

Is your Ancestor a Witch 1November 2025

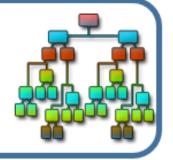
Updated 10/30/2025 7:32 PM





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- This is a presentation
 - All examples are in the presentation
- This is designed to take about an hour
 - Questions will be taken and answered or postponed if we will cover them later
 - Questions about your people will be handled after as time permits



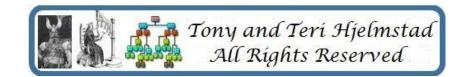
"The Church burned nine million women because they were practitioners of witchcraft."

Gottfried Christian Voigt

The National Film Board of Canada documentary "The Burning Times" states this as fact.

Dan Brown tells this very tale in "The DaVinci Code." You can read it on page 105.

The witch craze did not occur in the Middle Ages - between 500-1350. It occurred in the Early Modern Period - between 1350-1700.



How Many?

- 40 years ago, the worldwide estimates were more than 9 million put to death.
- Now, the estimate is about 35-65,000 total deaths,
 with 20% of them male.
- 15 years ago, Norway's estimated number was about 85,000 put to death.
- Now it's between 863 and 924 tried, with 280 to 287 known deaths.
- You can't even compare these numbers.

- Why the exaggerations?
 - For many years, the number of executions has been sensationalized for monetary and political purposes
 - Literary authors had good reason to lie about the death toll. These authors were writing to either make money or to highlight the "Witchcraft threat". In both cases, a high death toll was good for the author. Bigger trials were more sensational -- they sold more copy and made the "threat" of Witchcraft seem much greater.

- Why the exaggerations?
 - The drop in the scholarly estimate was bitterly opposed by feminists, Pagan, and popular writers. The "Nine Million Martyrs of the Burning Times" are an intense, emotion-laden symbol for many Pagans and feminists. To them, the new estimates were simply a conservative backlash, a ploy to down-play the horror of the Burning Times.
 - For popular authors, the issue was much clearer: big crazes sold more books. "Millions and millions" of deaths are far more titillating than 40,000 - 60,000.

From the Bergen Guide:

"350 Witches were burnt in Bergen in the period 1350 – 1700. This stone was erected in the memory."

Note – Bergen claims more than the total for the entire country!

Witch burning in Bergen – Witch Stone



Anders Poulsen

Steilneset Memorial , Vardø, Finnmark

Synøve Johannesdatter 94 Karen Olsdatter 92 Bodel Clausdatter 90 Dorette Poulsdatter 88 Sigri Jonsdatter Karen Andersdatter 84 Solve Nilsdatter Ingeborg, Peder Krogs hustru 80 Maren Henningsdatter 78 Maren Mogensdatter 76 Maren Sigvaldsdatter 74 Mari Tamisdatter 72 Kirsten Olsdatter 70 Karen Jonsdatter 68 Anne Pedersdatter 66 Baarne Olsdatter Berigette Christophersdatter **62** Berigette Edisdatter 60 Marette Andersdatter 58 Bodelle Danielsdatter 56 Mari, Oluf Jonsens hustru 54 Marette, Torstens hustru 52 Smeld Anne 48 Mari, Østens hustru 46 Nils Sarresen 44 Nils Rastesen 42 Anne Mattisdatter 40 Sarve Pedersen 38 Ingeborg Jørgensdatter Synøve, Anders Nordmørings hustru 34 Quiwe Baarsen 32 Karen Mogensdatter 30 Anne Edisdatter 28 Find Thordsen Ingri, Thorkild Andersens hustru 24 Kirsten Sørensdatter 22 Guri Olufsdatter 20 Ragnhilde Olufsdatter 18 Marrite Olufsdatter 16 Elsebe Knudsdatter 14 Karen Edisdatter Lisbet, Peder Torfindsens hustru 10 Mons Storebarn Anne, Laurits Pedersens hustru Morten Olsen

Finne-Elli 95 Birgitte Olufsdatter 93 Barbra Olsdatter 91 Gundelle Olsdatter Margrette Jonsdatter Ellen Gundersdatter Guri, Laurits' hustru 83 Sigri Olsdatter 81 Maritte Rasmusdatter Ragnild Clemidsdatter Dorette Lauritsdatter Siri Christophersdatter Marette Rasmusdatter 71 Gjertrud Thronsdatter Lisebet Poulsdatter 67 Berigette Johannesdatter 65 Eli Sigvartsdatter 63 Synøve Olsdatter 61 Baarne, Willands Klokkers hustru 59 Gundelle Omundsdatter 57 Oluf Rasmussens hustru 55 Kirsten Taus 53 Maren, Jon Dass' hustru 49 Sissel Pedersdatter 47 Solve Andersdatter 45 Lisbet, Oluf Nilsens hustru 43 Marette, Oluf Mørings hustru 41 Marrite Thamisdatter 39 Kirsten, Rasmus Siversens hustru 37 Kari, Jetmund Siversens hustru 35 Marrite Edisdatter 33 **Gundell Olsdatter 31** Elin Thorstensdatter 29 Rasti Rauelsen 27 Lisebet Nilsdatter 25 Anne Lauritsdatter 23 Gøri Olsdatter 21 Kari Olufsdatter 19

Mari Jørgensdatter 17 Siri Knudsdatter 15

Nils Jonsen 13

Gamle Zare 9
Peder Mand 7

Mons Andersen 11

Christen Skredder

Vardo claims 96
victims, while
Finnmark has a total
of 160. This is

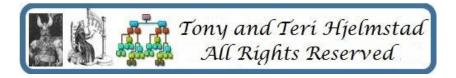
The Steilneset Memorial in Vardø, Norway.

accurate.



Tony and Teri Hjelmstad
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The Death Toll Of Europe's Witch Trials People tried and executed in witch trials in Europe between 1300 and 1850 Tried Tried & executed Total tried Germany 9,587 6.887 16,474 Switzerland 4,105 5,691 9,796 France **2,496** 1,663 4,159 Scotland 3,373 3,563 Spain 🙉 1,948 1,949 Hungary 1,170 1,644 England + 830 1,197 Belgium 509 378 887 Norway # 583 280 863 710 Italy (544 60 604 Netherlands 323 46 369 (a) (ii) (iii) statista **archive** @StatistaCharts Source: Witch Trials by Peter T. Leeson and Jacob W. Russ



- Witch trials were mostly Catholic NOT TRUE
- Witch trials were "state" supported VERY TRUE
 - Only the "state" could put someone to death not any church
 - In "State-run" church settings, the church could get the government to put someone to death
 - Not common for any church to put a witch to death
- But the church both Lutheran and Catholic could excommunicate someone
 - This has a major effect on Genealogy

 Early Norway encouraged "witches" and healers. They were talked about and granted high status in the early writings such as the Edda.

She remembers the first war in the world
When Gold-Brew was hoist on the spears
And in the High One's hall they burned her
Three times they burned the three times born
Often, not seldom, but she still lives!
She was called Bright One when she came to the settlements
The greatly talented Carrier of the Wand
She performed magic, ecstatically she performed it
She knew how to cast spells
She was always loved by wicked women.

Voluspá, st.21-22 ("The Vision of the Witch"), Poetic Edda



"All witches [völur] are descended from Widening Wolf. All transsexual sorcerers [Seiðberendr] from the Tree of Intent. All sorcerers [Seiðmennir] from Black Head". (Hyndluljóð, st. Poetic Edda)

"Wed to the Wand" – the Völva, a Norse Witch

"Then came the völva Gróa there, wife of Aurvandil the Bold. She sang her galðr [spellsongs] over Thor until the piece of stone loosened [from his flesh]. When Thor noticed this, and understood that there was a good hope that she would be able to completely remove the byrnie-piece, he wished to reward Gróa for her healing by doing her an honor..."

> Snorri Sturluson, Skaldskáparmál, Prose Edda



- Many "royal" burials were the graves of wand-carrying witches, such as that of the Oseberg ladies from 834 A.D.
 - The burial contents more than 20 horses and several other animals, alongside incredible riches such as a witch's wand, tapestries showing hanging sacrifice and cart processions, magical amulets and pouches filled with cannabis seeds, wagons and sledges of exquisite craftsmanship suitable only for ceremonial use, countless artistic references to the world of the gods, to the disir [female powers such as norns, valkyrias and giantesses] and to the underworld, to the Sacred Marriage ritual and to the art of seiðr – a type of magic practiced in Norse society during the Norse Iron Age.





The Oseberg ship (Norwegian: Osebergskipet) is a wellpreserved Viking ship discovered in a large burial mound at the Oseberg farm near Tønsberg in Vestfold county, Norway.

- From before the Vikings through the early Viking era, witches were honored and revered and sought as wise women, healers, prophets, oracles, shamans and priestesses.
- Sagas show that if a witch came to visit, the lord and lady of the house would give up the high seat to her, a very powerful way of indicating that the witch had higher authority.

- The sources also make a point out of how the witch can talk or not talk to anybody at whim, regardless of their status – which means that she was outside and above the normal hierarchy of society.
- The primeval Norse witch was the goddess Freyia, who introduced the art of seiðr [fate-magic, shamanism] and the art of conquering death to men and women, and in the first instance even to the gods.

- All free Norse and Germanic women were expected to be versed in magic
- Most of the Germanic tribes, as well as the Vikings, nurtured groups of wise women, witches or priestesses
- They lived unmarried (though not necessarily in celibacy) and could travel alone wherever they liked without fear

- A woman who carried the wand of the witch would never be harmed
- They were allied with the fate goddesses and thus wielded the greatest of powers
- In the Viking Age Norse context, these women were called the völur, singular völva. The literal translation of this title is "Wand-Wed" or "Staff-Carrier".

Even in modern times, Norwegians believe in witches:

The Witches is a children's fantasy novel by the British writer Roald Dahl which is somewhat autobiographical. His grandmother was Norwegian and Roald lived with her parts of the year.

Roald Dahl 1916-1990

From The Witches:

- "My grandmother was Norwegian. The Norwegians know all about witches, for Norway, with its black forests and icy mountains, is where the first witches came from."
- "REAL WITCHES dress in ordinary clothes and look very much like ordinary women. They live in ordinary houses, and they work in ORDINARY JOBS."

What Changed?



- Beginning in 1022, the Church started executing "heretics", people who disagreed with its teachings. When the which "Burning Times" began, Europeans were accustomed to murdering religious dissidents. In fact, the traditional method of killing a Witch (burning her at the stake) was the "normal" way of executing heretics.
- The Church can honestly say that it killed few Witches. Most religious courts imposed nonlethal penalties, like penance or imprisonment.

 The Inquisition played a small but critical role in the Burning Times. Contrary to what you may have heard, the Inquisition killed very few Witches. The Inquisition investigated charges of Witchcraft from roughly 1300 to 1500, a time when the death rate was quite low. After the Reformation, the Inquisition did not operate in most European nations.

- Governments did most of the killing in the Burning Times. Lucky Witches were tried by the Church -- the truly damned had to appear before a secular court.
- Most died in the transition between the dark ages and the renaissance leading some to believe it was more a fear of change or sickness than anything else. Panic spread along the roads following the path of travelers and commerce.
- Whole areas were skipped.

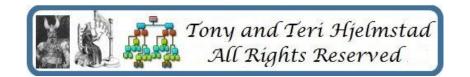
- Simple theories ignore evidence.
- Blaming the witch trials as an attempt to destroy Paganism ignores two crucial facts: most of the victims of the Burning Times were Christians, not Pagans, and the death toll was always lowest when and where the Church ran the trials.

- Simple theories ignore evidence.
- Blaming the trials on misogyny Fear of Women there's absolutely no correlation between the status of women and the intensity of Witch hunting. Sexism was the norm in the Burning Times, so of course it's simple to point out sexist elements in Witch trials. But the centers of Witch hunting weren't noticeably more sexist than the countries that killed a mere handful of Witches, nor do the beginning and end of the Burning Times correlate to any shifts in women's rights.

- So how did they determine who was a Witch
 - A Witch has a low social rank and is a bad public speaker
 - A Witch has a physical abnormality
 - You or your neighbor wants something a Witch has
 - A married Witch has few or no children or is a spinster
 - A Witch is contentious and stubborn
 - A Witch has a reputation for slander and/or small thefts
 - Negative things happen around a Witch a Witch has bad luck
 - Positive things happen around a Witch a Witch has good luck

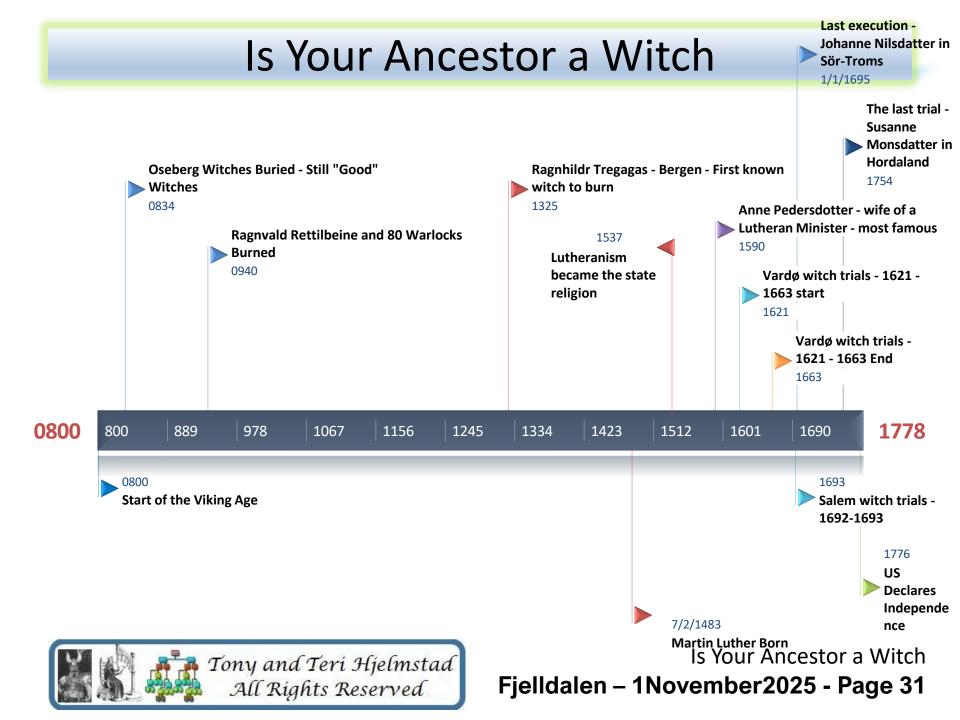
 The Snorre sagas - The Heimskringla: A History of The Norse Kings -discussed what probably was the first witchcraft case. Eirik Bloodaxe (895-954) burned his brother Ragnvald alive, along with 80 advisors he called warlocks, at Hadeland near Eisvold north of Oslo. But this was probably political and not anti-witch as Ragnvald was contending for Eirik's

Heimskringla, by Snorri Sturlason



rightful (?) inheritance.

- It was almost 400 years later till the first recorded Norwegian witch burning occurred.
- The older Norwegian laws from 1100-1200 contained provisions against witchcraft or to traveling to Finnmark to get your fortune told.
- According to Gulating Law, whoever was found guilty of conducting a witch song or performing sorcery had to leave the king's country. Yet we know of no cases of death because of witchcraft in medieval Norway.



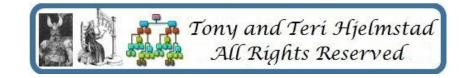
 During the "Burning Times" in Norway, there were basically three outcomes if you were

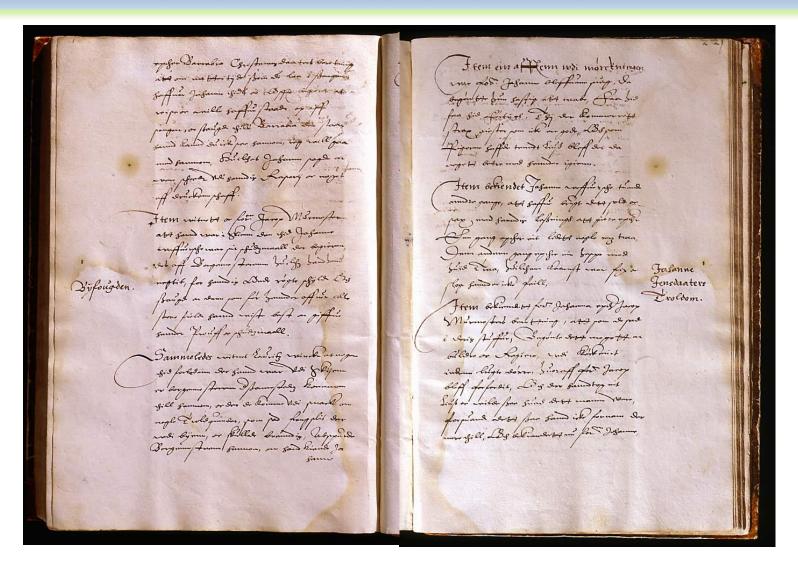
accused of being a witch:

- You were tried and convicted and sentenced to burn
- 2. You were tried and convicted and sentenced to penance or imprisonment
- 3. You were excommunicated from the Church both Catholic and Lutheran



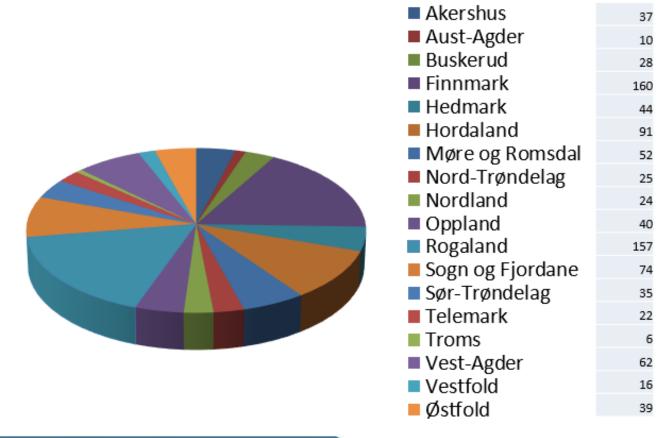
- The document shown on the next page is a section of the trial from 1593 against Johanne Jensdatter Flamske. She was accused of inflicting illness on people, reading forbidden literature and having unnatural powers. One of the testimonies to this latter accusation reads like this:
 - "But the night before there came many cats outside Johanne's window and made such strange and dreadful sounds that people were afraid. Then said Jacob Engils, a bricklayer who stayed there, "God protect us, from where do these many evil cats come?" Johanne answered, "dear little Jacop, just you knock on the wall a little, and they will run away." After he had so done, they disappeared immediately, but soon thereafter, the same New Years Eve, there came a dreadful storm that made much damage." (fol. 220a-220b)
- A few pages later we can read that Johanne was sentenced to death and burned at the stake 16 April 1594 at Nordnes.





Now to Genealogy . . .

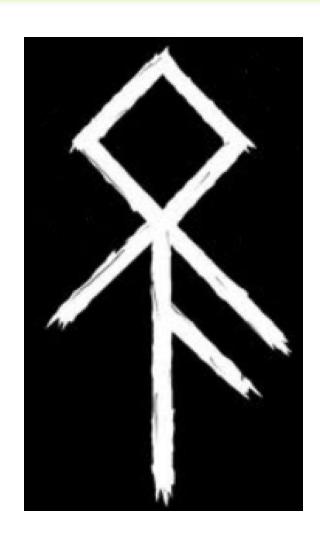
Trials by Region



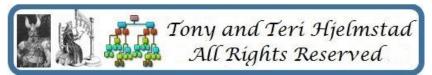


- The bottom line for Genealogist:
 - All the trials are documented
 - In every case I've found whether the person was found guilty or not, they were excommunicated
 - In some cases, accusations did not result in a trial so there was no record. But the person was excommunicated anyway
 - In all cases of excommunication, the church:
 - Ceased to record any future information about this person
 - Often, older records would have a witch's rune placed on the records of child births, a marriage, or the witch's birth record

 – if in the same parish.





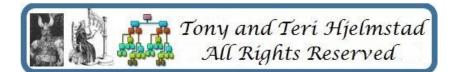


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- A list of all 924 persons placed on trial is available – with links to the trial documents
 - https://www.edd.uio.no/perl/s earch/search.cgi?appid=143&tabi d=2154
 - NB THE WITCH ARCHIVE IS
 CLOSED BY UIO DUE TO SECURITY CHALLENGES ON THE SITES. NFS is working to find alternatives, but as of today the trial material is only available by visiting the archive at Blindern

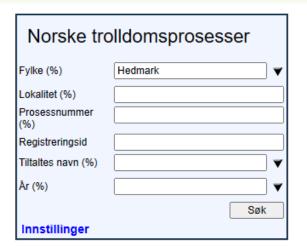
Norske trolldomsprosesser

Norske tro	Ildomsprosesser	
Fylke (%)	▼	
Lokalitet (%)		
Prosessnummer (%)		
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Søkeoppsett:	Fullt sÃ, ketre	~
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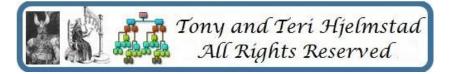


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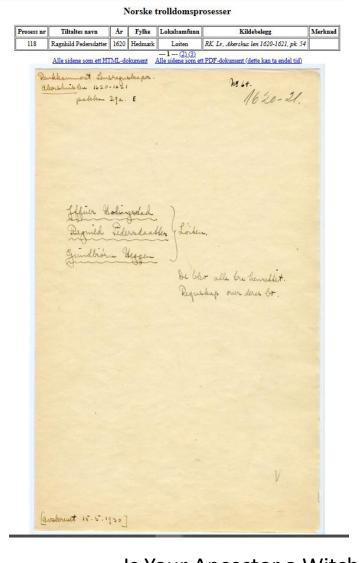
- Looking for Ragnhild Pedersdatter from Ringsaker
- NB THE WITCH
 ARCHIVE IS CLOSED
 BY UIO DUE TO
 SECURITY
 CHALLENGES ON THE
 SITES. NFS is working
 to find alternatives,
 but as of today the
 trial material is only
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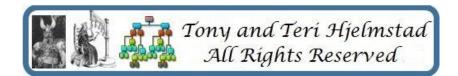


Prosessnummer	Tiltaltes navn	Fylke	Lokalitet	År	
116	Karine Lille Hverven	Hedmark	Stange	1620	٨ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
118	Ragnhild Pedersdatter	Hedmark	Løiten	1620 (
119	Gunnbjørn Heggen	Hedmark	Løiten	1620	_
121	Sigrid Flåberg	Hedmark	Solør	1623	
121b	Halvor Komelbekks kone	Hedmark	Solør	1623	
125	Peder Øksensett	Hedmark	Elverum	1624	
126	Ingeborg Knutsdatter Øksensett	Hedmark	Elverum	1625	
129	Knut Boens kone	Hedmark	Tynset	1658	
130	Ole Rønnes kone	Hedmark	Hoff	1638	
131	Frans kullbrenners kone	Hedmark	Kvikne	1640	
133	Kirsten Håkerud	Hedmark	Grue	1671	
134c	Ingrid Nordsett	Hedmark	Rendalen	1671- 1673	
134e	Else Horsett	Hedmark	Rendalen	1671- 1673	



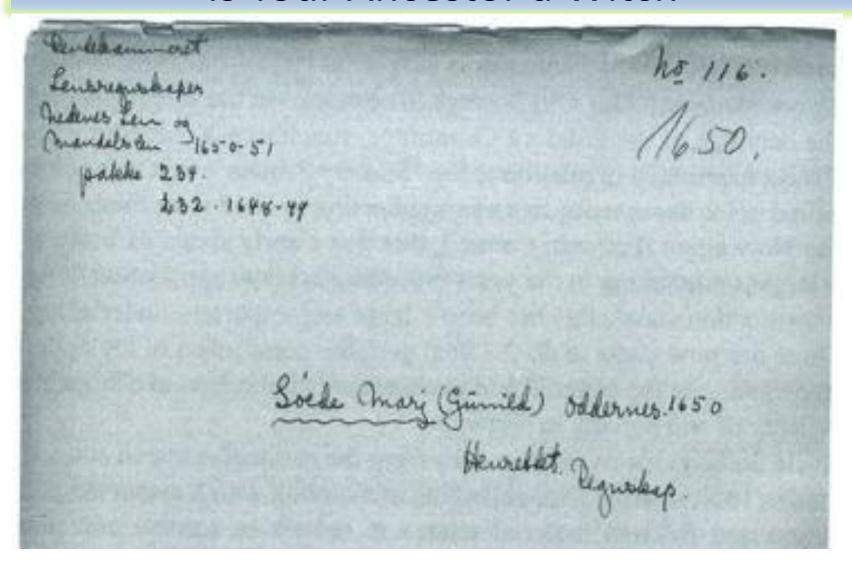
- http://www.edd.uio.no/per l/search/display.cgi?schema =usd ikos heksep.usd obje ctpresentation&exec=event as html(%2721%27)
- http://www.edd.uio.no/per l/search/display.cgi?schema =usd_ikos_heksep.usd_obje ctpresentation&exec=event as_html(%2754%27)



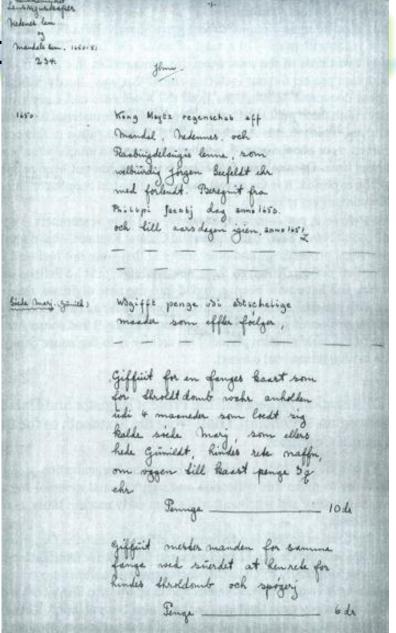


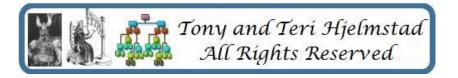
 This is an example of the transcriptions in The Norwegian Folklore Archives, showing the front page and the transcribed documents. The front page states the archival provenience, the name of the accused, the year and the outcome of the case. This particular case concerns "Soede Marj" ("Sweet Mary"), her real name being Gunhild, who was triad and executed in Mandal, in the southern part of Norway, in 1650. The sources transcribed are the county accounts from the County of Nedenes, in to days Vest-Agder, and gives the figures for the cost of her uphold in prison for 4 months and the payment for the executioner. She was beheaded by sword. Her number in the processregister is no. 189. Her confession is recorded in the documents of another case, no. 203, against Gunhild Nedrebø from Kristiansand.





Is Your Ancesto



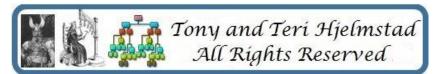


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The Lapp Qvive Baardsen was a specialist in making sailing wind by magic. He would put his bare foot in the sea and command the wind to blow. His services were sought by the community. From the trial transcript, it appears that when his practice resulted in the death of some of his clients, however, he was legally held responsible. Qvive Baardsen described how the Lapps used their rune drums to put themselves into trances in which to communicate with the spirit world. In the. eyes of the court, these practices must have seemed heretical; they were reason enough to condemn the accused to death.

Transcripts of documents from the witch trials in Finnmark in 1627 provided by Lenvik Museum. Indexes include documents against Sami Qvive Baardsen and documentation that his residence at Alta Fjord was burned to the ground in 1627.





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"After that, my darling, the greatest task of all will begin for you and me! We shall pack our bags and go travelling all over the world! In every country we visit, we shall seek out the houses where the witches are living! We shall find each house, one by one, and having found it, you will creep inside and leave your little drops of deadly Mouse-Maker in the bread, or the cornflakes, or the rice-pudding or whatever food you see lying about. It will be a triumph, my darling! A colossal unbeatable triumph. We shall do it entirely by ourselves, just you and me! That will be our

work for the rest of our lives!" Roald Dahl



A good article . . .

From David Nikel's "Life in Norway" Blog / Podcast / Newsletter

The 17th Century Vardø Witch Trials - Life in Norway

https://www.lifeinnorway.net/vardo-witch-

trials/?utm source=newsletter&utm medium=email&utm campaign=the history of

norway&utm_term=2023-03-30



NEWSLETTER

PODCAST

RELOCATION ~

RESOURCES V

LIVING IN NORWAY ~

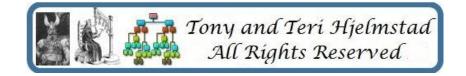
TRAVEL TIRE

The 17th Century Vardø Witch Trials

July 28, 2021 by David Nikel

Home » History Blog » The 17th Century Vardø Witch Trials

Between 1593 and 1692, 91 people—mostly women—were found guilty of witchcraft and killed in a remote part of Northern Norway.





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