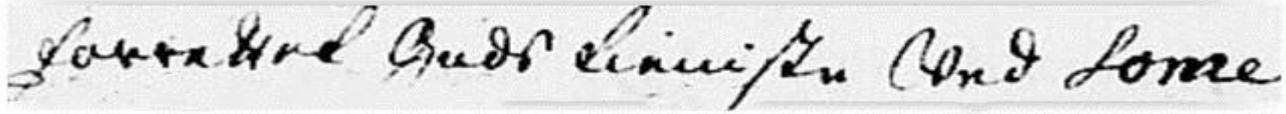


# Cheat sheet - Keywords in Norwegian Church

## books pre 1812 revision

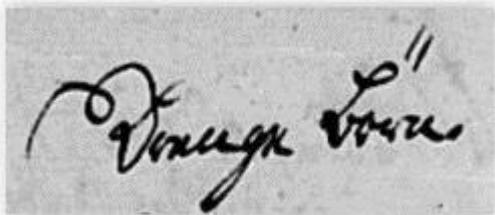
by "Norwegian genealogy and then some"

Norwegian church books are very varied in their layout and wording. Here are some keywords to look for. This is not a complete list, but rather an attempt to cover the most common words.

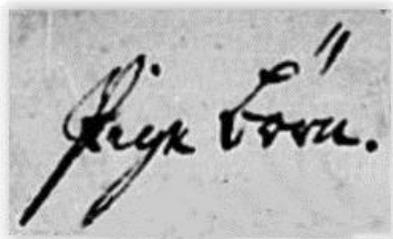


**forrættet Guds tieniste ved home.** This means "celebrated mass at Home (sub-parish)" When looking for baptisms in a chronological written book it is often smart to look for a heading like this as the baptism normally took place during the Church service. In a book that cover several sub-parishes you should try to identify the different churches.

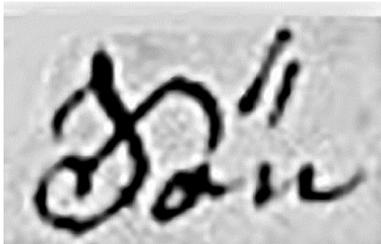
### Baptismal records:



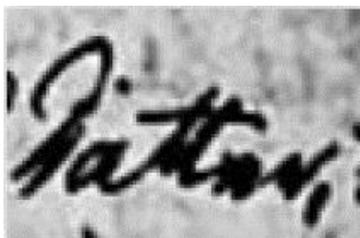
**Dreng børn.** This word means male children. Dreng is Danish meaning boy. Note that this word is also used about farm hands no matter age. This particular word is from a heading where the male and the female baptisms are listed separately. In a chronological list it would say **Drengbarn, Drengb., Dr.b. or Dreng**, all meaning male children. Typically found in baptism records.



**Pigebørn.** This means female children. Pige is Danish, the Norwegian word is pike. This is also a heading in a baptismal section. In a chronological list it would be written **Pigebarn, Pigeb., P.b. or Pige**. Typically found in baptism records.



**Søn** means son. In baptismal records it would appear as e.g. **Hans Hanssons Søn**. After this word, the name of the child is written. In many baptism records the name of the child is underlined.



**Datter** means daughter. E.g. **Hans Hanssons Datter**. Here the **D** and the **e** is a bit rough, but based on the other letters and the context we can tell that this word is Datter.



**Døbt** means baptised.

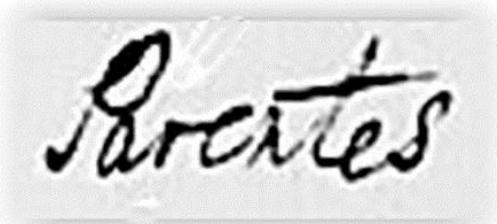
# Cheat sheet - Keywords in Norwegian Church

books pre 1812 revision

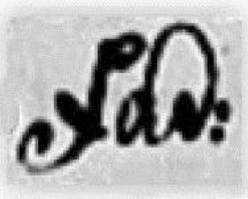
by "Norwegian genealogy and then some"



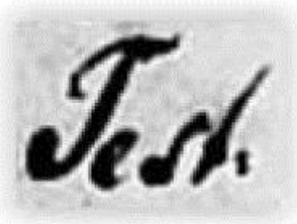
**Foreldre** means parents



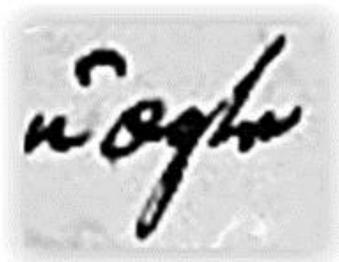
**Parentes** this is latin and means parents.



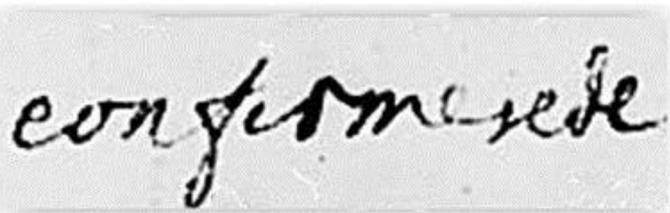
**Fad:** This is an abbreviation for "Faddere" wich means witnesses to a baptism.



**Test.** This is an abbreviation for Testes/Testis meaning witnesses to a baptism.



**uægte** This is an abbreviation for **utenfor ægteskapet** meaning that the child was born out of wedlock.



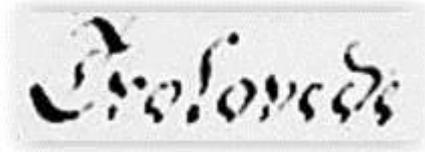
**confirmerede** means confirmed.

# Cheat sheet - Keywords in Norwegian Church

books pre 1812 revision

by "Norwegian genealogy and then some"

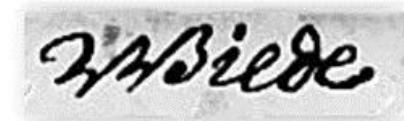
If we move on to the marriage section of the churchbook we may find:



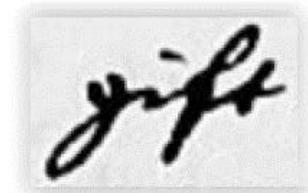
**Trolovede** means betrothed or engaged. Sometimes this is the main part in the marriage section of the Church book. The notice about the wedding date are then added when it took place.



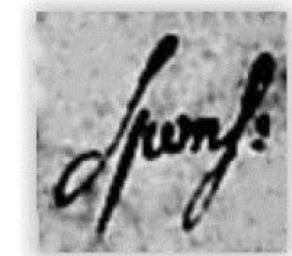
**Copuler:** is an abbreviation for **copuleret** meaning wedded. It may be written as **Copuleret, Copulerede, Copul. or Cop.** The name of the couple is normally written after this word.



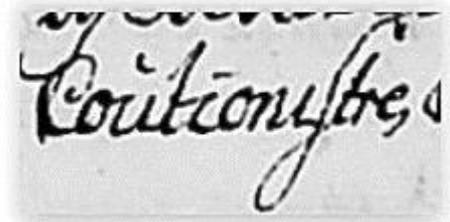
**Wiede** means wedded. I have seen capital M written looking very much like this W.



**gift** means wedded.



**Spons:** means Sponsorer. witnesses to the wedding. The names of the witnesses are listed after this word.



**Cautionistre/Cautionister.** Witnesses to a wedding. The names of the witnesses are listed after this word.



**Forløftingsmænd** Witnesses to a wedding. The names of the witnesses are listed after this word.

# Cheat sheet - Keywords in Norwegian Church

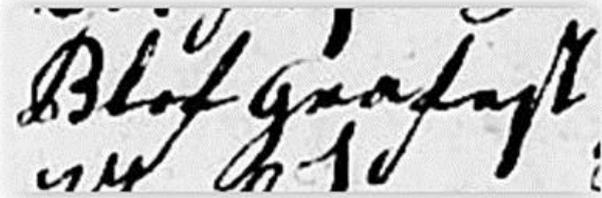
books pre 1812 revision

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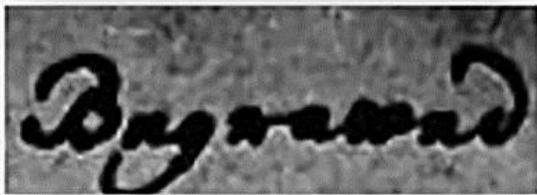
When looking for burials you may find these words:



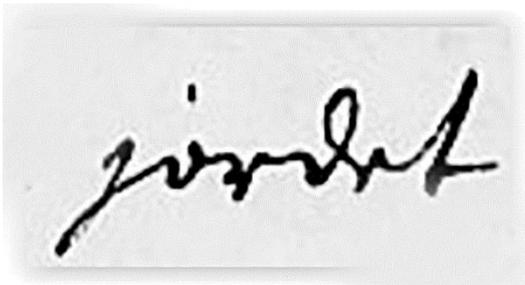
**Dødde/Døde** means dead. This is typically a heading to the burial section.



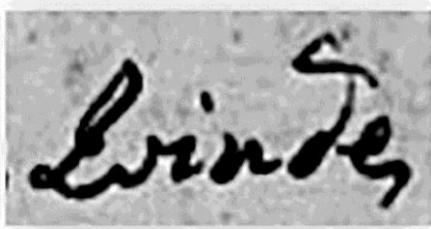
**Blef graflagt** means "was buried". Here the **f** and the **l** in graflagt has merged as the minister has written with a fairly broad pen



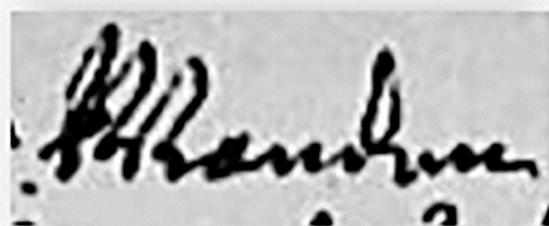
**Begraved** means buried.



**Jordet** means buried. Note: Throughout time, for various reasons, some burials have taken place without a minister present. The next time he was able to make it to the gravesite he would perform the committal. This is called **jordfestelse** or **jordpåkasting**. This is more common to see in later church books though.



**Kvinde** means woman



**Manden** means the man