 1630–1655 are listed in alphabetical order in the register. Searches can be limited to parish, district or county, or any specific word. Topographic divisions (parishes etc.) are specified according to seventeenth century boundaries and follow the divisions in the oldest geometrical land register.

The results of the search can be exported as an excel-file. In the process of exporting, quantitative and qualitative data can be added; for instance, field size and hay yield. A maximum of 2500 settlements, along with optional associated information, can be exported at a time. To export more units, the search can be limited, for example by exporting one county at a time.

SEARCH A MAP

All settlements and thematic features on the map with specified coordinates are shown in Google maps. The Google map can be zoomed in and out by pressing the SHIFT key or by scrolling with the mouse; the Google zoom tool can also be used, it is found on the upper left-hand side of the map. A legend showing the features of the map is displayed on the right-hand side. All features can be turned off and on when required.

The features of the map are shown in two ways. On the first general level, all coordinates are displayed as static points on the map. On the second detailed level, which can be reached by zooming several steps into the map, a maximum of a hundred dynamic clickable features are shown. The dynamic features are displayed with larger icons in the Google map than the static points; the names of the settlements, as they occur in the register, are also shown.

By clicking on a dynamic feature, a dialogue box with two tabs is displayed. The first tab provides basic information about name, parish, district and county (the same information as in the register) as well as the coordinates and the precision of the coordinates. Precision is defined in a scale of three levels; 3 = high precision (with a divergence of up to 50 metres); 2 = medium precision (divergence of up to 200 metres); 1 = low precision (located within a square kilometre).

Under the other tab, there is a list providing information on which maps and associated documents correspond to the specified coordinate or settlement. Click on a map file to open the map or specified collection of maps in a new window.

SEARCH THE ORIGINAL TEXT AND DISPLAY ON MAP

All text in the maps is indexed and searchable through a free-text search. Note that the search is made in the original text and that the transcribed text follows the spelling of the land surveyors. The language of the maps is not standardised; the same word may occur with several different spellings. For instance, *gårde* (field) may be spelt *gårde*, *gierde*, *giärde*, *gerde*.

A wild card * or ? might help in the search. The asterisk replaces one or several letters in the beginning or end of a word. The question mark replaces certain letters in a given place in a word; for instance, *haßel* and *hasel* (hazel) can be found with the word *ha?el*, while **hage* (enclosed pasture) matches various words with the ending *-hage*, such as *kohage*, *slåtterhage*, *kalvhage*. One or several words can be used at the same time in a search. It is also possible to exclude certain words by including a – (minus sign) before the search word. An example is if you wish to search for the tree *ek* (oak), but want to exclude the place name *Ekeby* from the search. The search words could then be *ek* eek* –ekeby –eekeby*.

Other examples of a free-text search might be for a place name such as *Häästa, Brooby*; or feature such as *quarn* (mill), *humblegård* (hop garden); an assessment of cultivated fields or meadows such as *hårdwaldh* (dry and firm ground), *leerjord* (clay soil); or other features such as *fiske* (fishing waters), *mulebete* (pasture for cattle).

A search involving several words, results in a list of map files including some of the matching words. If you want matches that only show maps including all selected search-words, the option ‘alla ord’ (‘all words’) can be chosen. An example of this is a search for *svedje* (swidden) that might be mentioned as *svedjeskog* (swidden forest) or as *fälleskog* (cleared forest). The search words *swedie** *svedie** result in around 500 matches (map files) while *fälles** results in around ten matches. Both words can be found on one map file (E1:58-59), using the search alternative ‘alla ord’ (all words).

A search from the default setting results in a search among all map files. The search can also be limited to a particular collection of maps, a county or a specific land surveyor.

In order to simplify the selection of search words, a free-text search ignores the use of square brackets [] and brackets (), which occur in the transcribed original text. For instance, a search including the word ‘uthsäde’ (seed for sowing) also matches u[ths]äde. Neither is there any distinction between upper case and lower case letters; e.g. a search for ‘engh’ (meadow) also provides matches for ‘Engh’.

On a Swedish keyboard, the German letter ß is written by pressing ALT+0223.

The list of matches provides links to map files with the specified collection of maps. When you open a file, the matches are highlighted in yellow in the transcribed text. You can also use the search function of your web browser to make further searches in the map file. In several types of web browser, the search function is activated when you press Ctrl-F.

VIEW FREE-TEXT SEARCHES ON THE MAP

When the free-text search is performed, a link is provided that displays all the matches on a map (Google Maps). The coordinates of settlements and map files that were the result of the search, are displayed in red on the Google Map.

Note that a free-text search of e.g. *humle*, *humble* (hops) matches with all the maps containing text where the word occurs, independent of whether the context was *humle finns* (occurrence of hops) or *humle saknas* (non-occurrence of hops).

SEARCH FOR PLACE NAMES OR NAMES OF PERSONS

The Institute for Language and Folklore in Uppsala (SOFI) have made excerpts of *place names*, *landscape names*, *names of property* and *names of persons*. The name register, which will include all these types of names on the maps, is under construction and will be ready for use in 2013.

Please notify us if you find any mistakes

The sheer size and detail of the material is liable to give rise to mistakes, either in transcribed text, in quantitative data or in the placing of thematic features or settlements. Therefore, when users discover mistakes, it is of great value to report them, either using the form on the web site of the database, or straight to the map department at the National Archives (Riksarkivets kartenhet, Marieberg, Stockholm); mats.hoglund@riksarkivet.se.

Referring to GEORG

For references to the address of the web site: www.riksarkivet.se/geometriska

References to information about a certain map in the database should be written in the following way:

GEORG kartsamling:aktnummer; for instance, GEORG A2:54-55 or GEORG Sockenpärmär:22

(GEORG, collection of maps: file number; for instance, GEORG, A2:54-55 or GEORG, Sockenpärmär:22.)

Refer to exported quantitative and/or qualitative data from the register in the following way: GEORG followed by the date of access; for instance, GEORG accessed 14 March 2013.

Technical requirements for viewing maps

The maps are displayed in high-definition DJVU format; each file is 2-4 Mb in size. This means that the digital publication corresponds in quality with the original high-definition files (TIFF format). For DJVU to function in your web browser, you need to install an application

(plugin) on your computer. Adding DJVU to the web browser makes it possible to zoom in and out of the maps, it also allows you to save the maps on your computer. Free downloads of this program are available at www.caminova.net.

Personal use of maps and database

The maps and the information in the database can be saved on your personal computer for personal use according to the principle of open access to scientific publications on the internet (more information about open access can be found on the web site of the National Library of Sweden (Kungliga biblioteket) www.kb.se/openaccess . However, all digital maps are the property of the National Archives and may not be published without permission from the National Archives.

Principles for registration in GEORG

As far as possible, principles for registration follow the routines and practices of the land surveyors.

Quantitative data about cultivated fields, meadows, soil assessment, proportional share in hamlet, hop poles. Quantitative information is registered partly as a total for each farmstead and partly as a total of a hamlet or settlement. Information given by the land surveyor concerning the size of single fields is not registered separately. The type of fields and meadows termed as *utjord* (uninhabited cadastral units) and *fjäll* (separated cultivated land) (alternatively *urffjäll*, *hump*, *but*, or similar term) are specified along with the settlement where they are physically located and not with the settlement that is noted as owner of the land (which might be a farmstead in another village).

Sometimes, the information on the map is incomplete. The land surveyor might have forgotten to note a number, or perhaps the original map was damaged or unreadable. In these cases, no data is registered in GEORG, but a comment is included. Occasionally, the sizes of the separate farmsteads are mentioned indirectly; for instance, in the land surveyor's own calculations or comments illuminating the size of farms, perhaps in a comment that one farm is the same size as another. In such cases, this is registered in GEORG as quantitative data.

Measurement units in GEORG also follow the original source. During the seventeenth century, the acreage of fields was normally stated in *tunnland* (14 000 square Swedish ells, 4937 m²) and the yield from meadows (harvest) was measured in (*sommar*) *lass*, (summer) loads of hay. In some cases, *kappland* has been used as a measurement unit; in GEORG this has been converted into *tunnland* (1 kappland = 1/32 tunnland).

For land evaluation, the only term used in the counties of Svealand was *markland* (1 markland = 8 öresland = 24 örtugland = 192 penningland), which was not a measurement of size, but a qualitative estimate of the value of the property. In GEORG, these land evaluation measurements are registered as precisely as possible in *penningland*, the smallest fraction of the *markland*. When the land evaluation measurements are exported to Excel in GEORG, the *penningland* unit is automatically converted into *öresland*. *Byamål* (A farm's proportional share in the land of the hamlet or village) was stated by the land surveyors as the width of fields in *aln* (ells, a Swedish ell = c. 0.59 cm) and *stänger* (rods) and registered in GEORG in this way.

Land types: the sizes of cultivated fields or meadows were registered without regard to the type of soil or other qualitative and functional statements from the land surveyors. However, such evaluative statements as *lerjord* (clay soil), *sankäng* (marshy meadow), *vret* (small cultivated field in the woods), *horva* (small enclosed field) *ödejord* (derelict land) etc. can be found in a free-text search.

The National Edition of the Oldest Geometrical Maps


The project “The National Edition of the Oldest Geometrical Maps” was carried out during the years 2004–2010. As a result, the bound collections of maps from 1630–1655, which have come to be called *äldre geometriska jordeböcker* (The Oldest Geometrical Land Register) was scanned together with 2000 unbound associated maps and documents from the same period.

The database GEORG (GEOmetRiska-Gustav), which was built up within the project, is a digital primary source publication of the original maps. Furthermore, copies on archive quality paper of all maps in original scale are available at the National Archives in Marieberg, Stockholm.

In all, this is a matter of 10 000 maps showing the agrarian landscape around the year 1640 (1630-1655), with around 120 000 settlements of different kind, presented in a systematic and standardised way. The Swedish landscape of 200 years before the agrarian revolution and the large-scale land reforms is illuminated in detail including spatial organisation, settlement and economic resources. These maps are unique on a world-wide scale; no other country has a corresponding collection of maps from this period encompassing such a wide range of information.

This project was financed by Kungliga Vitterhetsakademien (The Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities) and Riksbankens jubileumsfond (funds from the Swedish Central Bank). The results of the project were handed over to Riksarkivet (the National Archives) and are freely available on their website. Funds to enable publication and application on the internet were provided by Vetenskapsrådet (the Swedish Research Council) through the project “Historiskt GIS och databas på internet” (Historical GIS and Database on the Internet).

FIGURES

 **Riksarkivet**


Till innehållet Anpassa A-Ö Webbkartor Kontakta oss In English Sök på denna webbplats Sök

Startsida Sök i arkiven Släktforska Arkivhantering Studera

Riksarkivet Du är här: Riksarkivet » Använd arkiven » Sök i arkiven » Kartor » Sveriges äldsta storskaliga kartor

Sveriges äldsta storskaliga kartor - databas

Här kan du ta del av och forska i en unik samling med Sveriges äldsta storskaliga kartor. Databasen innehåller 12 000 kartor över byar och gårdar från perioden 1630-1655. Du kan söka i materialet på olika sätt, via register eller via modern karta.




Prästgården, klockargården samt kyrkan och klockstapeln i Tingstad, Lösings härad i Östergötland redovisas i akt D4:139. Bilden är beskuren.

För att se kartorna krävs en plug-in, DjVu. Den kan laddas ned gratis via länk till höger.

Visa kartsamlingar

Flertalet kartor är inbundna i så kallade geometriska jordeböcker. Sammantaget rör det sig om 100 kartsamlingar. En lista över samlingarna, sorterade landskapsvis. [Visa kartsamlingarna](#)



Sök bebyggelseenheter

Registersök

Alla byar och ensamgårdar (bebyggelseenheter) som har en geometrisk karta från 1630-1655 finns i registret i alfabetisk ordning. Sökningen kan begränsas till socken, härad och landskap eller eget

Genvägar

- Om projektet - Nationalutgåva av de äldre geometriska kartorna
- 1600-talets jordbrukslandskap
- Sverige i kartsnitt och texter från 1550-talet
- Hjälp med DjVu-installationen
- Projekt Yngre geometriska kartor
- Svea Pommern

Relaterade länkar

- Lantmäteriet/Historiska kartor
- SOFI ortnamnsregistret
- Hämta DjVu-plugin (Caminova)
- Lyssna på program om kartorna (Sveriges radio)

Samtliga kartbilder tillhör Riksarkivet. Bilderna får inte kopieras, publiceras eller spridas vidare utan tillstånd

Följ oss på Facebook

Fig 1. Home Page www.riksarkivet.se/geometriska


Visa kartsamlingar



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[Visa kartsamlingarna](#)

Fig 2. View Map Collections



Riksarkivet

[Till innehållet](#)
[Anpassa](#)
[A-Ö](#)
[Webbkarta](#)
[Kontakta oss](#)
[In English](#)

Sök på denna webbplats

Sök

Startsida

Sök i arkiven

Släktforska

Arkivhantering

Studera

Riksarkivet

Du är här: Riksarkivet » Använd arkiven » Sök i arkiven » Kartor » Sveriges äldsta storskaliga kartor

Använd arkiven

Arkivens roll

Beställ uppgifter

Släktforska

Sök i arkiven

Kartor

Krigsarkivets kartor

Sveriges äldsta storskaliga kartor

Hur gör jag?

Sök i biblioteken

Vad finns i arkiven?

Besök oss

Leverera arkiv

Om Riksarkivet

Pressrum

Publicerat

Verksamheter

Frågor & svar

Länkar

Sveriges äldsta storskaliga kartor - visa kartsamlingar

Ett register över de 100 kartsamlingar som ingår i databasen för de äldre geometriska kartorna. Kartsamlingarna öppnas i nytt fönster. För att se kartorna krävs en plug-in, DjVu. Den kan laddas ned gratis via länk till höger.

Dalarna

U1 (Skedvi, Floda, Näs, Kopparberg, Tuna sn) 1643-1654 » [visa kartsamling](#)

U2 (Stora Tuna) 1644-1646 » [visa kartsamling](#)

U3 (Stora Tuna) 1641-1643 » [visa kartsamling](#)

Dalsland

O6 (Ed och Ånimskog socken) 1650-tal » [visa kartsamling](#)

Hälsingland

V1 (Bjuråker, Färila, Hogdal, Näs, Bollnäs sn m.fl.) 1639-1672 » [visa kartsamling](#)

V2 (Ljusdals sn) 1640-1641 » [visa kartsamling](#)

V3 (Gnarps, Bergsjö, Hassela sn.) 1640-tal » [visa kartsamling](#)

V4 (Bjuråker & Norrbo sn) 1641-1642 » [visa kartsamling](#)

Jämtland

V1 (Näs och Hackås socken) 1640-tal » [visa kartsamling](#)

Medelpad

V1 (Selånger socken) 1642 » [visa kartsamling](#)

Närke

S1 (Kumla, Sköllersta, Örebro h:d m.fl.) 1637-1655 » [visa kartsamling](#)

Småland

E1 (Södra Vedbo h:d) 1643-1645 » [visa kartsamling](#)

E2 (Tveta h:d) 1646-1648 » [visa kartsamling](#)

E3 (Norra Vedbo h:d) 1640-1642 » [visa kartsamling](#)

E4 (Östra h:d) 1644-1646 » [visa kartsamling](#)

G4 (Tjust, Norra Möre, Stranda, Handbörd & Aspeland) 1646-1667 » [visa kartsamling](#)

LMMY Jönköping (koncept, Östra h:d) 1647 » [visa kartsamling](#)

LMMY Kalmar (koncept, Runsten sn) 1640-1642 » [visa kartsamling](#)

Nya Bergkvara (Allbo, Kinnevald och Tveta h:d m.fl.) 1637 » [se beskrivning](#) » [visa kartsamling](#)

Södermöre (Södra Möre h:d) 1655-1656 » [visa kartsamling](#)

Sök i databasen

Sök via register

Sök via karta (nytt fönster)

Sök i kartans originaltext

Sök ort- och personnamn

Genvägar

Sveriges äldsta storskaliga kartor - databas

Relaterade länkar

Ladda ned DjVu (Caminova)

Samtliga kartbilder tillhör Riksarkivet. Bilderna får inte kopieras, publiceras eller spridas vidare utan tillstånd.

Följ oss på Facebook

Fig 3. List of Map Collections

Dalarna

U1 (Skedvi, Floda, Näs, Kopparberg, Tuna sn) 1643-1654 » [visa kartsamling](#)
 U2 (Stora Tuna) 1644-1646 » [visa kartsamling](#)
 U3 (Stora Tuna) 1641-1643 » [visa kartsamling](#)

Dalsland

O6 (Ed och Ånimskog socken) 1650-tal » [visa kartsamling](#)

Hälsingland

V1 (Bjuråker, Färila, Hogdal, Näs, Bollnäs sn m.fl.) 1639-1672 » [visa kartsamling](#)
 V2 (Ljusdals sn) 1640-1641 » [visa kartsamling](#)
 V3 (Gnarps, Bergsjö, Hassela sn.) 1640-tal » [visa kartsamling](#)

Fig 4. List of Map Collections; click on the link “visa kartsamling” (View Map Collection)

Sök bebyggelseenheter

Registersök och exportera

Alla byar och ensamgårdar (bebyggelseenheter) som har en geometrisk karta från 1630-1655 finns i registret i alfabetisk ordning. Sökningen kan begränsas till socken, härad och landskap eller eget sökord. Efter sökning går det att exportera uppgifter om bl.a. Åkerstorlek till en Excel-fil.

[Sök bebyggelseenheter via register och exportera](#)

Fig 5. Search the register and export to Excel

10(18)

Sveriges äldsta storskaliga kartor - sök bebyggelseenhet via register

Alla byar och ensamgårdar (bebyggelseenheter) som har en geometrisk karta från 1630-1655 finns i registret i alfabetisk ordning. Sökningen kan begränsas till socken, härad och landskap eller eget sökord. Sökresultatet kan sedan exporteras till en Excel-fil. För att se kartorna krävs en plug-in, DjVu. Den kan laddas ned gratis via länk till höger.

Sök bebyggelseenhet

Antal bebyggelseenheter: 12186

Akt	År/Lantmätare	Status
02:207-208	1644-1645 Kettil Classon (Felterus)	Renovation
Arkiv: Lantmäteristyrelsens arkiv (LSA) / Riksarkivet (Arninge)		

Föregående 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Nästa >>

Bebyggelseenhet	Socken	Härad	Landskap	
Abberås	Gingri	Ås h:d	Västergötland	» visa på karta
Abbetorp	Rinna	Göstrings h:d	Östergötland	» visa på karta
Aberga	Tillberga	Siende h:d	Västmanland	» visa på karta
Abrahamsby	Gottröra	Långhundra h:d	Uppland	» visa på karta
Acktjärbodarna	Hanebo	Södra kontrakt	Hälsingland	» visa på karta
"Affundzengen"	Närtuna	Långhundra h:d	Uppland	» visa på karta
Agelstad	Stenby	Östkinds h:d	Östergötland	» visa på karta
Agetomta	Furingstad	Lösings h:d	Östergötland	» visa på karta
				» visa på karta

Fig 6. In the register, click on a hamlet or settlement to view the document containing a link to the requested map collection.

Sveriges äldsta storskaliga kartor - sök bebyggelseenhet via register

Alla byar och ensamgårdar (bebyggelseenheter) som har en geometrisk karta från 1630-1655 finns i registret i alfabetisk ordning. Sökningen kan begränsas till socken, härad och landskap eller eget sökord. Sökresultatet kan sedan exporteras till en Excel-fil. För att se kartorna krävs en plug-in, DjVu. Den kan laddas ned gratis via länk till höger.

- Landskap - - Härad m.m. - - Socken -

Sök bebyggelseenhet

Abb Innehåller Sök » Rapportera fel

Antal bebyggelseenheter: 21 [exportera till Excel-fil]

Föregående 1 2 Nästa >>

Bebyggelseenhet	Socken	Härad	Landskap	
Abberås	Gingri	Ås h:d	Västergötland	» visa på karta
Abbetorp	Rinna	Göstrings h:d	Östergötland	» visa på karta
Fabbetorp	Sköllersta	Sköllersta h:d	Närke	» visa på karta

Fig 7. A search in the register enables the option “exportera till Excel-fil” (Export to Excel-file).

Sveriges äldsta storskaliga kartor - sök bebyggelseenhet via register

Alla byar och ensamgårdar (bebyggelseenheter) som har en geometrisk karta från 1630-1655 finns i registret i alfabetisk ordning. Sökningen kan begränsas till socken, härad och landskap eller eget sökord. Sökresultatet kan sedan exporteras till en Excel-fil. För att se kartorna krävs en plug-in, DjVu. Den kan laddas ned gratis via länk till höger.

Urvalet gäller 21 bebyggelseenheter [ny sökning]

Notarum Explicatio

-Välj- minst högst

Gruppera efter

Bebyggelseenhet

Format

☒ Excel (.xls)

Exportera

Inkludera

☐ Kommentarer/Referenser

☐ Bebyggelseenheternas koordinater (RT-90/WGS84)

Äldre geometriska kartor 1630-1655

2012-08-22

Fig 8. In the export function, it is possible to select which information in *Notarum Explicatio* is to be exported. Here, the option can be chosen either to sort the information according to farmstead or according to hamlet or settlement. It is also possible to include comments/references that were added during the registration work, as well as the coordinates of the hamlets or settlements. Coordinates of single thematic features cannot be exported in the current version of GEORG.

Urvalet gäller 21 bebyggelseenheter [ny sökning]

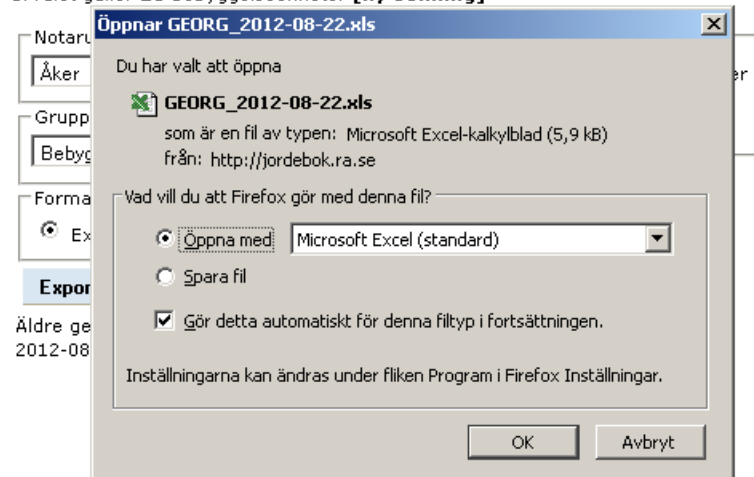


Fig 9. When choosing the export option, a dialogue box is displayed and information is saved on the computer as an Excel-file.

Microsoft Excel - GEORG_2012-08-22.xls [Skrivskyddad]														
Skriv en fråga för														
A1 id														
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	id	bebyggelseer	socken	härad/m.m.	landskap	åker/tunnland	åker/tunnland	referens	kommentar	ortnamn	X (RT-90)	Y (RT-90)	LNG (WGS84)	LAT (WGS84)
2	1,5831E+10	Abberås	Gingri	Ås h.d	Västergötland	4					1333694,62	6408244,55	13,0103928	57,7679824
3	5600300005	Abbetorp	Rinna	Göstrings h.d	Östergötland	26					1449758,15	6464048,74	14,9484313	58,2969748
4	1,861E+10	Fabbetorp	Sköllersta	Sköllersta h.c	Närke	6,75					1471289,39	6550136,74	15,3045925	59,0717314
5	1,5842E+10	Glabbersred	Ljared	Redvägs h.d	Västergötland				Hemmanssym		1371092,06	6416305,04	13,6339325	57,8526041
6	1,6861E+10	Habblarp	Jäla	Vilske h.d	Västergötland	19,8					1356817,08	6437918,11	13,3806673	58,0421431
7	8347100005	Kabbetorp	Söderåkra	Södra Möre h	Småland	8,57			"Kabbetärp, c		1514387,45	6246674,18	16,0379349	56,3477467
8	1,5831E+10	Krabbegårde	Borgstena	Veden h.d	Västergötland	3,7					1333581,76	6419398,46	13,0007348	57,867968
9	6802000021	Krabberyd	Bankeryd	Tveta h.d	Småland	13,97					1393934,25	6414513,34	14,0192359	57,8425253
10	1,6631E+10	Krabbängen	Mo	Vadsbo h.d	Västergötland	1			Namn enligt E		1397391,3	6499626,02	14,0398614	58,6071252
11	6040100027	Labbarp	Bälaryd	Norra Vedbo	Småland	2,5					1436198,09	6412920,23	14,7311225	57,836249
12	2,0817E+10	"Labbebo	Tuna	Nybo fjärding	Dalarna	12,51			NE i folio 133	Filleråsen	1492671,69	6701024,81	15,672067	60,4269998
13	1,785E+10	Labbetan	Bro	Näs h.d	Värmland	6,45			Yngsta beläg	Stensberg	1345191,21	6570711,21	13,0931729	59,2291032
14	5832200010	Labbetorp	Tjällmo	Bobergs h.d	Östergötland	8,75					1477634,25	6505910,09	15,4196664	58,6750907
15	1,5631E+10	Nabbared	Surteby	Marks h.d	Västergötland	6,6					1299304,7	6367815,72	12,466894	57,391541
16	1,6865E+10	Nabben	Fivlered	Redvägs h.d	Västergötland	6,2					1371778,52	6424993,45	13,640802	57,9307553
17	1,5832E+10	Nabben	Sandhult	Veden h.d	Västergötland	2,2					1321830,68	6408809,8	12,8108971	57,7684991
18	1,584E+10	Skabbe	Vist	Redvägs h.d	Västergötland	2,5					1355610,5	6413475,52	13,3751334	57,8224933
19	3800200218	Stabby	Bondkyrka	Ulleråkers h.c	Uppland	131	14,5				1600600,15	6639449,23	17,6006789	59,8621795
20	3801200006	Stabby	Näs (Uppsala	Ulleråkers h.c	Uppland	67					1599601,42	6631716,52	17,5791722	59,7930468
21	1880300026	Stabby	Väddö	Väddö Skepp	Uppland	57,13					1663582,74	6650431,2	18,7320893	59,9405284
22	1,9831E+10	Älvsnabben	Odensvi	Åkerbo h.d	Västmanland	2,06			"lgzsnabben		1505916,88	6611097,29	15,9099777	59,6198741
23														

Fig 10. Example of export from GEORG to an Excel file.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	id	bebyggelseenhet	socken	härads/m. landskap	åker/tunnland till	åker/tunnland till	bebyggelseenheten		
2	3800300003	Gamla Uppsala	Gamla Uppsala	Vaksala	Uppland	378	22,5		
3	3813200006	Gästare	Frösthult	Simtuna	Uppland	361,61			
4	3800400001	*Sätuna gård	Vaksala	Vaksala	Uppland	303			
5	3800300021	Fullerö	Gamla Uppsala	Vaksala	Uppland	263,1			
6	3800200201	Ultuna	Bondkyrka	Ulleråker	Uppland	217,5			
7	3803300001	Alsike	Alsike	Ärlinghundra	Uppland	216,62			
8	3600500054	Eskesta	Tierp	Tierp h.d	Uppland	211,92			
9	3800300012	Björkby	Gamla Uppsala	Vaksala	Uppland	205,06			
10	3800500009	Danmark	Danmark	Vaksala	Uppland	199,04			
11	1250800001	Kungsberga	Färentuna	Färentuna	Uppland	176,01			
12	3801300102	Österby	Läby	Ulleråker	Uppland	170,75			
13	3600500018	Yttrö	Tierp	Tierp h.d	Uppland	170,24			
14	3813100025	Karleby	Simtuna	Simtuna	Uppland	170			
15	3820900007	Klev	Alunda	Olands h	Uppland	168,74			
16	3600500024	Bro	Tierp	Tierp h.d	Uppland	167,05			
17	1911000004	Trosta	Lunda	Seminghöjden	Uppland	163,5			
18	19810400012	Varmsåtra	Norrby	Simtuna	Uppland	161			
19	3804200001	Tibble	Rasbokil	Rasbo h.	Uppland	160,68			
20	1910700010	Sälna	Skånela	Seminghöjden	Uppland	160,41			
21	3600500023	Gryttjöm	Tierp	Tierp h.d	Uppland	157,7			
22	3804100023	Västerstad	Rasbo	Rasbo h.	Uppland	157,4			
23	3800500005	Sävja	Danmark	Vaksala	Uppland	156,52			
24	3800600012	Åkerby	Funbo	Rasbo h.	Uppland	156,39			
25	3813400004	Hvylinge	Torstuna	Torstuna	Uppland	155,5			
26	3600500019	Yvre	Tierp	Tierp h.d	Uppland	155,16			
27	19810400023	Norrback	Norrby	Simtuna	Uppland	154,62			
28	1910700001	Ekeby	Skånela	Seminghöjden	Uppland	154,51			
29	3800900006	Balingsta	Balingsta	Hagunda	Uppland	154,38			
30	3800600001	Lövsta	Funbo	Rasbo h.	Uppland	153,17			
31	3804200012	Kölinge	Rasbokil	Rasbo h.	Uppland	151,61			
32	19810400021	Isåtra	Norrby	Simtuna	Uppland	149,5			
33	3600500010	Frebro	Tierp	Tierp h.d	Uppland	145,03			
34	3800400021	Lunda	Vaksala	Vaksala	Uppland	144,91			
35	3801200016	Bärsta	Näs (Uppsala)	Ulleråker	Uppland	144			
36	3800700005	Hagby	Hagby	Hagunda	Uppland	143,5			
37	3800300001	Nyby	Gamla Uppsala	Vaksala	Uppland	143,27			
38	3600500035	Västra Halls	Tierp	Tierp h.d	Uppland	142,25			
39	3813300002	Härnevi	Härnevi	Torstuna	Uppland	140			
40	3813100023	Skensta	Simtuna	Simtuna	Uppland	139,04	17		
41	3804100004	Karby	Rasbo	Rasbo h.	Uppland	138,97			
42	3800600013	Halmby	Funbo	Rasbo h.	Uppland	138,12			
43	1250700013	Sockarby	Sånga	Färentuna	Uppland	136,78			
44	3800500006	Nåntuna	Danmark	Vaksala	Uppland	135,48			
45	3801900003	Hässelby	Börje	Ulleråker	Uppland	135	6		
46	3800400024	Skölsta	Vaksala	Vaksala	Uppland	134,95			

Fig 11. Information can be handled in several different ways in Excel. In this example, information on the size of arable fields at all settlements in Uppland was exported and sorted according to size. The data concerning the size of fields is an aggregation of the data on sizes of fields at all the separate farms.

Ange ett eller flera sökord. **Se exempel på hur du kan söka.**

Notera att '*' och '?' kan användas som jokertecken.

[» Rapportera fel](#)

Träffar: ☐ Några ord ☒ Alla ord

Kartsamling: Landskap: Lantmätare:

Sökresultat för: **humble**

470 resultat hittade. [» Visa söksvar på karta](#)

47 resultatsidor: [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#) [11](#) [Nästa](#) [»»](#)

Sök inom kartvolym: **A2** (21) **A3** (17) **A4** (3) **A10** (1) **Mörby** (1) **C3**
(1) **C7** (1) **D1** (2) **D2** (1) **D3** (25) **D4** (1) **E1** (4) **E3** (2) **E4**
(27) **LMMy Jönköping** (19) **Södermøre** (2) **O1** (2) **O2** (24) **O3** (13) **O4**
(22) **O6** (1) **P2** (7) **P3** (2) **P4** (20) **Bogesund** (2) **Lönnarp**
(28) **Främmostad** (25) **Torpa** (34) **Öresten** (45) **R1** (50) **R2** (3) **R3**
(35) **R4** (4) **T2** (5) **T3** (7) **T4** (1) **T5** (2) **T6** (8) **U3** (1) **V1** (1)

P4:92-93 [P4]

Västtorp, Floby socken [» Visa på karta](#)

Johan Botvidsson, 1642-1644

... hemman 1 Vtsäde alz 10 1/2 Hård valz höö 20 **Humble** gård __ 2 Suen Torsons gård
skatte 1 ...

P4:152-153 [P4]

Skår, Gökhem socken [» Visa på karta](#)

Johan Botvidsson, 1642-1644

... Vtsäde i vreten B 1 2/5 i vreten C 3/5 **Humble** gård till 4 lb Hård valz höö 30 2 ...

A2:134-135 [A2]

Väsby, Alunda socken [» Visa på karta](#)

Johan Persson (Thoring), 1645

... byn 7 1/4 tunnor C Höö aff ängen 421 lass **Humble** gårdher 370 stänger Till denna
byn är skogh och ...

Lönnarp:17-18 [Lönnarp]

Kölingared, Kölingared socken [» Visa på karta](#)

[lantmätare okänd/ej identifierad], 1650-1651

Fig 12. An example of a free-text search for *humble*, i.e. humle (hops).

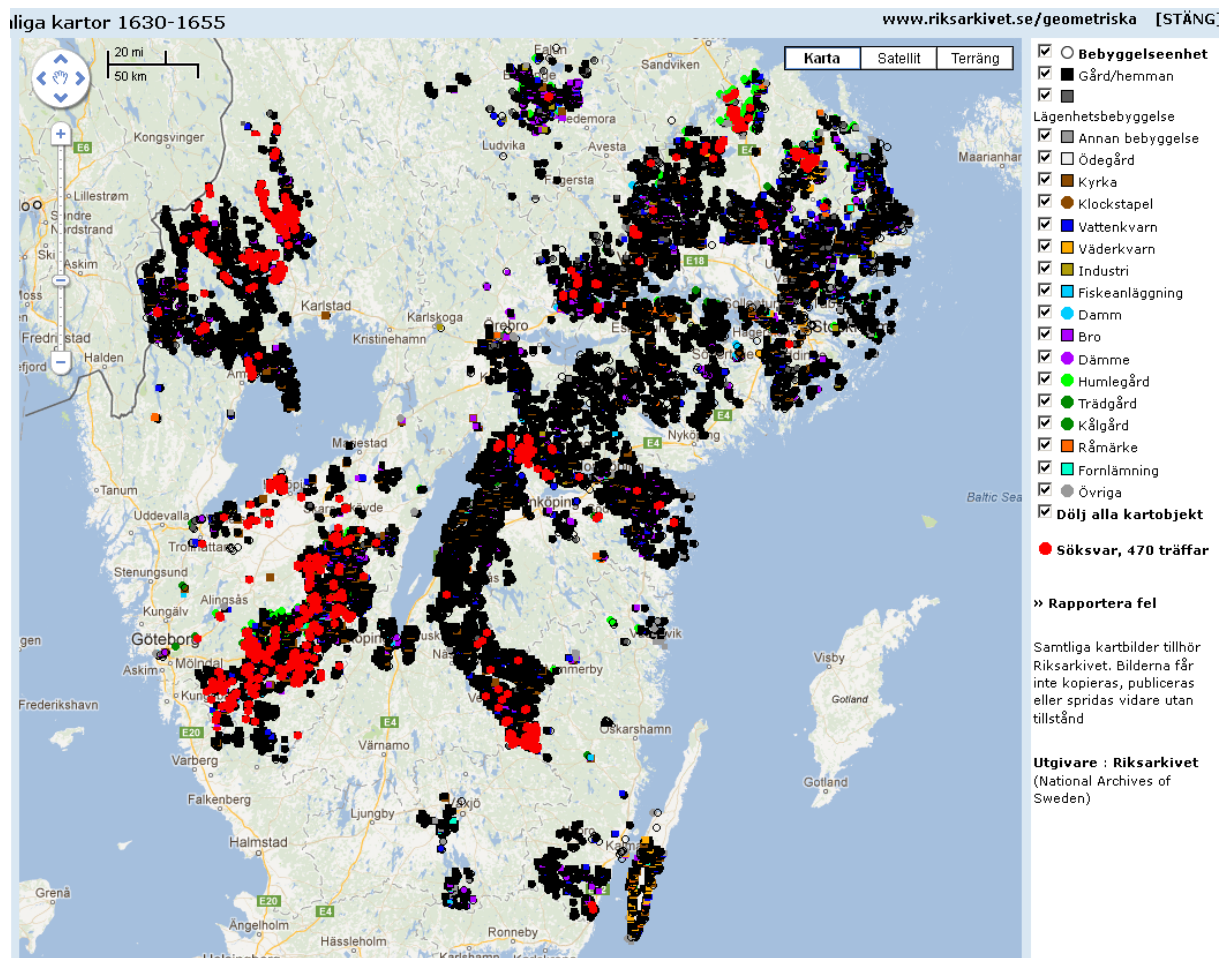


Fig 13. An example of a search for hops, shown as a distribution map in Google Maps. This can be done by selecting the link “visa söksvar på karta” (view matches on map) that appears after the free-text search is performed. Settlements on a map where hops was noted are marked with red symbols. In the current version of GEORG it is not possible to export the coordinates from the Google Map.

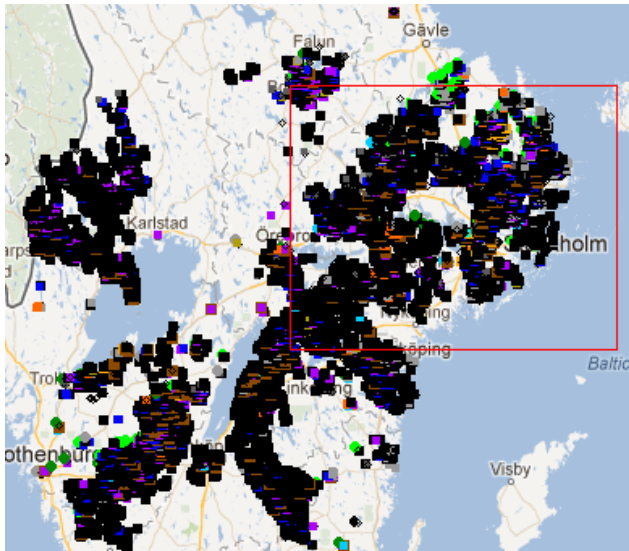


Fig 14. One way to zoom in and out of the map is to hold the SHIFT-key down and draw a box over the area with the cursor.



Fig 15. Coordinates become clickable when the map is zoomed in; under the tab “Akter” (Files), there is a link to the map.

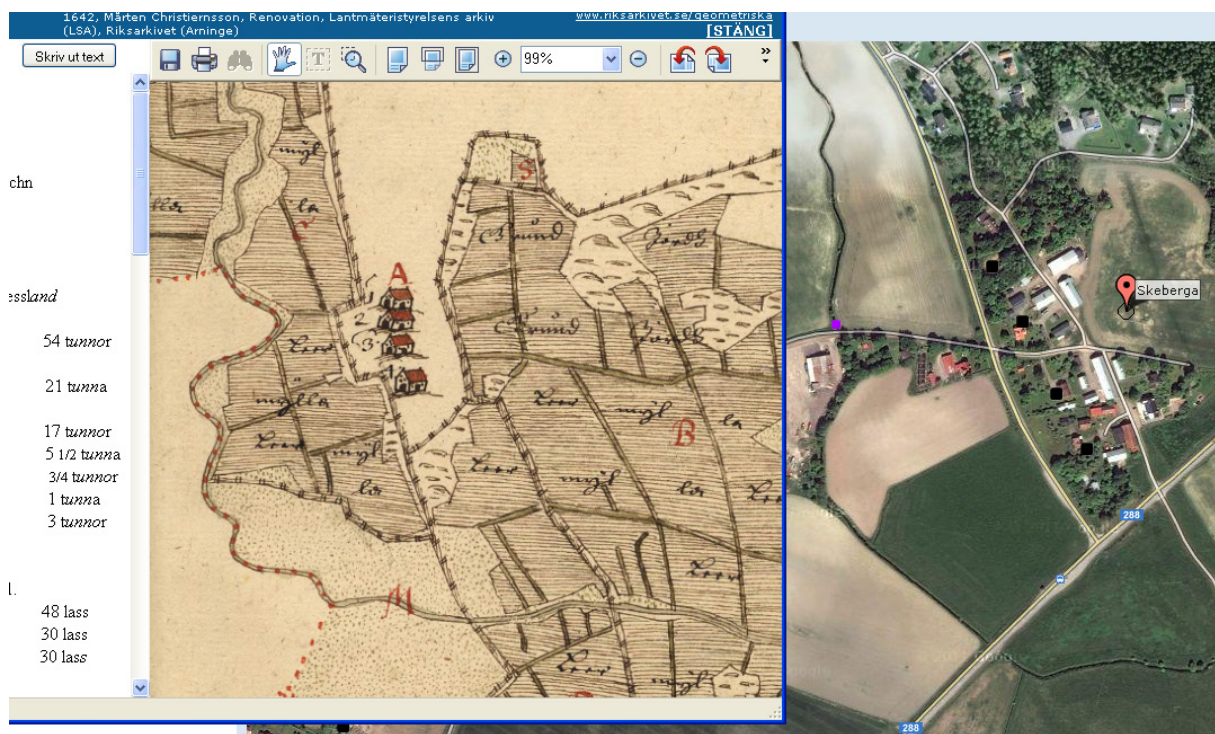


Fig 16. The map and text is opened in a new window.