

IMPORTANT RECORD TYPES FOR NORWAY REGION RESEARCH		
Must Know Very Well	Good Working Knowledge	Some Familiarity
Census Records <i>(Folketellingen)</i>	Biographical Records <i>(Biografiske Poster)</i>	Court Records <i>(Domstol Poster)</i>
Church Records <i>(Kirkebøker)</i>	Emigration and Immigration Records <i>(Utvandringen)</i>	Nobility Records <i>(Adel Poster)</i>
Civile Registrations <i>(Sivilt registreringer)</i>	Farm Histories <i>(Bygdebøker)</i>	Periodicals: Newspapers & Magazines <i>(Aviser og Magasiner)</i>
Land Records <i>(Jordebøker)</i>	Maps & Gazetteers <i>(Kart og Stedsfortegnelse)</i>	Taxation Records <i>(Ekstraskatter)</i>
Military Records <i>(Militerprotokoller)</i>		Tax Cadastre Records <i>(Skattematrikkelen)</i>
Probate Records <i>(Skifteprotokoller)</i>		Wealth Tax Records <i>(Formueskatten)</i>
Vital Records <i>(Vital Poster)</i>		

STRATEGIES & RESOURCES SPECIFIC TO NORWAY REGION RESEARCH

- Know where to find and how to use the records needed to solve the client's research problem. To learn about them see the following:
 - [Cyndi's List](#) see categories for NORWAY
 - Facebook genealogy pages for the region, use search field to locate specific titles
 - FamilySearch Research Wiki page, ["Norway Genealogy"](#)
 - Your favorite search engine
- Use original records, whenever possible, created at the time of the event. These might be found at various jurisdictional levels (such as town, county, state/province,

federal/national). Many of which are available online. See FamilySearch Research Wiki page, "[Norway Online Genealogy Records](#)".

- Applicants for accreditation in the NORWAY region, must demonstrate their language ability as part of the exam by accurately transcribing and translating documents of genealogical significance from the [NORWEGIAN language](#) into English. Be familiar with the two official forms of written NORWEGIAN: [Bokmål](#) (literally "book tongue") and [Nynorsk](#) (literally "new Norwegian"). Two other written forms without official status also exist, the major one being [Riksmål](#) ("national language"), which is somewhat closer to the Danish language but today is to a large extent the same language as Bokmål. The other is [Høgnorsk](#) ("High Norwegian"), a more purist form of Nynorsk...and rejects most of the reforms from the 20th century. Nynorsk and Bokmål provide standards for how to write NORWEGIAN.¹ Use the [Paleography Language Table](#) to determine your language ability. Additional help with NORWEGIAN handwriting may be found [HERE](#).
- Watch for persons with the same name (e.g. parents with the same name on a parish register). Understand the NORWEGIAN naming practices², which consist of three parts: the first name, the patronymic and the farm name. Be aware of the naming pattern changes that emerged in the late 1800's with a married woman being able to take her husband's patronymic and children also began to receive their father's last name instead of a real patronymic. This transition period lasted until 1923, when the law ordered that each family should have a hereditary last name and only ONE last name.³
- Understand your family in historical context, including wars and jurisdictional boundary changes. Important years in NORWEGIAN history are noted [HERE](#).
- If indirect evidence is used, assemble it correctly to support your conclusions. For example, all though some original records such as the grant of nobility still exist, you can adequately accomplish most nobility research for NORWAY in secondary sources.⁴

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norwegian_language

² <http://www.norwayheritage.com/norwegian-names.htm>

³ <http://www.nndata.no/home/iborgos/names.htm>

⁴ https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Norway_Nobility

- Download the popular printed [FamilySearch Library Research Outline for NORWAY](#). Even though this Research Guide was taken out of print in 2009, some researchers still use the outlines as they contain valuable information about genealogy and records that are applicable to today's research.
- Be familiar with key repositories used for NORWEGIAN research:
 - Riksarkivet (National Archives), Sognveien 221, Kringsjå, Oslo
 - Statsarkivet i Kongsberg (State Archive in Kongsberg), Frogsvei 44, 3611 Kongsberg, Norway
 - Statsarkivet i Hamar (State Archive in Hamar), Lille Strandgate 3, 2317 Hamar, Norway
 - Statsarkivet i Kristiansand (State Archive in Kristiansand, Marthas vei 1, 4633 Kristiansand, Norway
 - Statsarkivet i Stavanger (State Archive in Stavanger), Bergelandsgate 30, 4012 Stavanger, Norway
 - Statsarkivet i Bergen (State Archive in Bergen), Årstadveien 22, 5009 Bergen, Norway
 - Statsarkivet i Trondheim (State Archive in Trondheim), Maskinistgata 1, 7042 Trondheim, Norway
 - Statsarkivet i Tromsø (State Archive in Tromsø), Huginbakken 18, Breivika, Tromsø, Norway
 - Nasjonalbiblioteket (National Library of Norway), Henrik Ibsens gate 110, 0255, Oslo, Norway
 - Det Norske Utvandrersenteret (The Norwegian Emigration Center), Strandkal 31, N-4005 Stavanger, Norway
 - Chester Fritz Library, University of North Dakota—Grand Forks
 - Mikkelsen Library, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota
 - Rølvaag Library, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota

- The Archives of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, ELCA Archives, 321 Bonnie Lane, Elk Grove Village, IL 60007
- Prominent reference works for NORWAY include the following:
- Olstad, Jan H., Military Records of Norway, Salt Lake City, Utah: Genealogical Society of Utah, c1969 (FHL Call no 929.1, W893 E8).
- Nedrebø, Yngve, How to Trace Your Ancestors in Norway (FHL Call no 948.1 D27o) Olstad, Jan H., How to Trace Your Ancestors in Norway (FHL Microfiche 6030027) Norsk Slektshistorisk Tidsskrift.
- Bull, Edvard, et al., Norsk Biografisk Leksikon (FHL Call no 948.1 D36n) Dansk Biografisk Lexicon: Tillige Omfattende Norge for Tidsrummet 1537-1814; FHL Call no 948.9, D36d, vols 1-19.
- Lengnick, J. C. L., Genealogier Over Adelige og Borgerliege Familier (FHL Microfiche 6350007).
Hiort-Lorenzen, H. R., Danmarks Adels Aarbog (includes Norwegians) (FHL Call no 948.9 D55d).
- Kirkeby, W. A., Norsk-Engelsk Ordbok, (FHL Call no 439.82321 N831k) Scavenius, H. and Berulfsen, B., McKay's Modern Norwegian-English English-Norwegian Dictionary (FHL Call no 439.82321 M192).
- Lucy, Marit H., Parishes, Clerical Districts, and Maps of Norway: List of Parishes, Clerical Districts, and Regions with Parish Outline Map of Each County in Norway, (FHL Call no 948.1 E77L).
- Smith, Frank, Thomsen, Finn A., Genealogical Guidebook & Atlas of Norway (FHL Call no 948.1 E6st).
- Helsing, Klaus, Lundhh, Ragnar, Norsk Stedfortegnelse: Postaddressbog for Norge (FHL Call no 948.1E8ns).
- Rygh, Oluf, Norske Gaardnavne: Oplysninger Samlede til Brug ved Matrikelens Revision: Efter Offentlig Foranstaltning Udgivne med Tilføide Forklaringer (FHL Call no 948.1 E2rg).

- Bukke, Inger M., and Peer K. Kristensen and Finn A. Thomsen, The Comprehensive Genealogical Feast Day Calendar (FHL INTL Book 529.44 C738).

ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES

- Source each event in each person's life. Capture the information about each source to facilitate proper citation when writing the report.
- Understand applicable economics, religion, ethnicity, prejudices, and laws.
- Keep a research log of all records searched, including any searches for which nothing was found.
- Don't assume relationships.
- Verify generational links.
- Look beyond the records that are online or on microfilm as some records might only be available on-site.
- Check private collections and contact courthouses, churches, and other repositories. Evaluate each record. Resolve any conflicting information. Correlate findings.
- Substitute records might be used when there is a lack of records or record loss. An event might be recorded in multiple ways. For example, a marriage might be recorded civilly, by the church, or in a newspaper. Each should be checked.

This is an overview of some resources, record types, and strategies that may be covered on the ICAPGen regional exams. Although not a complete list, it is offered as a guide to build upon in your preparation for testing and to maintain your professional-level skills.