

NORWEGIAN GENEALOGICAL TERMS

andre gong	(the) second time
anleggsarbeidar (n)	Construction worker
arbeidar (n)	laborer
att	again
attende	back (again)
attgift	remarried
barn/born (n)	child/children
barnlaus(e)	childless
bonde (n)	farmer, owner of farm
bondegods (n)	land owned by a freeholder (<i>bonde</i>)
borgstove (n)	dwelling house for servants
bruk (n)	farm unit; usually a single holding of land of varying size, owned or rented that is occupied and run by one household
brukar (n)	farm operator; either a freeholder, tenant farmer, or crofter
bruksdeling (n)	the partition of a farm unit that is assessed for tax purposes
bruksnummer (bnr.) (n)	independent farm unit that is assessed for tax purposes; most often makes up a portion of a "matrikkelgard" (see below)
bu/budde (v)	reside/resided
bygd(i) (n)	(the) rural district/rural area
bygdeting (ting) (n)	local court with judicial and administrative tasks
bygsel (n)	lease of landed property
bygsele (v)	to lease; usually a farm or a part thereof or a piece of land assessed for tax purposes
dei	they/them
dotter (n)	daughter
døypt	baptized
diplom (n)	diploma; official document from the Middle Ages
ektefelle/ektemake (n)	spouse
enkje (n)	widow
enkjemann (n)	widower
erving (n)	heir
fabrikkarbeidar (n)	factory worker
far (n)	father
feste (n)	agreement or contract; applies to marriage (the engagement contract) or the act of renting land
festesetel/festebrev (n)	binding written agreement or contract; most often refers to the contract between the freeholder and the crofter, when the latter assumed the duty to rent a croft
fiskar (n)	fisherman
fjøs (n)	barn for different animal types, including a cow barn, goat, barn, sheep barn, etc.
flaumsag (n)	sawmill dependent upon flooding to grind the grain
flytta (v)	move/migrate
foreldri (n)	the parents
forretningsmann (n)	business man
fut (n)	bailiff, royal civil servant who collected taxes and fines; could also serve as prosecutor in criminal proceedings
før	before/prior to
føregående	preceding/last
første gong	(the) first time
gard (n)	farm; refers to a farming unit owned or rented by the holder or a group of farming units with a common name
gardbrukar (n)	farmer; refers to the operator of an independent farm unit including a freeholder or a tenant farmer
gardsbruk (n)	farm unit
gift	married
gravlagd	buried

hans	his
hennar	her
huslyd (n)	household/family
husmann (n)	crofter; a person who rented land that was not assessed for tax purposes. The rent was paid through work performance
husmannsplass (n)	croft; farm unit located on land not assessed for taxation
høgmellomalder (n)	the High Middle Ages (Ca. 1030–1350 AD)
i	at/on/in
ikkje	not
innerst (n)	a person who rented a room and formed a separate household; residing servant
jente (n)	girl/single woman
jarnalder (n)	the Iron Age (ca. 500 BC-550 AD)
jordebok (n)	public land register
jordkjellar/kjellar (n)	house fully or partly dug down in the ground used for the storage of food, especially root crops; could also refer to the basement of the dwelling house
kanskje	perhaps
kilometer (n)	kilometer; 1 k. = 0,62 mile
kjend som	known as
kone (n)	wife
kongeskøyte (n)	warranty deed issued by the King; including landed property belonging to the King, clerical institutions and other public property
kontormann (n)	office clerk
korn (n)	grain
kring	approximately
kår (n)	life allowance given to the retired farm couple by the buyer on the cession of the estate, usually including having a room or a building on the farm at their disposal and access to a certain amount of fuel, farm produce, animals, etc.
kårkone (n)	retired farmer's or crofter's wife/widow
kårmann (n)	retired farmer or crofter
kårstove (n)	retired farmer's residence
lagrette (n)	jury
landskyld (n)	annual rent on individual assessed parcels of land; also employed to measure the size of the farm unit and as a basis for taxation
laup (n)	unit of measure and weight system; usually measured in butter. The unit had regional variations, but one <i>laup</i> usually was equivalent to a weight of 15,4 kg. or 34 pounds and 16,2 liters, equivalent to a little less than four gallons. It also refers to landed property units that gave 1 <i>laup</i> of butter or an equivalent sum in annual rent.
lauskar (n)	single man
lauve (v)	the action of collecting foliage from trees for animal fodder
legd (n)	a system of poor relief that existed in rural areas in Norway before the introduction of social welfare defined by a number of farm units designed to take care of paupers
legdelem (n)	pauper; usually were cared for by farm families that made up a "legd" (see above)
leidang (n)	a naval defense organization originating in the era of the unification of Norway in the 9th century AD until the late Middle Ages, including the organization of a fleet of conscripted warships by peasants in a "skipreide" (see below)
leiglending (n)	tenant farmer; a person renting a farm or a farm unit that is assessed for tax purposes
leiglendingsbruk (n)	tenant farm
likeins	as well
lækjar (n)	Medical Doctor
lærer (n)	school teacher
løe (n)	building for storing hay and grain
makeskifte/makebyte (n)	exchange of deeds (where two farmers change properties)
mann (n)	man
matrikkel (n)	public record or land register; include farm units that were assessed for tax purposes

matrikelgard (n)	a farm listed in a public record or land register with a separate farm number; may consist of several "bruksnummer" (farm units), see above
makeskifte/makebyte (n)	exchange of deeds (where two farmers change properties)
me	we
mekanikar (n)	mechanic
mellomalderen (n)	the Middle Ages (approx. 550–1536 AD)
mor (n)	mother
mål (n)	acreage unit for field and meadow; could vary greatly from region to region; about 1/4 of an acre
månadsmatabol (n)	landed unit in use during the Middle Ages, equivalent to an annual rent of 1 laup smør; 1 m. = 1 såldsåd
namn (n)	name
naust (n)	boathouse
nemne (v)	mention
nok	apparently, enough
nokre	some/several
odelsrett (n)	allodial right; a certain right to own landed property because the person in question or his/her ancestors have owned it for a certain period of time; includes the right to redeem the property from another owner if the land is sold out of the family
odelsgods (n)	landed property subject to allodial rights
og	and
og/også	also
om lag	approximately
oppsittjar (n)	the person operating a farm unit
overføre (v)	hand down, transfer (property, etc.)
paktar (n)	tenant
parfolk (n)	couple
plass (n)	croft
prestebol (n)	pastor's domicile or farm that belonged to the pastor
prestebordsgods (n)	landed property connected with the pastoral office
på	on/at/in
seinmellomalder (n)	the late Middle Ages (approx. 1350–1536 AD)
sist(e)	last
sjukepleiar (n)	nurse
sjå	see
skav (n)	peeled bark used as animal fodder in times of emergency
skifte (n)	administration or distribution of an estate
skild(e)	divorced
skipreide (n)	originally a geographical defense unit in which peasants were responsible for the equipment and peopling of ships; later developing into an organization built around a <i>ting</i> , a local self-ruling unit
skomakar (n)	shoemaker
skreddar (n)	tailor
skrede (n)	landslide, avalanche
skyld (n)	figure indicating size and tax value of farm unit
skylddeling (n)	the division of a holding into one or more parcels; the assessed value of the holding prior to division was reduced accordingly and the boundaries for the new property were determined at the division
skøyte (n)	deed
slåtte, slåttemark (n)	pasture
smørskyld, skatteskyld	basis for the taxation of landed property; used for the first time in the public register of 1665/1666
småbruk	smaller freehold
småbrukar (n)	farm operator of a smaller freehold
snikkar (n)	carpenter
snøskrede (n)	snow slide/snow avalanche
som	as/who/which

son(en)	(the) son
sorenskrivar (n)	district court judge
stabbur (n)	storage house built on short pillars for farm produce such as grain, meat, etc.
stedotter (n)	stepdaughter
stefar (n)	stepfather
steinskrede (n)	rock slide/rock avalanche
stemor (n)	stepmother
steson (n)	stepson
stovehus (n)	dwelling house; in this connection a residential (farm) house
strandsitjar (n)	a person who rented land with a dwelling house near the coast, most often located in a city or village; in contrast to the crofter (<i>husmann</i>), the <i>strandsitjar</i> owned the dwelling house
støl (n)	spring/summer mountain pasture including farm buildings, usually a dwelling house, a cow barn and one or several hay barns
svartedauden (n)	the Black Death, the bubonic plague (1349-50)
svigerfar (n)	father-in-law
svigerinne (n)	sister-in-law
svigermor (n)	mother-in-law
svigerson (n)	son-in-law
svoger (n)	brother-in-law
sysken (n)	brothers and sisters, siblings
syskenbarn (n)	first cousin
så	then/next
ta/tok	overtake/took over
teig (n)	parcel of land
teigblanding (n)	the blending of parcels of land; resulting from numerous land divisions
tena/tente (n)	servant, hired hand
tiende (n)	tithe
til (prep)	to
tomtebruk (n)	parcel of land with a dwelling house (no farm land)
torv (n)	turf, sod
tredje gong	(the) third time
treske (v)	thresh
truleg	probably, very likely
trulova	engaged
tun (n)	farm yard enclosed by buildings; also used about the location of the farm houses together with barns and other associated buildings
turkestove (n)	building where grain (and malt) was dried
ugift	unmarried
uthus (n)	outbuilding; large building including a cow barn, a stable, hay barn, etc. under one roof
utmark (n)	outfield
utskifting (n)	land consolidation; dissolution of joint ownership and the blending of strips of land; employed both on the infield and the outfield
utvandre	emigrate
vegarbeidar (n)	road construction worker
veit ikkje	do not know
visstnok	apparently
år (n)	year(s)