Beginning Norwegian researchers will also need: Genealogical Word List: Norwegian (34093).

If your ancestor lived in Norway between 1827 and 1900, follow the steps in this booklet to find the records of his or her family. These instructions will show you which records to search, what to look for, and what tools to use. One piece of information will lead to another until you have identified each family member and filled out a family group record.

1. Find your ancestor's birth record in church records.

2. Find your ancestor's parents, brothers, and sisters in census records.

3. Find the birth records of your ancestor's brothers and sisters in church records.

4. Find the marriage record of your ancestor's parents in church records. This family is now complete.

Latter-day Saints: Now see additional instructions for submitting names for temple ordinances.

The steps and tools you need are described inside.
You should have already gathered as much information as possible from your home and family and filled out family group records and a pedigree chart. You may have checked FamilySearch™ or other computer files to see if others have researched your Norwegian family.

**To Begin:**

A. From your pedigree chart, choose an ancestor who was born in Norway between 1827 and 1900. You must know the birth date and birthplace (parish) in order to find your ancestor's family. It is helpful to know the clerical district and county.

B. Write your ancestor's name in the children's section of a new family group record. Read through the instructions in this booklet. Then follow the steps below to find your ancestor's family.

**Tips:**

If you don't know your ancestor's birth date:

- Start with a more recent generation. You will learn how to do research, and you will probably discover something you didn't know about your family.
- Find the records for the family in the example given. This will teach you basic research skills before you research your own family. This is a good class activity.

If you don't know the parish where your ancestor was born, see Tips on page 6.

---

**A. Dorothea's pedigree chart**

**B. Dorothea begins a family group record with Anders Gotskalsen listed as a child**

---

**THE RESEARCH PROCESS**

The following pages walk you through the research process. In the case study, Dorothea is looking for the family of Anders Gotskalsen. She takes her family group records and pedigree chart to a family history center. Here she looks in the Family History Library Catalog for the records she wants and orders the microfilms she needs. She makes several visits to the center. Follow these same steps to find your family.
Case study: Anders Gotskalksen, born in 1860 at Aarsand Farm, Ånes Parish, Kvinnherad Clerical District, Hordaland County, Norway.

Your ancestor: __________, birth date ________, in __________, __________, __________, __________, Norway.

1 FIND YOUR ANCESTOR’S BIRTH (CHRISTENING) RECORD IN CHURCH RECORDS. (See “Church Records: Births” on page 9.)

A. At the family history center, Dorothea searches in the Family History Library Catalog for the parish in Norway where her ancestor was born (Ånes Parish, Kvinnherad Clerical District). Then she looks for church records. (See “Using the Family History Library Catalog” on page 8.)
B. She finds the FHIl film number 1283392 and orders it. She finds birth and christening records for Anders on the film. His surname is recorded as Gotskalksen. (See “Naming Customs in Norway” on page 13.) She photocopies the record for her files.
C. Dorothea writes on the family group record:
   (1) Anders’s birth information on the front and
   (2) source information (such as parish name, film number, volume and years covered, and page number) on the back.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Christening Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Legitimate or Illegitimate</th>
<th>Parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>6 April</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ånes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 FIND YOUR ANCESTOR’S FAMILY IN CENSUS RECORDS. (See “Census Records” on page 10.)

A. Dorothea now looks for the first census after Anders’s birth. She looks in the Family History Library Catalog for Kvinnherad (the clerical district where Anders was born), Hordaland, Norway, and then she looks for the topic “Census—1865.”
B. Dorothea finds the census on FHIl film 0123068.
C. At the beginning of the film she finds an index of all the farms in Kvinnherad Clerical District. She finds the farm Aarsand (where Anders and his family were living in 1865) in Ånes (Enes) parish in the index; the number 103 is in front of it. She now looks for Ånes (Enes) in the actual census list and looks for farm number 103 (farms are in numerical order). This census lists the entire family.
D. Dorothea estimates the birth year for each family member from the ages given in the census by subtracting the age of the person from the year of the census. (These birth years will be approximate.)
E. Dorothea writes on the family group record:
   (1) information about all family members on the front and
   (2) source information on the back.
F. In a similar way, Dorothea searches the 1875 census to see if there are any more children in this family.
FIND BIRTH (CHRISTENING) RECORDS FOR YOUR ANCESTOR’S BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN CHURCH RECORDS.
(See “Church Records: Births” on page 9.)
A. Now that she has an estimated birth year, Dorothea looks for the birth record of Anders’s brother, Knud. In the Family History Library Catalog, Dorothea finds FHL film 1283392. She finds the film and the birth record.
B. Dorothea writes on the family group record: (1) information from the birth record on the front and (2) source information on the back.
C. Dorothea browses the years before and after to see if there are any other brothers and sisters. She does this because children who were born and died between censuses would not be in a census record.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Christening Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>- 1858</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIND THE MARRIAGE RECORD OF YOUR ANCESTOR’S PARENTS.
(See “Church Records: Marriage” on page 11.)
A. Dorothea looks in the catalog for records of marriages performed where the oldest child was born. In the church records of Ånes Parish, Kvinnherad Clerical District, the marriage records are on the same film as the birth records, but in another section (FHL film 1283392 item 4).
B. Dorothea starts with the date of the first child’s birth and searches earlier records until she finds the marriage. If she couldn’t find it, then she would search later records. (If she couldn’t find the marriage in this parish, she would try neighboring parishes or the parish where the parents were born, as shown in the census.)
C. Dorothea writes on the family group record: (1) the marriage information on the front and (2) source information on the back.
D. Dorothea has the information she needs for this family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Marriage Date</th>
<th>Groom’s Name</th>
<th>Bride’s Name</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Groom’s Father</th>
<th>Year of the Marriage</th>
<th>Bride’s Father</th>
<th>Witnesses</th>
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<tbody>
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Latter-day Saints now have the minimal information required for this family’s temple submissions. See additional instructions for submitting names for temple ordinances.

NOW YOU CAN REPEAT STEPS 1 THROUGH 4 TO FIND ANOTHER FAMILY.
Look for the families of each of your ancestor’s parents. Start with a new family group record, and look first for a birth record.
To find records in the Family History Library Catalog and to search Norwegian church and census records, you need to know the parish, clerical district, and county in Norway where your ancestor lived.

**Place Levels (Jurisdictions)**
Places are usually written from smallest to largest on family group records. Clerical districts (there are several in a county) may be listed.

Aarsand, Ånes, Kvinneherad, Hordaland, Norway
(Farm) (Parish) (Clerical District) (County) (Country)

**Parish (Sogn)**
- To find births, marriages, or deaths in church records, you need to know the parish where your ancestor lived.
- A parish is where a Lutheran minister served and kept records (similar to a Latter-day Saint ward).

**Clerical District (Prestegjeld)**
- A clerical district consists of one or more parishes. The district may have the same name as one of the parishes.

**County (Fylke or Amt)**
- The country is divided into many counties.
- To find census records, you need to know the county and the parish or clerical district.

**Tips**
To find your ancestor's parish (sogn), see the following:
- *Parishes, Clerical Districts, and Maps of Norway*, with an alphabetical list of places and maps of each county in Norway, FHL book 948.1 E77L; fiche 6068227.
- If you know the name of the Norwegian county, find the farm name and parish in O. Rygh's *Norwegian Gaardnavne* (published in 1901, FHL book 948.1 E2rg, volumes 1–18; FHL films 0908594–600 and 0924001). There is a volume for each county. Indexes to parishes and clerical districts are at the beginning of each volume; indexes to farm names are at the end. In these books, a clerical district is called a herred.
- If you know the name of the farm or village, find the parish and county in:

On family group records by genealogists:
- If four places are listed, the second place is usually the parish.
- If only three places are listed, the first place is usually the parish.
- Sometimes the name of a geographic area (such as Ringerike, Solør, or Vesterålen) is used instead of the county.
**Counties of Norway**
- From about 1661 to 1918, the word for county was *amt*.
- From 1918 to the present, the word for county is *fylke*.
- The present border has existed from about 1661.
- Union with Denmark, 1319 (officially in 1387) to 1814.
- Union with Sweden, 1814 to 1905.

**Old Counties**
- Akershus
- Bratsberg
- Buskerud
- Finnmarken
- Hedemarken
- Jølster og Larvik
- Kristians
- Lister og Mandal
- Nordre Bergenshus
- Nordre Trondhjem
- Nedenes
- Nordland
- Romsdal
- Søndre Bergenshus

**New Counties**
- Akershus
- Telemark
- Buskerud
- Finnmark
- Hedmark
- Vestfold
- Oppland
- Vest-Agder
- Sogn og Fjordane
- Nord-Trøndelag
- Aust-Agder
- Nordland
- Møre og Romsdal

**Old Municipal Counties**
- Kristiania, Christiania

**New Municipal Counties**
- Oslo
- Bergen

**Additional Regions**
- Sør-Trøndelag
- Østfold
- Rogaland
- Tromsø
- Troms
**USING THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG**

Use the Family History Library Catalog to find any record available from the Family History Library. In the catalog, you can find the call numbers you need to order records. The catalog is available at www.familysearch.org and at family history centers.

To find the information you need in the catalog, click Library, and then click Family History Library Catalog.

1. Click Place Search.
   - You will see:  
     - Place
     - Part of (optional)

2. For the “Place,” type: the name of the parish
3. For “Part of,” type: Norway
4. Then find a topic, such as Church Records.
5. Click on the title you want.
6. Click on View Film Notes.
7. Look for the kind of record you want, such as Depte (Christenings), for the years you want. Write the FHL film number.

For more help, see Using the Family History Library Catalog (30966).

**Tips**

Use the place search to find Norwegian church and census records. Look in the parish or clerical district.

If no records are listed when you type in the place:
- Look for spelling variations of the place-name.
- Make sure you type the name of the parish or clerical district, not the village or farm.

When typing a place-name in the catalog, ignore diacritics (accent marks). For example, Åfjord could be written as Aafjord or Aafjord.

**USING MICROFILM**

At this time, most of the Family History Library's records are on microfilm. When you have found and ordered the microfilm you need, the family history center staff can help you find a microfilm reader and thread the film into the machine.

**Tips**

When using the microfilm:
- If the image will not come into focus, make sure the film is between the two glass plates.
- Learn how to turn the handle to move the film backward and forward. Be careful not to roll the film off the reel.
- Make sure the years on the title page are the years you need. Three or four separate books may be on a single microfilm. If the first title page doesn’t cover the years you want, quickly spin through the film to the next black space. Then look for the next title page and the years covered.

**Items or books on a film may have a title page and an ending page.**

![Census 1865 Title Page](image)

Title page for 1865 census records.
Use Birth Records To:

- Find birth information for virtually every person who lived in Norway.
- Verify the birthplace of an ancestor.
- Establish a time and place of a family’s residence.

If you don’t find your ancestor’s birth in one parish, look in nearby or other likely parishes.

Birth and christening information are on the same record. The Norwegian word dekt means christening. Genealogists usually call this a christening record.

Beginning in 1814, standardized forms were used to record vital information.

Content

- Child’s name
- Parents’ names, occupation, and residence (which is also the child’s birthplace)
- Godparents’ names
- Birth date
- Christening (baptism) date

Tips

- Write down the names and residences of the godparents. These may be relatives, friends, or important members of the community whose names may lead you to other relatives.
- Other church records give confirmations, marriages, deaths, burials, or movements.

For help reading the records, see Genealogical Word List: Norwegian. (See “Where to Order Publications” on page 13.) Look for English translations of the record headings.

- There were often two sets of parish records. If you do not find your ancestor in one, search the other. Find these two sets in the Family History Library Catalog. In front of the years, the type of record is indicated by a b. or Kl. b.
  - b. indicates the ministerial book kept by the parish priest.
  - Kl. b. indicates klokke or parish clerk’s book.

Searching Birth Records

Before searching, you must know:

- Your ancestor’s name.
- The parish and county of birth or residence.
- The approximate birth date.

Located at:

- Family History Library or family history centers
- Norwegian National and Regional Archives

Family History Library Catalog:

Place search:

Place [name of parish]

Part Norway

Topics to choose: Church Records

Search by:

1. Year of birth or christening.
2. Gender: Males (Mannkjob or Mandkjob) and females (Kvinnekjob or Kvindekjob) may be listed separately.
3. Name of child.
4. Parents’ names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Christening Date</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Legitimate or Illegitimate</th>
<th>Parents</th>
<th>Witnesses (Godparents)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1858 Birth and christening record for Knud Gotskalsen (FHL film 1283392 item 4, page 4, entry number 2)
Use Census Records To:
- Find family members and members of the household.
- Learn the names, ages, and birthplaces of brothers, sisters, parents, grandparents, and so on.

If you do not find your family in a census, look in nearby parishes.

The census will not list children who were born and died between censuses.

Content
- Names
- Ages
- Relationships
- Birthplaces (beginning with the 1865 census)
- Occupations

Norwegian censuses are available for these years:
1663–1666 (most parishes, males age 12 and older), 1701 (most parishes, males only), 1801, 1805–1850 (several censuses, listed by year in the catalog), 1865, 1875, 1900

Tips
- Later censuses have more columns and information than earlier censuses.
- For help reading the records, see Genealogical Word List: Norwegian. (See “Where to Order Publications” on page 13.) Look for English translations of the record headings.

Searching Census Records
Before searching, you must know:
- Your ancestor’s name.
- The parish and county and the approximate time he or she lived there.

Located at:
- Family History Library or family history centers
- Norwegian National and Regional Archives
- Online at http://digitalarkiver.uib.no (University of Bergen, Norway) or at http://www.rhd.uit.no (University of Tromsø, Norway)

Family History Library Catalog:
Place search:
Place [name of parish or clerical district], [name of county]
Part of Norway

Topics to choose: Census

When searching the 1865 census, find:
1. The clerical district.
2. The table of contents that lists the order of the parishes.
3. The farm name in the farm name index. Note the farm number in front of the farm name.
4. The parish.
5. The farm name and farm number where the family is listed in the census.

1865 Census record for Gotskalk Knudsen family (FHL film 0123068 item 1)
Use Marriage Records To:

- Find a couple's marriage date and place and their ages.
- Find bondsmen, who may be family members.

If you don't find a marriage record, search nearby parishes. In large cities, marriage records may be in a separate book. In other places, marriages are in the same book as the baptism, confirmation, death and burial, and moving records. Records are usually in this order: births, confirmations, marriages, and then burials.

Content

- Groom's name, age, occupation, residence
- Bride's name, age, occupation, residence
- Bondsmen
- Marriage date

Two "bondsmen" are listed in these records. Bondsmen are similar to a best man in a wedding party. Bondsmen knew the bride and groom and attested that they were legally able to get married. In later records, they were usually the fathers of the bride and groom; however, some records list both fathers and bondsmen.

Tips

- To find a marriage record, look first in the parish where the first child was born. Then look in parishes where the parents were born (as listed in census records), then in nearby parishes.
- In the marriage record, you will often see that smallpox vaccinations were required for the bride and groom.

Searching Marriage Records

Before searching, you must know:

- The names of the bride and groom.
- The approximate birth date of the first child.
- The parish of residence.

Located at:

- Family History Library or family history centers
- Norwegian National and Regional Archives

Family History Library Catalog:

Place search:

Place [name of parish]
Part of Norway

Topics to choose: Church Records

Search for:
1. The parish.
2. The date, from earliest to most recent.
3. The couple's names.

1856 Marriage record of Grotskal Knudsen and Boel Knudsdr (FHL film 1283392 item 4)
READING GOTRIC SCRLT • SUMMARY

READING GOTRIC SCRLT

Even if you know Norwegian, reading the old style Norwegian script is one of the most challenging tasks for the beginning researcher. It may seem overwhelming at first, but you will find that although each scribe used a slight variation of the old style script, they were all quite consistent in their writing.

You will also find that after learning the most common given names and a few common terms, you will be able to read most of the documents you encounter.

The Norwegian alphabet has three letters not found in English: Å, Ø, Æ.

These three Norwegian letters:
• Have no English equivalent.
• Are found at the end of the alphabet.
• Unlike German or French, are considered separate letters, not just an inflection of an a or o.

Å or Aa

In records of the 1800s, the letter Å was written Aa. Therefore:
• Å and Aa are interchangeable.
• Ålesund and Aalesund are the same town.
• A word beginning with Å and Aa may be filed at the beginning or end of the alphabet.

Tips

• For help reading Norwegian and understanding handwriting, see Genealogical Word List: Norwegian. (See “Where to Order Publications” on page 13.)

• For help reading Gothic script, see Danish Norwegian Paleography (FHL fiche 6030017) or similar books.

• Practice writing the names of your ancestors in the handwriting style shown in the above publications. This will help you learn to read old Norwegian records much faster.

• Learn to recognize Norwegian names. About a dozen male and female names are used repeatedly.

SUMMARY: FINDING A NORWEGIAN FAMILY, 1827–1900

(For detailed steps, see “The Research Process” on pages 2–5.)

1. Find your ancestor’s birth record in church records.
   • This verifies what you know.
   • Write down what you find, and record your source information.

2. Find your ancestor’s family in Norwegian census records.
   • Look for the first census following your ancestor’s birth. Check the census taken in your ancestor’s birthplace.
   • Look in a later census to see if there are other children.
   • Write down what you find (names, ages, birthplaces, etc.).
   • Estimate birth years from the ages.
   • Write down your source information.

3. Find birth records for your ancestor’s brothers and sisters in church records.
   • Using places and estimated birth years from the census, look for birth records.
   • Write down the information you find and your source information.

4. Find the marriage record of your ancestor’s parents.
   • Look for records of marriages in the parish where the oldest child was born.
   • Start with the date of the first child’s birth, and search backward and forward until you find the marriage.
   • Write down what you find, and record your source information.

Then follow the same steps to find a parent’s family.
Naming Customs in Norway

Until about 1875 Patronymics.
- A boy's surname was his father's given name and the suffix sen.
- A girl's surname was her father's given name and the suffix datter.
- The woman's surname did not change when she married.
- Sometimes a person used an occupation, town name, or other nickname in addition to his or her surname.

grandfather

Knud Larsen

father

Anders Knudsen

sons

Hans Andersen

Gotskalk Andersen

daughters

Bolette Andersdatter

Marta Andersdatter

1875 to 1900 Transition period.
- Patronymic names began to be replaced by family surnames. Your ancestor’s surname may change. There is no official registration of these name changes. This happened first in cities, then in rural areas.

After about 1900 End of patronymics (sometimes later in rural areas).
- Families now passed standard surnames to their children.

Time Line
about 872 King Harald Fairhair united Norway into one kingdom.
about 995 King Olav I Trygvason introduced Christianity into Norway.
1016–1028 King Olav II Haraldsson tried to complete conversion of Norway to Christianity. He was killed at the Battle of Stiklestad and became patron saint of Norway.
1349 The Black Death struck Norway and killed one-half to two-thirds of the population.
1397 The Kalmar Union was formed as a result of the dynastic ties between Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. Eric of Pomerania was crowned king of the Union.
1523 Sweden left the Union.
1536 The Reformation entered Scandinavia in the form of Lutheranism through the Hanseatic port of Bergen.
1660 Peace of Copenhagen established modern boundaries of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.
1663–1666 Early census of Norway began for the purpose of paying taxes to the Danish king.
1814 Norway entered the Union with Sweden. On 17 May the Norwegian constitution was adopted at Eidsvold.
1884 A parliamentary system was established.
1905 The union with Sweden was dissolved.
1905 Christian Fredrik Carl Georg Valdemar Axel, prince of Denmark, became King Håkon VII of Norway.
1914–1918 World War I. Norway declared neutrality but was effectively blockaded. The Norwegian merchant fleet suffered great losses.
1940–1945 World War II. Germany occupied Norway.
1957 King Håkon died. King Olav ascended the throne.
1968 Norway discovered oil in the North Sea.
1991 King Olav died. King Harald V ascended the throne.

What's Next?
- Knut Gjerset, History of the Norwegian People. 1915. FHL book 948.1 H2g; film 1440084.
- Internet: How to trace your ancestors in Norway. http://digitalarkivet.uib.no/sab/howto.htm

More about Norwegian Research:
- Research Paper Series D. Scandinavia nos. 1, 11, 12, 13, and 28. Available at the Family History Library.
- Research Outline: Norway (34090).

Archives and Libraries
Family History Centers
http://www.familysearch.org
Tel. 800-346-6044

Family History Library
35 N. West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150-3400
Tel. 801-240-2331

Norwegian National Archive (Riksarkivet)
Folke Bernadottes vei 21
Postboks 4013, Ullevål Stadion
N-0806, Oslo, Norway
http://www.riksarkivet.no
E-mail: riksarkivet@riksarkivaren.dep.no

Where to Order Publications:
- Internet: http://www.familysearch.org
- Salt Lake Distribution Services:
  phone 801-240-3800
All Family History Library publications are described in: Family History Materials List (34083).
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<td>preparation</td>
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<td>process, research</td>
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<td>research process</td>
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<td>step 1</td>
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<td>step 2</td>
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</tr>
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<td>step 3</td>
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<td>summary</td>
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<td>time line</td>
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<tr>
<td>transition period</td>
<td>13</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Other publications you will need:

- Genealogical Word List: Norwegian (34093)
- Using the Family History Library Catalog (30966)

For Latter-day Saints:

Instructions for submitting names for temple ordinances.
# Family Group Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Husband</th>
<th>Last name</th>
<th>LDS ordinance dates</th>
<th>Temple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Given name(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born (day month year)</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christened</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband's father</td>
<td>Given name(s)</td>
<td>Last name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband's mother</td>
<td>Given name(s)</td>
<td>Maiden name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wife</th>
<th>Last name</th>
<th>LDS ordinance dates</th>
<th>Temple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Given name(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born (day month year)</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christened</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife's father</td>
<td>Given name(s)</td>
<td>Last name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife's mother</td>
<td>Given name(s)</td>
<td>Maiden name</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>LDS ordinance dates</th>
<th>Temple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Sex</td>
<td>Last name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Given name(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born (day month year)</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christened</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>Given name(s)</td>
<td>Last name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2 Sex | Last name | | |
| Given name(s) | | | |
| Born (day month year) | Place | | |
| Christened | Place | | |
| Died | Place | | |
| Spouse | Given name(s) | Last name | | |
| Married | Place | | |

| 3 Sex | Last name | | |
| Given name(s) | | | |
| Born (day month year) | Place | | |
| Christened | Place | | |
| Died | Place | | |
| Spouse | Given name(s) | Last name | | |
| Married | Place | | |

Select only one of the following options. The option you select applies to all names on this form.

- **Option 1—Family File**: Send all names to my family file at the ____________ Temple.
- **Option 2—Temple File**: Send all names to any temple, and assign proxies for all approved ordinances.
- **Option 3—Ancestral File**: Send all names to the computerized Ancestral File for research purposes only, not for ordinances. I am including the required pedigree chart.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Given name(s)</th>
<th>Last name</th>
<th>LDS ordinance dates</th>
<th>Temple</th>
<th>See &quot;Other marriages&quot;</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Born (day month year)</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Christened</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Endowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Sealed to parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spouse Given name(s)</td>
<td>Last name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Sealed to spouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Born (day month year)</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Christened</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Endowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Sealed to parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spouse Given name(s)</td>
<td>Last name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Sealed to spouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Born (day month year)</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Christened</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Endowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Sealed to parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spouse Given name(s)</td>
<td>Last name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Sealed to spouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Born (day month year)</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Baptized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Christened</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Endowed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Sealed to parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spouse Given name(s)</td>
<td>Last name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Sealed to spouse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other marriages: List other marriages and sealings of the husband, wife, and children on this form. List any necessary explanations.

Sources of Information: Add further information on attached sheets as necessary.

Note: Please take every reasonable step to see that the information on this form is as accurate and complete as practical. This will help maintain the integrity of Church family history files and reduce duplication of temple ordinance work.