1 Introduction

Creating the New North. Manifestations of Central Power in the North AD 500-1800 is a multidisciplinary research group hosted by UiT the Arctic University of Norway, Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education, but also involving researchers from Tromsø University Museum. The group consists of participants from history, archaeology, history of art, religious studies, literature and social and cultural geography. Based on shared interests in the areas of our research, we have formed an informal network of co-operation with other
researchers in Norway, Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Iceland, Poland and Russia. These are based in the universities, i.e. of Oslo, Trondheim, Oxford, St Petersburg; the archiepiscopal archive of Paderborn; and in museums and official cultural institutes at various levels.

The research group is designed to co-ordinate and conduct multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary research into the late prehistory, medieval and early post medieval history of North Norway and other regions of the European North. The research group is a long-term initiative to focus the work within different academic disciplines towards the common purpose of a better understanding of historical developments in settlement, society and identity in the North.

The central aim is to develop a new understanding of how the most northerly areas of Europe were transformed from a situation of open interaction between different groups to one which saw them become northern peripheries subject to emerging national states with administrative centres further south, and to observe this development in a regional, national and continental context.

Through these activities, CNN has moved from being a regionally-focused research group with its attention confined to the medieval centuries to becoming a research milieu which is working with complex and long-term processes of historical change of a European character and to be understood only within a general European perspective. These processes are, however, exemplified through northern Fennoscandia’s transformation from the period after the western Roman’s Empire’s dissolution when the economic and political centre of balance in Europe began to move northwards, and until the north European states had established their political division of the northern regions at the threshold to modern times. The extension of a wider European culture into the northern areas informs our understanding of the processes of European expansion during the Middle Ages. The extension of the northern boundaries of Europe provides interesting variants on the patterns of expansion elsewhere.

Establishing delimitations and interactions between ethnically-defined groups and social groups is important as well as the delineation of different geographical areas with various types and degrees of integration into more general external structures such as trade networks or evolving states, church organizations and religious networks, together with the evolution of more overarching societal regulatory instruments such as legislation and legal systems.

Other overlapping and intersecting networks of different character which acted within and across such areas, and which appear to have been integrated to a certain extent (such as transaction networks that were partly local and partly inter-regional) are investigated. These entities or areas and their mutual relations are studied in a chronological context, with a view to identifying processes of change, and the interaction patterns and the factors (both external as internal) that serve as the preconditions and determinants of such processes.
2 PhD and postdoctoral projects within Creating the New North

2.1 The significance of visible graves in the North Norwegian Iron Age landscape

*PhD project, archaeology - Yassin Nyang Karoliussen*

The Iron Age grave mounds are very often interpreted as symbols of power. It is believed that powerful families exhibited their dominance in an area by marking the graves of deceased family members with mounds. Norwegian Iron Age grave mounds are also usually considered as a phenomenon associated with the Norse population. This is reflected in research on graves marked with mounds. Thus, the acts of expressing privileges and control over geographic areas have correspondingly been seen as a distinctly Norse feature of medieval Norway.

However, excavated grave mounds in the northern part of Norway do not always show uniformly Norse characteristics. Some grave mounds have features with obvious Sami connotations, and some are situated in geographic areas where farming cannot have been part of the population’s livelihood. Such mounds must therefore be seen in connection with people that obtained subsistence exclusively from hunting, gathering and/or fishing.

This project will emphasize the communicative aspects of the grave mounds rather than the ethnic ones. The main task is to assess what part these kinds of graves actually played in the North Norwegian landscape in the Iron Age: What did the people that constructed the mound base their livelihood on? Were the grave mounds built to express dominance in land areas with premises for agriculture and/or animal husbandry, or is there reason to believe that they expressed dominance over other resources as well?

2.2 Relations between Sámi and Norse societies in southern Salten, Nordland, North Norway 500 BC – 1130 AD

*PhD project, archaeology - Eirin Holberg*

The project aims to broaden the understanding of ethnic and social relationships between Sámi and Norse settlements in the Iron Age and Early Middle Age, based on sources from a part of Nordland where Sámi history is still poorly known.

The project focuses on power relations, where the category of “Sámi” is seen as just one of many social categories in a time of socially highly fragmented societies. An intimate relation between Sámi and Norse settlements in a common social structure is seen as the most possible explanation for the problem of identifying the archaeological material as either “Sámi” or “Norse”, as experienced in earlier investigations.

Archaeological, written and toponymic sources are explored in a multi-disciplinary approach. There is a large amount of uncategorized and undated archaeological material from the region, and an important task is to perform C14-datings and analyse this materials distribution according to differences in social and ethnic identities through time. An attempt is made to identify chieftain’s estates, as these would have had important centre functions both in relations of power-, social- and inter-ethnic relations. The method is based on the established
hypothesis that source materials from the Late Middle Ages and from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries enable us to reconstruct land owning relations of earlier periods as far back as to the Viking Period. Still, as opposed to the established method’s primary focus on church- and royal lands, documentations on the land owning history of the noble class is here seen as a valuable source. The project addresses old and new issues in archaeological and historical research, and aims through a critical approach both to reveal new knowledge on a largely unexplored part of North Norway, and to develop further the more nuanced picture of ethnic relations in Iron Age and Early Medieval societies seen in recent research.

2.3  **Troms as an ethnically combined area AD 600-1600**

*PhD project, history - Astrid Mellem Johnsen*

From the Iron Age and until the present day the region now known as Troms County was not inhabited by an ethnically homogenous population. The two main ethnic groups in the Late Iron Age and the Middle Ages, the Norse and the Sami, lived partly in separate areas with different livelihoods. While the Norse population lived in more sedentary settlements along the coast, parts of the Sami population led a nomadic lifestyle with seasonal settlements at the coast and in the inland, following the migrations of reindeer. Other places the Sami and Norse lived side by side and with similar ways of subsistence, mainly inshore fishing.

This project will examine the relationship between the Sami and Norse population, and the incorporation of the region in the medieval Norwegian state. Central questions are how and to what degree the Norse and Sami population of Troms adapted their way of life to each other, and how this was affected by the increasing presence of representatives of central authorities, implementation of a national law code, introduction of Christianity, building of churches, taxation, new networks of trade and so on. This requires a further look at development in settlement patterns, economic specialization, evidence of inter-ethnic marriages, trade, cultural influence and changes in religious practice.

The sources that will be used to shed light on these aspects of the history of Troms and its inhabitants are cultural monuments and archaeological findings (i.e. graves, farm mounds, remains of boat houses and trapping structures), place names, cadastres and other land registers, tax rolls, charters, laws and law amendments, sagas and other written sources. Much of the written material concerning land and taxation originates from the seventeenth- and eighteenth centuries, and the examination of settlement development must therefore be based on a retrospective approach combined with an analysis of place names and archaeological findings from surrounding areas.

While much of previous research on the topic has focused on specific areas within Troms, or on how the region was incorporated in the Norwegian state, this project will also look at the consequences for the people and settlement in Troms. It will synthesise existing knowledge, but also cover a larger area, and use sources that previously have not been utilized systematically in this type of study, like place names.

2.4  **Between Norway and Miklagard: A window to the East**

*PhD project, medieval history - Kristian Hansen Schmidt*

The project explores the influences from the east on the emerging Scandinavian kingdoms from the beginning of the 9th century to the end of the 12th. It limits itself primarily to the orthodox East and naturally focusses on the adaption of Christianity into Scandinavian
societies, though it in no way restricts itself to studying just religious or intellectual relations. Conceptually a clear distinction is drawn between why Scandinavians were induced to adapt Christianity, and how this adaption eventually was institutionalized. Together they form the main question, but implicit in the approach is that, for reasons of paradigmatic nature, eastern influence is largely invisible for large sections of western historiography formed in the shadow of national histories.

Overall the approach is synthesizing aiming to condense hundreds of articles into one overarching narrative, from an explicitly (if constructed) Scandinavian perspective, acutely aware of the risk of projecting later notions of Scandinavia, or indeed other entities or regions, into the past. In praxis four main steps can be identified:

1. On basis of existing historiography to make an overall chronological and geographical sketch of the world touched on by Scandinavians beginning with the contacts in the Baltic in the later 8th century and ending around 1204. Expectedly the Eastern dimension will need far more ground work than the western in establishing this back drop for the rest of the project.

2. Though primary sources will be utilized throughout, translations into English, Scandinavian languages or German will of necessity be relied on. However, sources in old Norse, primarily the sagas from the 13th century, will be read in the original language in an attempt to reconstruct to what extent Scandinavians, or at least 13th century Icelanders, discerned qualitatively between East and west.

3. All kinds of comparisons of surviving material and written evidence will be compiled and to some extent re-examined to identify parallels. On a theoretical background direct eastern influence, mediated influence and coincidence will, as far as possible, be identified.

4. In light of the above the final synthesis is sewn together. A fundamental assumption is that cultural influence has been too commonly seen as result of intended strategies and policies, where the basic agent of influence anachronistically is cast in the mould of nations, cultures and peoples. The active role of the recipients of cultural impulses hopefully, in light of the strategy outlined, be clearly discernible in the final result.

2.5 Boundaries and local communities: the processes of regulation in the North 1000-1600

PhD project, medieval history - Ståle Hagen-Pesch

The aim is to analyse the background and functions of medieval North Norway’s boundaries. The project will have strong theoretical and methodological dimensions, as it will be necessary to use the known boundaries and patterns of land ownership of the early modern period, and to develop methodologies to relate them to situations and developments of earlier centuries. The principal boundaries to be studied will be those of the church parishes, the local judicial and administrative circuits (syster, fjerding, and tinglag), of conscription units (skipreider), and the boundaries of later fiefs, bailiwicks and county judges’ circuits (len, fogderier, and sorenskriverier). In some cases a correspondence between new administrative entities and late prehistoric centres can be observed. In other regions there seem to be weak links between the situation in the early state and the pre-state organization.

Central control of the north was achieved through the imposition of a succession of administrative entities, exercising the authority of both king and church, whilst a parallel factor in the triumph of central power was the success of the Norwegian monarchy and church in making themselves the greatest landowners in North Norway. By the end of the Middle
Ages, these two organs of the state had achieved a near-monopoly position of landownership in the north. The dynasties of chieftains who before the year 1000 had ruled the region, dominated its religion, and controlled its resources, were to lose their power and their lands in the centuries that followed, and so disappear as a class. The project, therefore, will also entail a process of identifying the chiefdoms of the Viking period, and their relationship to later administrative units and property concentrations. An essential dimension of the project is the ethnic one. The greater part of the boundaries and entities under study were Norwegian ones – inasmuch as it was Norwegian interests that defined and delineated them. But there was strong and institutionalized interaction between Norse and Sámi society in the Viking period and early medieval times, and some of the boundaries between Norse and Sámi settlement and resources may have been arrived at by mutual agreement. At the same time, a significant part of the Sámi population had its own, completely separate, patterns of settlement and land-use.

It is a theoretical and methodological challenge to combine the information which is available through the written records with the interpretation of material structures and finds. This study is to be carried out as an integrated PhD-project between one historian and one archaeologist.

2.6 State development, religious meetings and inter-ethnic relations in northern Fennoscandia c. 1100 – c. 1500

PhD project, medieval history - Stefan Figenschow

The Middle Ages saw the emergence of more complex and extensive state and ecclesiastical organizations throughout Europe that gradually seized control over an increasing number of aspects of society. As these early national authorities consolidated themselves, an increased focus on the possible inclusion of more peripheral areas into the developing realms followed. The growing Scandinavian medieval kingdoms were no exception to this.

The processes of change in the north of the Norwegian realm had thematic, if not exact temporal parallels in north-western Russia, northern Sweden and Finland. In ways similar to the Norwegian medieval authorities, the developing Swedish state and church powers directed their focus to the north and east, and during the period from circa 1100 to circa 1500 the Norwegian and Swedish state- and church organizations established themselves in northern and eastern Fennoscandia, absorbing these areas into their kingdoms.

The main goal of this PhD-project is to carry out a comparative study of the changes in political, religious, economic and cultural relations between Norwegians, Swedes, Finns and other peoples in northern and eastern Fennoscandia in the light of the growth of Norwegian and Swedish ecclesiastical and temporal authorities during the Middle Ages. What political, economic, religious, social and cultural changes did this lead to? Which connections can be found between this regional development and what took place on the national and international levels? What are the main differences between the approach of the Norwegian authorities in North Norway and the Swedish authorities in Northern Sweden and Finland?

2.7 State development and expansion of legal culture

PhD project, medieval history - Miriam Tveit

This project aims to compare the development of a common legal system in the Scandinavian state formation process with other areas of medieval Europe. Consolidation of power and development of law were connected in the Middle Ages. In this process we can trace transmission between different laws in the early European states, and influence from Roman-
and canon law is also substantial. This has equally been pointed out in the law codes of the medieval Scandinavian kingdoms, both the earlier regional laws and the national codes initiated in the 13th and 14th century, when Norway and Sweden expanded northwards.

To examine what was transmitted from other legal cultures and what was original law-making of these states is fruitful in order to establish how law assisted the building of state unity. The northern regions of Scandinavia were incorporated in emerging states in the period, and the methods used to control these areas were among others the extension of legal structures and the establishment of a common law. One aim is to analyse whether European legal concepts influenced the national codes and became established law in the northern regions. This could also reveal the degree of original law-making separately from the European legal culture that can be traced as a consequence of the extension north. In these matters it is essential to survey the influence from Roman law, church law and different Germanic sources of law. An analysis of the origins of Scandinavian legal sources is therefore central to a better understanding of the evolvement of state power and identity in the northern parts of Scandinavia.

2.8 Fishing villages along the coastline of North Norway
PhD project, archaeology - Inga Malene Bruun

The settlements of medieval North Norway can be divided into three main types. Most important was the ethnic Norwegian or Sami coastal settlement where the population adhered to a way of life and economy dating back hundreds of years, relying on cattle farming, fishing and hunting to survive and prosper. Secondly, during the Middle Ages nomadic reindeer herding developed from Sami hunting communities. And last, but not least, the period also gave rise to specialized fishing communities.

The medieval fishing villages of North Norway were situated along the outermost coastline, on small islands, islets and tongues of land. The locations are close to areas rich in fish, but are also extremely exposed to harsh weather and rough sea. These specialized fishing communities were characterized by both year-round inhabitants and influxes of visiting fishermen during the main winter fishing season.

The two primary problems of this PhD project are: When did these fishing villages arise? And, who were the people living there? A common assumption is that these communities firstly occurred in the 13th and 14th century, as a direct result of increasing demands for fish in Europe, due to the introduction and enforcement of Lent by the Church. North of Tromsø one assumes that the fishing villages mentioned in the sources, were a result of Norwegian colonization of the outer coastline, an area which was traditionally Sami land. However, we do not have enough empirical evidence to conclude that these communities were not based on (much) older social conditions, nor that they were exclusively, or even mostly, of ethnic Norwegian origin. What we can say though, is that these specialized communities of the latter parts of the Middle Ages and Early modern age became one of the most important contact areas between the centres of power in the south and North Norway. The main approach to the problems will be surveys of the fishing villages and surrounding landscape, in order to get information on date, ethnic origin and utilization of resources.
2.9 Meeting between Christianity and Sami indigenous religion in early modern ages

*PhD project, early modern history - Siv Rasmussen*

Unlike other people in Norway, Sweden and Finland many Sami did not adopt the Christian faith in the Middle Ages. They continued practising their indigenous religion for several hundred years. The Sami were described as dangerous magicians and pagans. According to ancient Norwegian law it was forbidden to travel to Finnmark to have ones fortune told by the Sami. In the 17th and 18th centuries both Swedish and Danish kings sent missionaries to the northern parts of Fennoscandia to convert the Sami to Christianity. The kings’ attention to the Sami peoples’ faith is usually connected with their struggle for territorial rights in the North.

The aim of this project is to study these Christian missionary activities among the Sami people in Finnmark in Norway and in the northernmost parts of Sweden and Finland (the former Torne and Kemi lappmark). It will be of importance to take a closer look at similarities and differences between the Danish-Norwegian and the Swedish missions in the North, and the missionaries’ and clergymen’s view of the Sami and the Sami indigenous religion. Another aim will be to study if, and how, the Sami in this region continued practising their indigenous religion, or parts of it, after they formally had converted to Christianity. It is well known from many parts of the Sami regions, that Sami used different strategies to take part in both the Christian religion and the indigenous religion.

2.10 Constructing enemies, Finnmark 1550-1700

*PhD project, early modern history - Sverre Andreas Fekjan*

From the second part of the 16th century Finnmark, the northernmost part of Norway, along with the whole of Fennoscandia as such, became the object of increasing political-economic interest. Finnmark’s political status in this period was characterized by border disputes between Denmark-Norway, Sweden and Russia related to the territorial conflicts regarding coastline, and the state’s ambition to control the trading as well as the multi-ethnic situation where differences in Norwegian and Sámi interests sometimes led to open conflicts.

During the 17th century Finnmark also became the scene of trials against people accused for sorcery crimes. Although less than 1% of the Norwegian population lived in Finnmark 31% of all death sentences related to sorcery crimes were executed there. In relation to population this makes Finnmark one of early modern Europe’s hot-spots of witch trials.

An overarching issue for this project is to explore the relevance of the political context in order to illuminate the scope and character of the witch trials in Finnmark. More specifically, it will examine if there is any relationship between greater focus on Finnmark as a peripheral area, the political consolidation of the regime, and the witch trials. Is there any construction of enemy images that condition one another – and if that is the case, how and to what extent?

2.11 The post-Reformation priesthood in northern Norway: recruitment, education and social networks

*PhD project, early modern history – Ingebjørg Aamli d Dalen*

The project is a study of the post-reformation priesthood in northern Norway. It is part of the broader research project *The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway* (please see section
The primary objective is to collect and systematize information on the Lutheran priests, who were appointed in the period after the Reformation in 1536 until the introduction of autocracy in the kingdom of Denmark-Norway in 1660. The study consists of a prosopographical investigation and an attempt to create a collective biography of the priesthood. By contrast with their Catholic predecessors, the Lutheran priests were married heads of families. The goal is to analyse the extent to which the new priesthood was a distinct group linked by blood and marriage, and not least by common interest. It will also be able, to a certain degree, to see where they came from, what kind of education they had, their former and later practises etc.

A secondary objective, if possible, is to compare the situations of the post-Reformation priesthood in northern Norway with those of similar priesthoods in northern Sweden and northern Finland during the same period. Such an investigation would provide further perspective on the particular situation in northern Norway.

2.12 Western Images of Sami Religion

Postdoctoral project, art history – Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen

The project explores images of Sami religion commissioned by the ruling regimes in Scandinavia through the periods of Reformation and Confessionalization (1550–1700). The subject is seen as part of a protracted Reformation in the north, and the project is thus part of the broader research project The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway (please see section 3.1) Sami mission as well as the witchcraft trials is central to the project. Illustrations from three major contemporary or near-contemporary books dealing with the Arctic and Sami culture are explored to understand what role the illustrations played in religious disciplining of Northern Scandinavia. The books are:

- Olaus Magnus (1555): Historia de gentibus septentrionalibus (The Story of the Nordic Peoples)
- Johannes Schefferus (1673): Lapponia (Lapland)
- Knud Leem (1767): Beskrivelse over Finnmarkens Lapper, deres Tungemaal, Levemaade og Forrige Afgudsdyrkelse (Description of the Lapps in Finnmark, their language, way of living and former idolatry)

One theme is related to illustrations as such; the relation between image and text is explored. Another is about relations between mental and physical images, associated to Hans Belting’s anthropological approach to images. A third theme is the book illustrations as instruments of confessionalization. A fourth is a development of the construct of Sami iconography, a term introduced by Eli Høydalsnes in 1999.

The project will be published as four or five articles. The last one will be a summarizing text titled “Western Images of Sami Religion”.

3.1), more specifically the research theme The post-Reformation’s priesthood’s material conditions, social position and role in the reception and interpretation of the Reformation to the ordinary people (for details, see the project description of The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway).
2.13 Post-Reformation restructuring of church organization and its consequences for Dano-Norwegian state policy in the North

This project focuses on two main problems:

1. **How were the canonries in the diocese of Trondheim managed during the 16th and 17th centuries?**
   Which pre-Reformation positions and networks were maintained after the Crown assumed control of the church, and which new positions and networks emerged? What role did economic development in the north play in these processes? How were resources distributed and transferred in these new power structures?

2. **What role did the church organization play in the Dano-Norwegian foreign and domestic political affairs in the north during the 16th and 17th centuries?**
   And vice versa – how was the church organization in the north affected by the king’s domestic and foreign policies? In what way was the church organization influenced by the replacement of a pre-Reformation local/regional Norwegian clergy with foreign and predominantly Danish clergy in the second half of the 16th century? What remained, if anything, of the church’s pre-Reformation autonomy, with the king overseeing both theological and organizational development, and appointing clergymen as state officials in his service?

3 **Other projects within Creating the New North**

3.1 **The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway (PRiNN)**

*International research project funded by NFR – led by Professor Lars Ivar Hansen*

With a special focus on Northern Norway, the project aims at establishing new knowledge and insights into the processes that the Reformation set in motion in Norway during the first half of the 16th century, and which in turn, through succeeding centuries, had great influence on the shaping of religious belief, church organization and secular administration in general, as well as religious and more general identity in this region particularly.

Traditionally, the Reformation has been seen as a water-shed event by Norwegian scholars, and they have tended to focus upon differences between the Catholic Norwegian church province of the late Middle Ages and the state church of the post-Reformation era, as well as the consecutive establishment of new secular forms of government in Norway dominated by the Danish nobility. By contrast, the project will highlight both the preconditions for, and the more long-ranging consequences of the Reformation on a wider timescale, from the 1400s to the 1700s. Special consideration will be given to the particular conditions which affected the implementation of the Reformation in the North, that is, firstly, the special role played by the northern part of the country within the Catholic Church province in the late Middle Ages. Secondly, the multi-religious situation in the North with a considerable element of surviving shamanistic beliefs and practices among the Sámi, as well as the fact those parts of northern Norway made up a frontier zone against the Russian Orthodox Church which also conducted mission work among the Sámi. Thirdly, the fact that exact state borders had not yet been established in northern Fennoscandia, and that large areas were defined as general taxation areas where all the surrounding state powers collected taxes from the Sámi.
The project aims at highlighting the processes and effects of the protracted Reformation in the northern areas by adopting a multidisciplinary approach, focusing on several thematic fields:

- Church organizational and political perspective
- The role of church art and liturgy
- Library history studies
- The post-Reformation’s priesthood’s material conditions, social position and role in the reception and interpretation of the Reformation to the ordinary people
- Mission initiatives towards the Sámi in the 1600s and 1700s

The multidisciplinary effort will be founded on a processual approach to the Reformation and its effects over a longer period, with emphasis on the long-term and successive construction of forms of expression and the exercise of power which took place in the tradition from the Renaissance onwards.

The project includes funds for two post-doctoral appointments and one doctoral student, funds for 5 tenured staff and close cooperation with three main international partners. The first post-doctoral project is Western Images of Sami Religion (please see section 2.10) and the doctoral project is The post-Reformation priesthood in northern Norway: recruitment, education and social networks (please see section 2.9). The second post-doctoral position is currently, as of June 2014, under appointment.

The project will also seek to further develop and consolidate the multidisciplinary research expertise in Reformation studies that has been established within the fields of history, history of art and religious studies at UiT The Arctic University of Norway, and the aim is to publish one doctoral dissertation and two monographs dedicated to various aspects of these themes. The secondary objectives is to publish a series of articles about the same related themes in scientific periodicals, and with the European Reformation anniversary of 2017 in mind, to produce an international anthology of academic contributions from several disciplines, highlighting various aspects of the Reformation.

As The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway is a very extensive research project in its own right, and a complete presentation of the project is beyond the scope of this presentation, please refer to the project description of this research programme itself for more information.

### 3.2 The political history of Northern Norway in the Middle Ages

*Research project, medieval history - Professor emeritus Håvard Dahl Bratrein*

Professor emeritus Bratrein is working on the political history of Northern Norway, with a view to presenting a synthesis of the whole period between the Viking age to 1620. The synthesis will comprise relations between the Norse and the Sami people, relations to the central authorities of Norway as well as relations to external powers in the east.

Aspects of the political developments were presented in Bratrein and Niemi: “Inn i riket”, *Nordnorsk kulturhistorie* I, eds. Drivenes/Hauan/Wold, 1994.
3.3 Vágar from the Viking age to the Middle Ages
Research project, archaeology – Professor emeritus Reidar Bertelsen

Vágar in the archipelago of Lofoten was an important harbour for cod fisheries and stockfish production and stockfish trade from the prehistoric period until modern times. Related to this economic activity were also political, legal, religious as well as social and cultural functions that varied in importance through time. The role of Vágar on the national and the regional level changed during its time span.

For large parts of the Middle Ages Vágar had important administrative functions serving large parts of North Norway, and both the Archbishop of Nidaros and the Norwegian kings utilized this location as a crucial waypoint in governing and managing the northernmost region of Norway. A rich archaeological and documentary material is at hand for the study of Vágar from circa AD 1000 to 1800 and a series of studies of special aspects have been published. Four distinct phases are identified: AD 1000-1200, 1200-1400, 1400-1600 and 1600-1800.

The project intends to give a synthesis of the establishment of, and historical changes to Vágar. The project will make use of every type of source available, including cultural monuments, archaeological finds, written sources as well as data from vegetation history and zoological archaeology. The archaeological investigations of Vágar have been funded by Nansenfondet, NFR and UiT The Arctic University of Norway.

3.4 Trondenes: The European context
Research project, medieval history – Professor emeritus Richard Holt

Behind Trondenes church stood a west European Church with centuries-old traditions, yet which in 1100 was still developing its identity. The Investiture Dispute was only the most prominent aspect of a redefinition of the relationship between Church and lay concerns; at the local level the Church was still evolving a uniform structure that was effectively financed and manned and would better serve its pastoral mission. It is proposed to examine the established procedures for extending the work of the Church to new areas (as had happened previously in England and parts of Germany), and then the implications of contemporary developments within the European Church. The aim is to assess assumptions and expectations behind missionary activity in Norway, and thus to enhance understanding of the ideological and organizational background to the founding of Trondenes church. There is a solid groundwork of excellent research into the Christianization of Norway and northern Europe, but there remains great potential and a need for a more precise investigation of the factors informing and affecting the work of the new Norwegian Church.

3.5 The fishing settlement of Langenes
Research project, archaeology - Professor emeritus Reidar Bertelsen

Recent investigations of the settlement related to the harbour of Langenes in the Vesterålen archipelago gave archaeological evidence of permanent fishing and hunting activity from the late Stone Age until the middle of the 20th Century. Specifically, major changes can be attributed to the 13th century. The publication of this material will also view the settlement at Langenes in connection with the settlement pattern in the surrounding region and the result of the Vágar project (3.3). The archaeological investigations of Langenes were part of the NOS-H-funded project Fishing Communities of the North, AD 800-1800.
3.6 Physical changes of the church and the church site at Trondenes throughout the Middle Ages  
*Research project - Professor emeritus Reidar Bertelsen, Dr Ole Egil Eide, Dr Ole Furset and Dr Anders Hesjedal*

Ole Egil Eide’s provisional examinations of the church at Trondenes has made clear the need to produce a more complete idea of the profane and sacral buildings on the locality during the Middle Ages. The church itself as well as structures linked to the church offers several avenues to improved knowledge of the physical aspects of this important church site.

3.7 The Clergy’s material conditions after the Reformation in Northern Norway  
*Research project, art history – Professor Ingebjørg Hage*

As part of the research project *The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway* (please see section 3.1) the aim of this project is to offer a description and analysis of the changes in the parsons’ material conditions in the period after the Reformation. The parson lived at the parsonage, and following the Reformation, he lived together with wife and children – the clerical family. The parsonage served a variety of functions; senior housing, family dwelling, where the parson prepared his official duties as well as a revenue-generating farm. This project will focus on the family’s living conditions in a broad perspective, and the material surroundings such as houses, furniture and fixtures as well as use of the farmland will be investigated. The amounts of sources that can provide information on the material conditions in the period immediately following the Reformation are quite few. In northern Norway, no buildings and very little furniture from this period have survived until the present day. There are also few archaeological investigations to base one’s research upon. Written evidence that can provide some answers is found in the records. The source material from the 1500s is rather sparse, but there is some material available from the 1600s and more plentiful from the 1700s. The scope of the research period has been limited to the period from 1500 to 1750, as this makes it possible to see changes over time.

3.8 “The Lapland Witches” of Finnmark – Images, Representations, and Persecutions  
*Research project, early modern history – Associate professor Rune Blix Hagen*

For centuries the farthest north was traditionally considered to be the realm of strong, evil magic and demonic forces. Peoples who lived up north were renowned magicians and sorcerers. These assumptions, among others, created images of a supernatural north which came to have a heavy influence on people who travelled there and wrote about their experiences. It is especially interesting to see how cultivated European travellers of the pre-18th century era typically depicted their northern experiences. The northern narratives and discourses are often unequalled in their drama and suspense, and must be studied in the context of a lengthy tradition of enduring images and long held assumptions about the extreme north with its midnight peoples, including the native Sami.

The way to the wild Nordic landscape seemed to follow what often was labelled as *terra incognita*, a more or less imaginative place where one odd event triggered another. The narratives are tales of northern adventures – cultural constructions that have set standards for perceptions of the north long after the medieval period. The travelogues are valuable as a
cultural representation of the North, telling us about pre-modern perceptions, mentality, and understanding. The cultural shock encounters with the North also becomes a part of the great tale about discovery, masculine conquest, cultivation and discipline.

The notion of the northern regions as a hothouse for the forging of witchcraft and idolatry became increasingly a question of Sami sorcery. Like other peoples who lived at the farthest edge of the geographical and cultural periphery the Sami were considered to be the most potent sorcerers. Portrayed as evil witches from the remote North, the Sami became famous all over Europe as *The Lapland Witches* – a favourite and powerful motif in travel narratives, literary fiction and demonology throughout the early modern centuries. Even William Shakespeare writing his *Comedy of Errors* in the early 1590s mentioned the Lapland Sorcerers.

The overall aim of the project is to discuss how the numerous witch trials in the high north during the seventeenth century were affected by these images and representations. A central focus will be put on the Sami context.

Relevant publication:

### 3.9 The Northern Clergy

*Research project, religious studies – Associate professor Roald E. Kristiansen*

The project aims to study the North Norwegian Clergy with a particular focus on those who served as canons in the Northern canonries, their vicars and chaplains. The canonry system, in which the parish priest also served as a member of the episcopal council in Trondheim, was largely discontinued during the first part of the 18th century. As the canonry system was inherited from the Catholic period, it is important to understand how this system worked for after the Reformation, who were recruited and on what basis, and what the consequences were for the church and the society until it was abandoned and afterwards. The study not only focuses on the individual priests, but also who were their wives and what became of their descendants. Were they able to uphold their high status in society and what might be the reasons for a change of status?

Another research question is the popular perception of the priest during the 17th and 18th centuries. As an institution, the church was interpreted and understood through its local representatives, the clergy. The priest was responsible for upholding religious norms and moral codes at the local level, but his conception of himself was sometimes challenged by the commoners’ interpretations of the church and what it meant to be a priest. It is important to study encounters between the clergy and their congregations with particular attention to conflict situations, such as when a priest is called a “black book priest” with supernatural power associated with the demonic. What does such a designation entail and how can it be interpreted? The study of such priests and the popular tradition associated with them, might improve our understanding of the dynamics of religious change that otherwise might not be visible if we confine ourselves to theology and ecclesial jurisprudence.
My working hypothesis is that popular conceptions of black book priests might be connected with major changes in society, in particular with the introduction of new types of knowledge unfamiliar to the common people. New types of knowledge in this context refer to (a) the new Lutheran theology and its conception of the church, and (b) a new way of understanding the world in which the emerging sciences of the 17th century gave rise to a new conception of the world. My suggestion is that during an initial stage of such encounters with new types of knowledge, the commoners interpreted new ideas and ideals in terms of their old worldview in which magic played an important role, whereas later on such categories gradually had to yield as the new knowledge was integrated into new frameworks for understanding and explanation.

3.10 State, mission, and local knowledge during the 18th century
Research project, early modern history - Cand. Polit. Dikka Storm

The project focuses on Norwegian missionary activity among the Sámi population during the 18th and 19th centuries and the consequences of this activity. More specifically, it is an examination of the establishment of local knowledge as a tool used to consolidate the power of the Dano-Norwegian state in the county of Troms, North Norway during the 18th century. The county of Troms, where the church at Trondenes was an important ecclesiastical centre, has since prehistoric times been inhabited both by Norwegians and Sámi people. One of the primary aims of the project is therefore to chart and examine the role played by the church at Trondenes as a part of the missionary organization which was established during the first decades of the 18th century. In Troms this involved several people working to establish local knowledge of the region, which then could serve as a tool in the missionary efforts.

The missionary effort to the Sámi was conducted by the Danish-Norwegian authorities as a part of a more encompassing effort to Christianize the various ethnic groups which were seen as the subjects of the Dano-Norwegian state on the Scandinavian Peninsula, as well as those overseas, in the Danish colonies. Such a task required a new organization, and in the case of North Norway the theologian Thomas von Westen was appointed to carry out the assignment. This new organization, the personnel recruited and their functions and roles is examined: What was the impact of the missionary initiative on the local Sámi population in the area, especially at the island of Hinnøya, and what kind of consequences or implications did the mission have for state policy vis-à-vis the Sámi population in the southern part of Troms?

The perspectives on the state-led missionary activity of this period provides an alternative, comparative way of reflecting on how similar evangelization missions had been conducted by the Catholic Church in earlier times, before the Reformation. Was there any such missionary activity – and in case it was – how were these evangelization efforts conducted and which implications did it have for the population at the time? And finally, what implications did the role of the Sámi population in previous centuries have for the perspectives of the State-led missionary activity in the 18th century?

3.11 Ethnohistorical theories of the Sámi, Kvens and other northern peoples, c. 1650-1800
Research project, early modern history - Senior academic librarian Per Pippin Aspaas

This project, which as of 2014 is only in its planning stage, aims to analyse learned texts from the 17th and 18th centuries dealing with the Sámi, Kvens and other northern peoples. Historical
origins, possible migration routes and ethnic relations between the various northern peoples were discussed extensively during the early modern period.

The project aims to apply a comparative perspective when analysing the processes of ethnohistorical theory formation in diverse ideological contexts. How was, for example, the account of Ottar interpreted in Denmark-Norway, Sweden, Germany and Russia during the century and a half since it was first published in Oxford (1678)? How did the breakthroughs in comparative linguistics, begun in the age of Schefferus and Leibniz and brought long steps further by the likes of Johan Ihre and János Sajnovics, impact on ethnohistorical debates in Hungary and Finland as compared to regions outside the Finno-Ugrian sphere? In brief, how were patriotic or proto-nationalistic concerns echoed in serious, academic literature on the Sámi, Kvens and other northern peoples?
4 Completed projects within Creating the New North

The web address of UiT the Arctic University of Norway’s open research archive, where most of the monographs listed below, as well as a lot of other research material, can be found, is:

http://www.ub.uit.no/munin/

4.1 Trondenes church at the intersection of east and west. Was Trondenes church fortified during the middle ages?

*Master’s degree project, archaeology - Inge Sørgård (2005)*

Trondenes church has usually been regarded as fortified, because of its (in places) three metres high churchyard wall, incorporating two towers, and the known situation of Russian and Karelian threats to Hålogaland during the Late Middle Ages. The study showed that the defensive aspect has been exaggerated, as for most of its circuit the wall was similar to other churchyard walls; towards the sea, however, it was as high as five metres, and together with the seaward towers – in themselves of no defensive value – the effect was to project the illusion of a heavily fortified location. It would appear that the intention was to give the impression that Trondenes was as well defended as Vardøhus, with its strong ringwork. There may not have been enough resources to defend Trondenes properly, or perhaps the church was so peripheral to the threatened region that a serious defensive circuit could not be justified. Another motivation for projecting an illusion of a heavily fortified structure might have been the possibility that Russian or Karelian raiders were known to avoid well defended locations.

4.2 Imported European pottery in a North Norwegian context: The use and significance of pottery in North Norwegian society from circa 1400 to circa 1800 AD

*Master's degree project, archaeology - Yassin Nyang Karoliussen (2008)*

During the transition from the Middle Ages to the early modern period it is evident that imported pottery became more and more common on North Norwegian farms. This is different from the High Middle Ages when pottery was mainly utilized on the vicarage of Trondenes and the trading centre of Vågan. The imported pottery came from the cities and consequently represents urban cultural elements that were placed into a North Norwegian context. One of the most important subjects of the dissertation is why the pottery was absorbed into North Norwegian culture, and what the use of it can tell us about North Norwegian society. The project’s point of departure is pottery material from the farm mounds at Tjøtta, Vågan, Trondenes and Mjelvik which can be connected to the period 1400-1800 AD. The widespread use of such pottery developed along similar lines as the increasing contact between the inhabitants of the northern part of the country and representatives from urban settings and the upper class culture that took place during the period of investigation. The pottery in question was connected to preparation, service and consumption of food and drink. The introduction of this type of pottery to the North Norwegian society may therefore also have led to a change in table manners among the population.
4.3 Church localities and church buildings in Troms and Finnmark before 1800

PhD project, art history - Vidar Trædal (2009)

The dissertation surveys all known and feasible church localities in the two northernmost modern counties of Norway, and the church buildings which have stood there. The project’s point of departure is saga literature and older topographical description, church accounts from the 17th and 18th centuries, older drawings and photographs as well as archaeological registrations and new inspections. The systematic study of ecclesiastical archive material from the 17th and 18th centuries especially has provided new knowledge of church architecture in the northernmost part of Norway before 1800.

The relation between the establishment of churches and the general settlement history is emphasized and examined. A central point of the thesis is how settlement history, with a Norse population in southern Troms in the younger Iron Age, the colonization of northern Troms in the High Middle Ages and of the outer rim of the coastal landscape of Finnmark in the Late Middle Ages, influenced the establishment of churches. This process later led to three different ecclesiastical bodies controlling the churches and protecting their economic interests in the High- and Late Middle Ages: The chapter in Trondheim controlled southern Troms through the collegiate church on Trondenes, the royal chapel clergy were in possession of northern Troms through the royal chapel at Tromsø and the archbishop in Trondheim controlled Finnmark by way of the churches and chapels in the fishing settlements along the coast. Since these relations were only completely phased out over a very long period of time after the Reformation it is possible to see the results of the early development in settlement – even in the church architecture itself – as late as in the 18th century.

4.4 Church and location: a study of the church’s relationship to the archaeological and topographical landscape of the parish of Trondenes in the Middle Ages

Master’s degree project, archaeology - Marius Opdahl Larsen (2009)

The objective of this dissertation is to see what archaeology can relate on the background of the churches that made up the medieval parish of Trondenes. The thesis deals with 13 church localities mentioned in the post reformation writing “Trondhjems reformat“ (a survey of the churches, parishes and economy of the diocese of Nidaros), and seven church localities included in the cadastres of Trondenes, medieval surveys of landed property. Six of the seven church localities mentioned in the cadastres of Trondenes are also included in “Trondhjems reformat“.

Methodically, the churches’ location in relation to the topographical and archaeological landscape in the different church localities has been emphasized. The thesis has not approached the subject matter with a specific theoretical perspective as a point of departure, but is an attempt to analyse the contextual relations between church, landscape and the archaeological material in its entirety. This relationship has in turn been discussed based on the objective of studying the churches’ background. The dissertation concludes that the placing of churches in the landscape can be divided into two distinct groups: The churches referred to in the cadastres of Trondenes were chiefly built on farmsteads associated with the Norse elite. The churches that are exclusively mentioned in “Trondhjems reformat“ however, are mainly placed in fishing villages, and lack the prominent positions that can be attributed to the other churches. The background of these churches is less clearly evident, but they appear to be significantly later than the churches mentioned in the cadastres of Trondenes.
4.5  Land ownership and church building in the bailiwick of Salten in the Middle Ages: a retrospective analysis

Master’s degree project, history - Ståle Hagen-Pesch (2010)

This master’s thesis examines the connection between land ownership and church building in the area of North Norway known as Salten Fogderi (the bailiwick of Salten) in 1647. Various sources have been utilised to analyse land ownership in general and around the churches in particular. By using retrospective analysis, the project aims to establish if it is possible to use the tax records of the 16th and 17th centuries to research land ownership and church building in the Middle Ages. All written sources have been plotted on maps to show changes in property structures over time, to control which changes have taken place and to explain these changes in an effort to use more recent sources to study the conditions of previous periods. The Tax Cadastre of 1647 (Skattematrikkelen 1647) and the Cadastre of Aslak Bolt (Aslak Bolts Jordebok) are among the most important sources in examining church building and land ownership in medieval North Norway.

4.6  Cultural contact between centre and periphery AD 1000-1600

Post-doctoral project, archaeology - Anders Hesjedal (2010)

The material culture of daily life is indirectly and multifariously linked to institutional changes. Several extensive archaeological examinations have pointed out great changes in the Middle Ages, in medieval North Norway most notably in the mercantile centre Vágar in Lofoten. This project attempts to place the processes initiated by the ecclesiastical and temporal authorities of the emerging states in a broader context of cultural contact in northern Fennoscandia. The focus is on the effects of the centre-periphery relation that came into being early in the period and was strengthened by the general increase in contact between north and south. Roughly speaking, it can be said that the older lateral cultural networks were replaced by north-south cultural relations, and it is also fair to assume that these changes had several different dimensions: economic, symbolic and ideological.

The broad features of the establishment of institutions and arenas connected with the church, royal power and trade networks are well known, as are the consequences of the population’s adjustment to the new social structures instituted by the state and church, and the disparity this led to among the different ethnic groups of northern Fennoscandia. However, to this date we have no clear understanding of the dynamics of these processes. The archaeological data and material from settlements along the coast of North Norway are an important source for variations in the material culture of daily life, and detailed examinations effected over the last 30 years show that there were great differences from place to place and over time as well as regionally and socially.

A more coherent mapping of the direct and indirect effects of the lay and religious authorities’ establishment and influence in northern Fennoscandia is needed. A superficial impression tells us that three important changes took place during the time span in question: firstly, the amount of objects owned by people increases dramatically from the 11th century to the 17th century. Secondly, objects originating from the urban communities of north-western Europe, which at the start of the period are limited to obviously aristocratic environments, are much more common towards the end of the period. Thirdly, the diversity of what kind of objects that are found is much clearer toward the end of the period than at the beginning.
4.7 Singers in the Heavenly Jerusalem
PhD project, art history - Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen (2012)

The interior of the medieval stone church at Trondenes in the Northern Norway is one of the best preserved in Scandinavia. Four late medieval reredoses produced in northern Germany that belonged to the church still exist, three of them standing in its chancel today. Remains of other reredoses and information about eight altars in the church suggest that the original number of reredoses was seven or eight. Until the 18th century, there were also fourteen choir stalls and a lectorium in the church. A collegiate of priests conducted a round the clock liturgy consisting of several masses and the Holy office.

This PhD project questions how the interior and the abundant inventor at Trondenes functioned during the liturgy in the period from 1465 to the Reformation. Common liturgical practices in Europe and at Nidaros suggest contours of a liturgical practice at Trondenes. The allegorical approach to the Bible was central in the understanding of the images during middle ages. Church art was part of a process in the sense that it illuminated different, allegorically based, theological themes during different phases of Liturgy. Probably the interior at Trondenes was very useful to the local population of Norwegian fishermen, farmers and Sami. People could obtain help from the priests in the church as well as using the interior by themselves. The population received the Eucharist once a year and could see the elevation of the consecrated host several times a day from the many altars. Masses were performed for departed members of the local community and votive masses related to other needs. People could receive indulgence by praying in front of images in the church.

4.8 The Trondenes canonry – power and wealth through the Late Middle Ages and the Reformation
PhD project, history - Sigrun Høgetveit Berg (2014)

Through the Late Middle Ages, the Trondenes canonry had become Norway’s wealthiest advowson before the Reformation outbreak in 1536–37. The canonry was a central supplier of human and economic resources into the archiepiscopal see, and it was one of the cornerstones in the Archbhhishop’s powerful realm. Through the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century, on the contrary, Trondenes was on the way to becoming a periphery in the Danish-Norwegian state. The Reformation is decisive for this development, but how? And what was the content of the Reformation in Trondenes? The dissertation discusses the role of the Trondenes canonry in the hierarchical church organization and in the geographical region which the canonry was a part of, from 1350 till 1620. In the analysis Trondenes is looked upon as a social field in where the church organization and the region meet, and furthermore how the actors in this field aimed for power through the struggle for access to and the control of the resources that were being produced in the field. The dissertation thus has two objectives: To follow the Trondenes canonry through establishment, expansion, consolidation and restructuring through the Late Medieval Period and in the Reformation century. And on this background, to answer the question of what was the content of the Reformation in Trondenes.
5 Future plans and aims

Creating the New North is actively seeking partners for international collaborative and comparative projects. This was the principal theme of the workshop Church, State and Sacred Landscapes in the Medieval North at the University of Tromsø in May 2008, as well as the research group’s active participation in the seminar Creating the New North (AD 1000-1600) at Pomor University in Arkhangelsk, Russia in January 2008. Since then the focus on international collaboration has continued to be a crucial part of the development of Creating the New North as a research group.

Planning is underway on a project to publish an anthology in the course of 2016 with contributions from many of the participants in the research group, summing up our activity so far. Publishing this book will also be a good opportunity to take stock of the results of Creating the New North’s first eight years of activity, and provide a springboard for the future activity of this enterprise. Along the same lines as the publication of the anthology, an issue of the periodical Ottar, published by Tromsø University Museum, presenting parts of the research group’s results so far was released in time for “Det 27. nordiske historikermøtet i Tromsø 2011” (The 27. Nordic Meeting of Historians) in Tromsø in August of 2011.

Important results of the research group’s activities will once again be presented to an international audience when participants representing Creating the New North will hold and moderate sessions at Europe’s leading gathering of medieval historians, the International Medieval Congress in Leeds, England in July 2016, for the eight year running.

As an active research community Creating the New North also continues to apply for funds to further the development of its research programme. We are currently developing several applications for further funding in the near future, intended both for the researchers already involved in the group as well as new PhD and post-doctoral projects.

Among these future projects are:
- A closer study of the building up of central authorities in Finnmark
- A more thorough examination of power structures in Northern Norway before the unification of Norway
- Further work on the development and role of Vardøhus fortress

In the autumn semester of 2015 Creating the New North started work on developing, and partaking in the European Union’s Horizon 2020 application work programme with deadline in February 2017, under the subcategory «Europe in a changing world – inclusive, innovative and reflective Societies». As of June 2016, a process of identifying and establishing contact with on-site, regional, national and international potential collaborators from a wealth of disciplines is well underway. The research group’s efforts regarding this application will be among the top priorities in the fall of 2016.

The development of an application is being worked on continuously until the deadline, and a committee consisting of five core members of the research programme has been given the main responsibility for taking the process forward. The regular bi-weekly seminars also allow the rest of the group to contribute to the work, and as of June 2016, three regular seminars have been used exclusively for this purpose, as well as parts of many others.
The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway (PRiNN) research programme is also planning an international conference in Tromsø in the early fall of 2017, marking the 500th anniversary of the Reformation. Members of Creating the New North – among them many of PRiNN’s central figures – are currently working to prepare a programme focusing on the Reformation in the North. Another Creating the New North-edition Ottar, as well as the last anthology of PRiNN is being prepared in time for release in connection with the conference.

Planning of other specific projects is well-advanced or already applied for:

5.1  **Movement and symbolism in the landscape**  
*Research project, archaeology - to be supervised by Dr David Griffiths, University of Oxford*

This will address physical and cultural expressions of social, religious and environmental change in the prehistoric and medieval landscape, so as to understand Trondenes’ development as a central node of influence. Co-operation on defining and investigating zones of transition in landscape, settlement and environmental exploitation will build up the data-set for analysing Trondenes’ particular role and significance. The empirical outcome should include statistical sampling and mapping of regional advantage zones for agriculture, settlement, trading and communication. The relationships and convergence patterns of these factors will be the basis for interpreting their social and cultural expression. In social terms, it will include a review of the experience of characterising the pagan-Christian transition in terms of human occupation and utilisation of the landscape in related international contexts, principally elsewhere in Scandinavia and the British Isles, and go on to propose frameworks for studying the long-term relationship of physical and symbolic ritual foci to territorial boundaries and patterns of movement. A phenomenological approach will broaden the understanding of ritual sites as meeting places.

5.2  **The establishment of Church and State in Norse core regions, Kvæfjord and Hadsel AD 900-1300**  
*Post.doc project, art history - Vidar Trædal*

Two regions of Hålogaland with optimal agricultural resources are selected with the purpose of trying out models on studies of Southern Norway describing the transition from the Iron Age to the Middle Ages. This may lead to a better understanding of the strategic actions on the hands of the archbishop of Nidaros and the king in establishing power in the north. The project is interdisciplinary and based on art historical, archaeological as well as historical theory, methodology and material.

6  **Background and organization**

6.1  **The research group’s background**

In 2003 Reidar Bertelsen, on behalf of a group of researchers consisting of himself, Lars Ivar Hansen, Richard Holt, Lena Liepe and Øyvind Norderval (Department of religious studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tromsø) received a grant from the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Tromsø to implement a preliminary work called *Trondenes i tiden, kulturen og samfunnet* (“Trondenes in time, culture and society”). The preliminary work resulted in a project application to The Norwegian Research Council in 2004 called
Trøndenes: sted, institusjon, region (“Trøndenes: place, institution, region”). At this juncture, what was later to become the research group Creating the New North concentrated on detailed interdisciplinary investigation of Trøndenes.

Trøndenes is the location of the principal medieval church of North Norway, the regional base of the archbishops of Nidaros. Built between 1200 and 1450, it remained for centuries the northernmost stone church in Europe, and the largest (and perhaps the richest) rural church in Norway. It had thirteen annex churches covering a large area to the north. The project leaders have themselves worked for several years on aspects of this church, and several of the PhD projects since implemented do so as well.

During the work with Trøndenes: sted, institusjon, region the research group established a network of researchers associated with universities, museums and other institutions in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Great Britain in the subjects of history, the history of buildings, archaeology, cultural geography, art history, religious studies and the history of languages. Although not at first successful, the application was well received by the representatives of the Norwegian Research Council, and met with constructive criticism. In accordance with the feedback from the research council the research group expanded the programme to include international and comparative points of view as well as the main focus on Trøndenes. The current results of this process can be seen in the description of the different projects the group consists of today, which have been presented above. The leadership of Creating the New North is also working hard to develop the comparative perspectives even further by implementing comparative research projects concentrating on the development in medieval north-western Russia in cooperation with Russian researchers.

6.2 The organization of the research group

Until January 2014 the research group Creating the New North was headed by Professor Reidar Bertelsen (archaeology), Professor Lars Ivar Hansen and Professor Richard Holt (both history). In 2013 a process was initiated to re-design the management structure of Creating the New North. This process was introduced for several reasons, among them the change of status into professor emeritus of one of the three members of the management team as well as the demands on one of the other two as project manager for the sub-project The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway as well as other scientific projects during at least 2014 and 2015. The members of the research group discussed these changes on and off during 2013, and in late autumn decided on a new management structure. It was agreed that the remaining member of the former management team would remain as head of the research group. The head was to be aided by a five-person working committee selected from among Creating the New North’s members based on an overall objective to maintain gender, age and discipline equality. These changes were put into effect as of 1st January 2014.

The research group has since its inception been designed to co-ordinate and conduct multi-disciplinary research – especially between the Department of Archaeology and social anthropology and the Department of History and religious studies but with the active participation of other departments. Creating the New North is established with a leading research group, a multi-disciplinary collective of researchers from disciplines such as archaeology, art history, history and religious studies and a network of researchers both internally and externally of the UiT The Arctic University of Norway, including the Tromsø University Museum. The research group is also working together with, among others, Trondanes Distriktsmuseum (Trøndenes Regional Museum) to promote the results of the work of the researchers that are part of Creating the New North.
Creating the New North currently has twelve PhD research fellows and two postdoctoral research fellows engaged as well as a number of permanently employed staff members. Those associated with Creating the New North meet at bi-weekly seminars, where feedback on specific projects, more general discussions and the continuous planning of the research group’s future take place. As can be seen from the appendix the seminar activity increased steadily over the first few years of the research group’s existence, and has remained quite stable ever since. Master students, PhD students and regular staff members as well as external researchers connected to the group are welcome to present their work to the other participants at these seminars. The way in which these seminars are held also underlines another crucial aspect of Creating the New North as a research groups, where significant efforts are made to guide, train, motivate and review the work of the next generation of archaeologists, historians and art historians who will be working on these topics of interest for many years to come.

6.3 Results of the research group’s activities
In addition to the numerous regular seminars, actively seeking partners for international collaborative and comparative projects is a mainstay among Creating the New North’s activities. This was the principal objective when five members of the research group participated in the four-day seminar Creating the New North (AD 1000-1600) arranged by Professor Nikolay Terebikhin’s research group at the Pomor University in Arkhangelsk, Russia in January 2008. This was also the principal theme of the workshop Church, State and Sacred Landscapes in the Medieval North at the University of Tromsø, May 21-23, 2008. One specific topic of the workshop was to establish a basis for co-operation with researchers from the Pomor University, Arkhangelsk, as well as researchers from other universities in northern and western Russia. This productive and inspiring gathering, as well as partaking in the above mentioned seminar was made possible by funding the research group received from the Norwegian Research Council and the Faculty of Social Science at the University of Tromsø.

2008
In the autumn semester of 2008, Creating the New North was represented with a stand at “Forskningsstørget” (“The research market”), a part of “Forskningsdagen 2008” (“Research days 2008”) describing the research group and its core themes. In addition to the posters themselves, several representatives of the research group held short lectures, answered questions and initiated dialogue with interested members of the public.

2009
In the summer of 2009, Creating the New North as a research group contributed to the International Medieval Congress in Leeds, England, by holding a separate session. Three of the participants of the research group presented papers on Wednesday 15 July:

- Lars Ivar Hansen: Land Ownership and Church Organization on the Periphery of Christendom
- Sigrun Høgetveit Berg: The Attractions of a Benefice in the Far North around 1400
- Dikka Storm: The Frontier between the Christian and the Pagan: Mission as a tool of Colonization

Furthermore, members of the research group frequently make their way to historical and archaeological sites of interest in North Norway as a part of their work. Prominent examples of this active fieldwork include an effort in May 2008, when a group of four researchers and students visited six different church sites in the parish of Trondenes to investigate, localize and/or date farm mounds, church remains and graveyards. One of the main objectives of this
endeavour was to assist the PhD and master students in the work on their projects. Another example took place in late October 2009, when three researchers carried out an investigation into the graffiti and triptychs of the interior of Trondenes church, as well as investigating settlement remains in the vicinity of the church. One of the researchers also gave a lecture to the public in cooperation with the local church council and Trondarnes distriktsmuseum (Trondenes district museum) as a part of “Trondenesdagene”, a local week-long cultural event focusing on different themes in relation to the history of the church and parish of Trondenes.

2010
In the summer of 2010, the research group expanded its contribution to the International Medieval Congress by holding two separate sessions. Six members of Creating the New North presented their papers on Thursday 15 July:

The first session “Northern Travels and Meetings, I: Fishy Tales from the North?” included three paper presentations:

- Miriam Tveit: Bearded Women and Sea Monsters?: Reports from the North before 1200
- Richard Holt and Reidar Bertelsen: A Venetian Report of Arctic Norway in 1431: Misrepresenting a Fishing Society?
- Rune Blix Hagen: Images and Representations of the Extreme North at the End of the Middle Ages

The second session “Northern Travels and Meetings, II: Politics, Religion and Identity” consisted of three more paper presentations:

- Lars Ivar Hansen: Political Contacts and Rivalry in Norway and Russia: Diplomacy and Warfare on the Move
- Sigrun Høgetveit Berg: For Business or Pleasure? Travelling to Rome from the Arctic in the 15th century
- Siv Rasmussen: Merchants’ Travels to the Sami: Trade, Tax and Conversion

In addition to presenting these papers, information on the research group was handed out to members of audience at the session.

2011
In the early spring of 2011 Creating the New North held the two-day seminar Reformasjonen i nord - kva veit me? (The Reformation in the North – what do we know?) at Tromsø Museum Universitetsmuseet (Tromsø University Museum), with external as well as internal contributors from the disciplines of history, art history, religious studies and linguistics. This seminar was an important foundation stone for the later research programme The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway (PRiNN), please see section 3.1.

In the summer of 2011, the research group again expanded its contribution to the International Medieval Congress by holding two separate sessions, as well making different contributions to three other sessions in various capacities. A total of eight members of Creating the New North presented papers between Monday 11 July and Wednesday 13 July:

The first session, entirely held and moderated by participants of Creating the New North, took place on Monday 11 July and was moderated by Richard Holt.
“Authority and social differentiation in the Medieval Far North”

• Eirin Holberg: Limitations to the Power of Norwegian Kings and Chieftains, c. 600-1000
• Inga Malene Bruun: Fashionable Fishermen: The Archaeology of Rich and Poor in North-Norwegian Fishing Villages
• Lars Ivar Hansen: Social Differentiation among the Sámi Hunters and Fishermen of North Norway

The second session consisting entirely of papers given by members of the research group took place on Wednesday 13 July and was moderated by Arnold Otto.

“A New Credo in the North: Mission and Conversion in Northern Scandinavia”

• Siv Rasmussen: The Sámi between Two Churches and Two Legal Systems
• Roald E. Kristiansen: Christianizing the Far North: The 18th-century Sámi Mission and Its Local Responses
• Dikka Storm: Missionaries, Local Knowledge, and State Consolidation in the North

In addition, one representative of Creating the New North presented a paper as part of a session organised and moderated by Lars Ivar Hansen and Richard Holt respectively on Wednesday 13 July.

“In Images and Architecture as Expression of Status and Power”

• Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen: Displaying the Wealth of the North Norwegian Church
• Miguel Larrañaga Zulueta: Image, Word and Power, 11th-13th Centuries
• Evgeny Khodakovsky: Late Medieval Church Architecture in the White Sea Region: The Advancement of the Orthodox Spirituality to the ‘Midnight Lands’

Furthermore, as part of the session “Wealth, Vengeance, and Literary Culture in the Early Middle Ages, research group member Miriam Tveit presented the paper “Vengeance and Wergild in Early Medieval Law: Legal Transmission in Germanic Europe”.

Finally, Lars Ivar Hansen moderated the session “The Realm of Norway and Its Dependencies, I” where three members of the research project The Realm of Norway and Its Dependencies as a Political System from Norges Teknisk-Naturvitenskapelige Universitet (NTNU) in Trondheim presented their papers on Thursday 14 July.

Later in the summer of 2011 five research group members presented papers as part of a joint full-day session organized by Creating the New North and The Realm of Norway and its dependencies as a political system c. 1260 - 1400 (research project at NTNU in Trondheim) at Det 27. nordiske historikermøte, (The 27. Nordic Meeting of Historians) in Tromsø.

In the autumn semester of 2011, Creating the New North participated in “Forskningsdagene 2011” (“Research days 2011”) by organizing the excursion Med båt gjennom tusenåra i Sør-Troms (“South Troms – by boat through the millennia”) to the southern parts of the county of Troms which included several stops along the way to give lectures open to the public. The venues for these lectures included the community centre at Bjarkøy, Harstad University College and Ibestad cultural centre, and were organized in cooperation with South Troms Museum, Pensjonistmuseet (“Pensioners’ University”, Harstad University College Research Days as well as the parish priest and schools of Ibestad. Information concerning the research group was handed out to members of the audience throughout the excursion.
2012

Friday 22 May 2012 Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen defended his PhD dissertation Sangere i det himmelske Jerusalem: funksjonsanalyser av middelalderinventaret i Trondenes kirke. (Singers in the Heavenly Jerusalem: Functional analysis of the medieval interior of Trondenes church).

In the summer of 2012, the research group organized and held a session at the International Medieval Congress. Four members of Creating the New North presented their papers on Tuesday 10 July:

“Laws and Practice in the Medieval Far North”
- Stefan Figenschow: Imposing the Law on Northern Scandinavia and Finland
- Richard Holt: Attempting to Regulate Medieval Norway’s Towns and Trade
- Lars Ivar Hansen: Tension in the Boundary between Medieval Norwegian Inheritance Law and the Reality of Marriage Contracts
- Rune Blix Hagen: Sorcery and Witchcraft Legislation in Scandinavia, 1200-1600

From the summer of 2010 to the summer of 2012 Creating the New North worked on two major grant applications. The most comprehensive of these two was an application to the Norwegian Research Council (Norges forskningsråd, NFR) with the aim of turning Creating the New North into a Centre of Excellence (CoE), scheduled to start in 2013.

While it received excellent reviews from the NFR Creating the New North’s application for Centre of excellence status was not accepted. The primary objective of the Creating the New North Centre of Excellence was to provide a deeper understanding of the social, economic and cultural transformations of Europe’s northernmost regions during the period of the formation of the nation states. The secondary objective was to create a milieu for international recruitment to interdisciplinary research into northern and cultural history before AD 1800.

The proposal of a CNN CoE was designed for the period of 2013 to 2022, and based on the work of the research group since its inception in 2006. The multi-disciplinary approach (based on history, archaeology, history of art, cultural and social geography and religious studies) was to be strengthened by more formal relationships with strong international milieus within the same disciplines as well as new disciplines both within the humanities, social and natural sciences. The main theoretical approach (society as a process in time and space) is inspired by works of Bourdieu, Dodgshon, Giddens, Hägerstrand, Massey, Werlen et al.

The proposal had two integrated parts. Firstly, Change and transition in the Human Space, 500-1800 was to be an effort to understand historical developments by examining the relationship between society and its physical environment over time, to study the interplay between them and between a range of social groups with identifiable interests in the landscape. Secondly, The North in the period of Reformation and Renaissance was an in-depth study of northern Fennoscandia between the years AD 1400-1700. This is a poorly understood, but formative period influenced by powerful European transformations, but distinctively regional in many of its aspects. The Reformation process, its course and effects in northern Norway and adjoining parts of northern Fennoscandia, is to be investigated from different disciplines to clarify the Reformation’s consequences for neighbourly relations between Denmark-Norway and northern Russia.
2013

The second application was for a substantial research project concerning the Reformation in Northern Norway to NFR, to be included as a sub-project in Creating the New North was successful. At the turn of January and February 2013 The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway held its first international project seminar in Harstad and Trondenes, Norway, from Thursday 31 January to Friday 1 February.

During two intensive days of presentations and discussions 14 papers were presented by both members of Creating the New North and external – national as well as international – scholars associated with the Reformation Project, and plenary discussions were held on the future work and organization of the project.

In the summer of 2013, members of the research group once again returned to Leeds and the International Medieval Congress, this time organizing and holding two sessions in cooperation with Kerstin Hundahl at the University of Lund in Sweden.

“Pain, Profit, and a Little Pleasure in Medieval Scandinavia, I”
- Richard Holt: Eating to Live or Living to Eat? The Living Standards of North Norwegian Fishing Families
- Yassin Nyang Karoliussen: Imported pottery – Imported habits? Table manners in Medieval North Norway
- Rune Blix Hagen: Pleasure, Jealousy and Magic: The Witchcraft Trial of Ragnhild Tregagaas in 1325

“Pain, Profit, and a Little Pleasure in Medieval Scandinavia, II”
- Stefan Figenschow: Business or Just for the Hell of it? Late Medieval Warfare along the Northern Coast and in the White Sea
- Lars Ivar Hansen: Trade and Taxation in the North: What Actually Were They Fighting About?
- Kerstin Hundahl: The myth of the Danish Baltic Empire: The Capture and Humiliation of Valdemar ‘the Victorious’ by a Discontented Danish Vassal

Both sessions were held on Tuesday 2 July, 2013.

The sessions planned for the congress in the summer of 2014 represented a continuation of this initiative, and the sixth year Creating the New North organized and held sessions at the International Medieval Congress. In addition to presenting papers as well as organizing and moderating sessions, information on the research group was handed out to members of audience at the different sessions where members of the research group participated.

In the autumn semester of 2013, from Friday 27 September to Sunday 29 September, Sigrun Høgetveit Berg, Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen, Reidar Bertelsen, Yassin Nyang Karoliussen and Roald E. Kristiansen from Creating the New North participated in “Forskningsdagene 2013” (“Research days 2013”) by organizing and holding public lectures in Øksnes and in Kabelvåg.
2014

Tuesday 13 May 2014 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg defended her PhD dissertation *Trondenes kannikgjeld – makt og rikdom gjennom seinemellomalder og reformasjon (The Trondenes canonry – power and wealth through the Late Middle Ages and the Reformation).*

In the spring of 2014, seven members of *The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway* research project travelled to Paderborn in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany to participate in the second annual project seminar of PRiNN. Between Wednesday 21 May and Sunday 26 May, in addition to round table discussions, debates etc. they presented the following papers:

Thursday 22 May:
- Lars Ivar Hansen: Welcome by the Project Leader; introduction into the objectives of the project
- Roald E. Kristiansen: The Post-Reformation clergy and the Northern black book priest tradition
- Ingebjørg Aamlid Dalen: The Education of the Post-Reformation Priesthood in Northern Norway
- Dikka Storm: The relationship of the post-Reformation church in Northern Norway vis-à-vis the Sámi people

Friday 23 May:
- Roald E. Kristiansen: Reforming a Nation: the Introduction of Lutheranism to the far North
- Lars Ivar Hansen: Sámi Naming Customs in the Post-Reformation period
- Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen: Confessionalistic features in prints of Sámi religion in Schefferus' Lapponia (1673)

In the summer of 2014, members of the research group once again returned to Leeds and the International Medieval Congress.

As part of the session “Papal Imperialism and the Empire of Evil: Heresy, Witchcraft, and the Expansion of Papal Power”, organized by Lola Sharon Davidson, Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences, University of Technology, Sydney and moderated by Penelope Joan Nash, Department of History, School of Philosophical & Historical Inquiry, University of Sydney, research group member Rune Blix Hagen presented the paper “To Hurl the Spirits of Gandul. A 1325 case of witchcraft from the Imperial Edge of Europe”

On Tuesday 8 July, two sessions entirely held and moderated by participants of *Creating the New North*, took place. The first session was moderated by Miriam Tveit.

“Building Empires in the Far North, I:”
- Yassin Nyang Karoliussen: Omð: Indications of Pre-State Organisation in the Far North
- Richard Holt: Northern Dimensions in the Emergence of the Norwegian Monarchy
- Sigrun Høgetveit Berg: Consolidating National Authority in the North: The Role of the Nidaros Archdiocese
The second session was moderated by Sigrun Høgetveit Berg:

“Building Empires in the Far North, II:”
- Miriam Tveit: Introducing landownership to the north? Finnmork 1100-1500
- Lars Ivar Hansen: The Sámi and the Emerging National States: Tribute or Conquest?

The sessions planned for the congress in the summer of 2015 represented a continuation of this initiative, and the seventh year Creating the New North organized and held sessions at the International Medieval Congress. In addition to presenting papers as well as organizing and moderating sessions, information on the research group was handed out to members of the audience at the different sessions where members of the research group participated.

On Friday 8 August The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway – Introductory Studies, edited by Lars Ivar Hansen, Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen and Ingebjørg Hage, the Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway research project’s first major publication, was made available for purchase by the publisher Orkana.

From Thursday 14 August to Sunday 17 August, members of the research group attended The 28th Congress of Nordic Historians in Joensuu, Finland. On Friday 15 August, Rune Blix Hagen presented the paper “The Persecution of Sami sorcerers in the Norwegian region of Vest-Finnmark” during the session “On Borders of Belief: Witchcraft, Magic and Folk Religion in Early Modern Finland and Norway”.

2015
Throughout the spring semester of 2015 Creating the New North worked on a major grant application to the Norwegian Research Council (Norges forskningsråd, NFR) with the aim of establishing a substantial research project that would establish new insights into and knowledge of the position of Finnmark as part of the post-medieval Dano-Norwegian monarchy through a study of the county’s settlement history, political and economic development on the local, regional and international levels throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. The project, titled Finnmark at the Dawn of Modernity was to be included as a sub-project in Creating the New North.

In the beginning of June 2015, The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway research project met for the third annual project seminar. This time in St. Petersburg, Russia. The seminar was held at the Norwegian University Center and our Russian partner in the project, Evgeny Khodakovsky, helped out with the practical arrangements. The following papers were presented:

Thursday 4 June:
- Lars Ivar Hansen: Welcome by the Project Leader; introduction to the plans for third published volume from the project
- Sigrun Høgetveit Berg: The Role of the Church in State Policies in the Dano-Norwegian North during the Long Reformation Century
- Roald E. Kristiansen: Church and State in the Context of Northern Post-Reformation Society
- Arnold Otto: A Matter of the Learned… Ways of Reformation Knowledge from its Mainland to Scandinavia and the North
• Ingebjørg Aamlid Dalen: The Recruitment of the Priesthood in the Early Post-Reformation Period in Nordlandene len

Friday 5 June:
• Rognald H. Bergesen: Images of Sami Religion in a Protracted Reformation
• Lars Ivar Hansen: The Trading Networks of the High North during the 16th century
• Siv Rasmussen: Religious Practice among the Sami in the Early Modern Period
• Evgeny Khodakovsky: Art and Power. Russian Northern Eparchies in late 17th Century

After the seminar, the members of PRiNN travelled to see and explore Novgorod.

Later in the summer of 2015, members of the research group returned to Leeds and the International Medieval Congress for the seventh year in a row.

On Monday 6 July, two sessions organized and moderated by members and friends of Creating the New North took place. The first session was moderated by Miriam Tveit.

“Myths in the Far North, I”
• Rune Blix Hagen: Lapland Witches. European images and representations, 1150-1600
• Siv Rasmussen: Just How Pagan Were the Sámi at the End of the Middle Ages?
• Eleanor Rosamund Barraclough: Arctic Encounters: Meetings With the Supernatural in the Old Norse Sagas

The second session was moderated by Eleanor Rosamund Barraclough.

“Myths in the Far North, II”
• Ståle Hagen-Pesch: Chieftains and Conversion: Building the Norwegian kingdom in the North
• Stefan Figenschow: St Olav of Norway: The Making of a Royal Saint, 1030 - c. 1200
• Richard Holt: Who Needs Origin Myths? Norse Story-telling before 1300

In addition, as part of the session “God and the State: the Archdiocese of Nidaros and Temporal Power, 1430-1520, organized by Magne Njåstad, Institutt for historie og klassiske fag, Norges Teknisk-naturvitenskapelige Universitet, Trondheim and moderated by Richard Holt, Institutt for historie og religionsvitenskap, UiT Norges arktiske universitet, research group member Sigrun Høgetveit Berg presented the paper “Missed Opportunities?: How Did the King Manage His Interests in the Far North?”.

Just before Christmas, Creating the New North received word from the Norwegian Research Council (NFR) that the planned research project Finnmark at the Dawn of Modernity, despite positive feedback from the research council’s evaluators, would not receive funding at this point. It is however likely that the most promising components of this project will be absorbed into the forthcoming Horizon 2020 application (see chapter 5 above).

2016

In April, The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway research project met for the fourth and final annual project seminar, at Tromsø University Museum. The following participants presented and/or introduced papers during the workshop:
Tuesday 12 April:
- Lars Ivar Hansen: Opening of Conference
- Arnold Otto, Sigrun Høgetveit Berg, Magne Njåstad, Roald E. Kristiansen, Lars Ivar Hansen, Dikka Storm

Wednesday 13 April:
- Evgeny Khodakovsky, Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen, Siv Rasmussen, Ingebjørg Aamlid Dalen, Ingebjørg Hage, Vidar Trædal, Daniel Johansen

During the workshop participants and members of PRiNN also took guided tours of exhibitions at the museum, among them *The Sámi Exhibition* and *The Church Art Exhibition*.

In the summer of 2016, members of the research group return to Leeds and the International Medieval Congress for the eight year in a row.

On Monday 4 July, three sessions organized and moderated by members and friends of *Creating the New North* will take place. The first session is moderated by Miriam Tveit.

“In Addition to Daily Bread, I: Feeding Europe on Fridays” (Session 215)
- Stefan Figenschow: In Cod We Trust: Stockfish Production and North-Norwegian Coastal Society
- Magne Njåstad: Fish and Ships: Getting the Stockfish to the European Consumer

The second session is moderated by Sigrun Høgetveit Berg.

“In Addition to Daily Bread, II: More Than Just a Drink - Ale as a Necessity of Scandinavian Life” (Session 315)
- Karoline Kjesrud: Magical Ale: Purpose and Function in Old Norse Runic Inscription and Literary Depictions
- Miriam Tveit: Legal Ale: Brewing and Drinking in Scandinavian Laws
- Erik Opsahl: ‘The Germans in Bergen drink what they can get, but it is hardly to be called wine’: So What Did the Norwegians Drink?
- Caroline R. Batten: Four Vikings Walk Into a Bar: The ‘Vomit Motif’, Medieval Icelandic Drinking Culture, and the Ethos of Control in Old Norse Sagas

The third session is moderated by Richard Holt.

“In Addition to Daily Bread, III: No Ordinary Feast - Serving Up the Symbolic and Unsavoury” (Session 415)
- Eleanor Rosamund Barraclough: Feasting With the Trolls of Nordic Literature
- Cathinka Dahl Hambro: Tasting the Good News: Food and Drink Symbolism in Medieval Irish Narratives
6.4 Creating the New North are:

6.4.1 Leading researchers:
Senior academic librarian Per Pippin Aspaas (Culture and Social Sciences Library, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Professor emeritus Reidar Bertelsen (Archaeology, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Professor emeritus Håvard Dahl Bratrein (History, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Associate professor Cathinka Dahl Hambro (Language and Culture, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Associate professor Randi Lise Davenport (Language and Culture, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Professor Ingebjørg Hage (Language and Culture, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Associate professor Rune Blix Hagen (History, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Professor Lars Ivar Hansen (History, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Professor emeritus Richard Holt (History, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Associate professor Roald E. Kristiansen (Religious Studies, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Professor Endre Mørck (Old Norse Philology, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Professor Michael Schmidt (Language and Culture, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Professor Inger Storli (Archaeology, Tromsø University Museum)
Senior curator Dikka Storm (Cultural geography, Tromsø University Museum)

6.4.2 PhD and Post.doc. research fellows:
Post.doc. research fellow Sigrun Høgetveit Berg (History, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Post.doc. research fellow Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen (Art history, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
PhD research fellow Inga Malene Bruun (Archaeology, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
PhD research fellow Ingebjørg Aamlid Dalen (History, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
PhD research fellow Sverre Andreas Fekjan (History, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
PhD research fellow/University lecturer Stefan Figenschow (History, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
PhD research fellow Ståle Hagen-Pesch (History, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
PhD research fellow Eirin Holberg (Archaeology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Nordland)
PhD research fellow Astrid Marie Mellem Johnsen (History, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
PhD research fellow Yassin Nyang Karoliussen (Archaeology, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
PhD research fellow Harald Haraldsen Lindbach (Media and Documentation, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
PhD research fellow Siv Rasmussen (History, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
PhD research fellow Kristian H. Schmidt (History, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
PhD research fellow/University lecturer Miriam Tveit (History, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Nordland)

6.4.3 Other researchers associated with Creating the New North:
Senior adviser Reidun Laura Andreassen (Finnmark County Municipality)
Professor Sigurd Bergmann (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim)
Dr Eleanor Rosamund Barraclough (Institute of Medieval and Early Modern Studies, University of Durham)
Department manager Lisa G. Bostwick (South Troms Museum)
Professor Charlotte Damm (Archaeology, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Director Ole Furset (South Troms Museum, Harstad)
Dr David Griffiths (University of Oxford)
Master of history Olav Elias Gundersen
Project manager/archaeologist Anders Hesjedal (Troms County Council)
PhD research fellow Kerstin Hundahl (History Department, Lund University)
Professor Dr.phil Per Ingesman (Faculty of Theology, University of Aarhus)
Architect, dr.ing Jørgen Jensenius
Head of Department/curator Daniel Johansen (Department of cultural history, dissemination and collection development, Sverresborg Trøndelag Folk Museum)
Head of Department Tore Einar Johansen (Trondenes Historical Centre, South Troms Museum, Harstad)
Associate professor Ph.D Evgeny Khodakovsky (Department of Russian Art History, University of St. Petersburg)
Curator of paintings Kaja Kollandsrud (Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo)
Master of archaeology Marius Opdahl Larsen
Erzbistumsarchivar (Archivist of the Archdiocese) Dr.phil. Arnold Otto (Erzbischöfliches Generalvikariat, Paderborn)
Professor Lena Liepe (Department of Philosophy, Classics, History of Art and Ideas, University of Oslo)
Senior executive officer Keth Lind (Tromsø University Museum)
Professor Tarald Rasmussen (Faculty of Theology, University of Oslo)
Dr Vidar Trædal (Cultural Heritage Management Office, Oslo)
Associate professor Thomas Wallerstrøm (Norwegian University of Science and Technology)
Professor Liv Helene Willumsen (History, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)

6.4.4 Master Degree Students associated with Creating the New North:
Marie Nystuen Berger (History, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Tommy Johansen (History, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Dag Frøland (Department of Culture and Literature, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Sandra Elisabeth Mathiassen (Department of Culture and Literature, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
Christine Marie Antonsen Sagemoen (History, HSL-faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway)
7 Appendix – Creating the New North Seminars and Activities 2006-2016

2006
- Wednesday 131206 Creating the New North-kick off.

2007
- Friday 260107 Reidar Bertelsen and Lena Liepe presented their contributions to the group.
- Friday 230207 Vidar Trædal, Richard Holt and Lars Ívar Hansen presented their contributions to the group.
- Friday 160307 Stefan Figenschow presented an outline of his PhD project.
- Friday 200407 Yassin Nyang Karoliussen and Marius Opdahl Larsen presented their master’s degree projects.
- Tuesday 280807 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg presented an outline of her PhD project.
- Tuesday 110907 Rognald Bergesen presented an outline of his PhD project.
- Tuesday 180907 Marius Opdahl Larsen presented a chapter draft from his master’s degree dissertation.
- Tuesday 021007 Yassin Nyang Karoliussen presented a chapter draft from her master’s degree dissertation.
- Tuesday 161007 Dikka Storm presented a chapter draft from her dissertation on Storjorda.
- Tuesday 301007 Anders Hesjedal presented an outline of and a working paper from his post-doctoral project.

2008
- Monday 210108 to Friday 250108 Rognald Bergesen, Reidar Bertelsen, Lars Ívar Hansen, Anders Hesjedal and Richard Holt participated in the seminar Creating the New North (AD 1000-1600) at the Pomor University in Arkhangelsk, Russia.
- Thursday 070208 Progression- and planning seminar (steering committee).
- Thursday 140208 Progression- and planning seminar (steering committee).
- Thursday 130308 Yassin Nyang Karoliussen and Marius Opdahl Larsen presented drafts of chapters from their master’s degree dissertations.
- Thursday 270308 Meeting on the organization of the international workshop.
- Thursday 030408 Dag Frøland presented his master’s degree project.
- Thursday 100408 Stefan Figenschow presented a chapter draft from his PhD dissertation.
- Thursday 240408 Ståle Hagen presented a chapter draft from his master’s degree dissertation.
- Thursday 080508 Rognald Bergesen presented a chapter draft from his PhD dissertation.
- Thursday 080508 Meeting on the organization of the international workshop.
- Mid May - Reidar Bertelsen, Lars Ívar Hansen, Marius Opdahl Larsen and Vidar Trædal visited and investigated six church sites at Lenvik, Tranøy, Ibestad, Kvæfjord, Bjarkøy and Trondenes in the parish of Trondenes.
- Wednesday 210508 to Friday 230508 International workshop Church, State and Sacred Landscapes in the Medieval North.
- Thursday 110908 Progression- and planning seminar, focus on the document presenting Creating the New North as a research group.
Thursday 180908 Miriam Tveit presented an outline of her PhD project.

Friday 260908 and Saturday 270908 Representatives of Creating the New North participated in “Forskningsdagene 2008” (“Research days 2008”).

Thursday 091008 Reidar Bertelsen and Anders Hesjedal: Empirical data and methodology seminar, archaeology, part I.

Thursday 061108 Reidar Bertelsen and Anders Hesjedal: Empirical data and methodology seminar, archaeology, part II.

Thursday 131108 Lars Ivar Hansen: Empirical data and methodology seminar, history.

Thursday 201108 Anders Hesjedal presented a chapter draft from his post-doctoral dissertation.

Thursday 271108 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation and Kaja Kollansrud presented her research on the sacramental cabinet from Berg.

Thursday 041208 Christmas breakfast.

2009

Thursday 050209 Inga Malene Bruun presented an outline of her PhD project.

Thursday 120209 Siv Rasmussen presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation.

Thursday 190209 Dikka Storm presented the sources and historiography of Sami research.

Thursday 260209 Progression- and planning seminar focusing on the status of Creating the New North as a research group with introductions by Richard Holt and Stefan Figenschow.

Thursday 120309 Rognald Bergesen and Vidar Tredal: Empirical data and methodology seminar, art history.

Thursday 190309 Marius Opdahl Larsen presented a chapter draft from his master’s degree dissertation.

Thursday 260309 Reidar Bertelsen presented a plan for the completion of his project on Vågan society and fisheries through more than 1000 years.

Thursday 160409 Torjer Olsen presented the project “Religion i nord” (“Religion in the north”) and North Norwegian history of religion.

Thursday 300409 Planning seminar, Creating the New North book project.

Thursday 140509 Stefan Figenschow presented an outline of his contribution to Creating the New North’s session at the International Medieval Congress on Wednesday July 15.

Thursday 280509 Reidun L. Andreassen and Håvard Dahl Bratrein: Finnmark between east and west.

Thursday 040609 Progression- and planning seminar focusing on the status of Creating the New North as a research group.

Wednesday 170609 Coordination- and planning seminar, Creating the New North session at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds, Wednesday July 15.

Wednesday 150709 Lars Ivar Hansen, Sigrun Høgetveit Berg and Dikka Storm presented three papers at a separate session moderated by Richard Holt at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds, England.


Thursday 170909 Planning- and coordination seminar for Creating the New North’s book project and planned publication in Tromsø University Museum’s periodical Ottar.

Thursday 240909 Lars Ivar Hansen presented his paper “The Arctic Dimension of Norgesveldet”.
• Thursday 081009 Miriam Tveit presented her paper written for a seminar on legal history.
• Thursday 221009 Inga Malene Bruun and Siv Rasmussen presented a slideshow of this summer’s fieldwork.
• Late October – Rognald Bergesen, Reidar Bertelsen and Anders Hesjedal visited the church at Trondenes to investigate the church interior and exterior. In addition, Rognald Bergesen held a lecture arranged by the local church council and museum.
• Thursday 191109 Rognald Bergesen presented his paper “Birgittinian crusader ideology in a triptych in Trondenes”.
• Thursday 031209 Anders Hesjedal and Dikka Storm presented their thoughts on the subject of mobility and space, and Anders Hesjedal presented his paper “Mobility, ships and farm mounds in the late Iron Age and the Middle Ages”.
• Thursday 101209 Christmas breakfast.

2010
• Thursday 140110 Progression- and planning seminar.
• Thursday 210110 Meeting with Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education leadership and Vice President for Research & Development Curt Rice.
• Thursday 280110 Planning seminar concentrating on the research group’s anthology book and Ottar issue publishing projects, as well as setting the seminar agenda this spring.
• Thursday 180210 Reidar Bertelsen and Richard Holt presented their NFR (Norwegian Research Council) application of 2004 as a background for future applications.
• Thursday 250210 Dikka Storm held a presentation on “Mobility and space”.
• Thursday 040310 Reidar Bertelsen and Håvard Dahl Bratrein held a presentation of different roles played by stockfish within the field of the research group.
• Thursday 110310 Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen presented his paper “The collegiate church on Trondenes”.
• Thursday 180310 Progression- and planning seminar focusing on Creating the New North’s planned NFR (Norwegian Research Council) application.
• Thursday 250310 Siv Rasmussen presented her paper “The influence of the Birkarls on the propagation of Christianity in Torne lappmark”.
• Thursday 080410 Progression- and planning seminar focusing on preparation of several applications (NFR, Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education), as well as the further development of Creating the New North as a research group.
• Thursday 150410 Inga Malene Bruun presenter her paper “The fishing villages in previous research – Status presens”.
• Thursday 220410 Progression- and planning seminar focusing on the preparation of an application for formal status of Creating the New North as a Research group of the Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education.
• Thursday 060510 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation.
• Thursday 200510 First Coordination- and planning seminar, Creating the New North sessions at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds, Thursday July 15.
• Thursday 270510 Lars Ivar Hansen held a presentation on comparative analysis.
• Thursday 100610 Second Coordination- and planning seminar, Creating the New North sessions at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds, Thursday July 15.
Thursday 150710 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg, Rune Blix Hagen, Lars Ivar Hansen, Richard Holt, Siv Rasmussen and Miriam Tveit presented six papers at two separate sessions moderated by Richard Holt at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds, England.

Thursday 190810 Progression- and planning seminar.

Thursday 020910 Budget proposal, distribution of funds received after Creating the New North attained formal status as a Research group at the Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education. Discussion on scope of planned publications, including both the forthcoming special edition of the periodical Ottar due out in time for Det 27. nordiske historikermøte, (The 27. Nordic Meeting of Historians) in Tromsø, august 2011 and Creating the New North’s anthology book project.

Thursday 090910 Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen presented his findings on the two “Bibles of Trondenes” kept at Riksarkivet (Public Records Office) in Oslo.


Monday 270910 Reidar Bertelsen, Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen and Sigrun Høgetveit Berg participated at “Forskningdagene 2010” (“Research days 2010”) in Harstad.

Thursday 300910 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg presented a draft of her article for Creating the New North’s planned special edition of the periodical Ottar in 2011.

Thursday 211010 Lars Ivar Hansen presented his paper “The Sami in local history: Challenges and Experiences”.

Thursday 041110 Siv Rasmussen presented a draft of her article for Creating the New North’s planned special edition of the periodical Ottar in 2011.

Thursday 181110 Richard Holt presented a manuscript draft for his presentation at Creating the New North and The Realm of Norway and its dependencies as a political system c. 1260 - 1400 joint full-day session at Det 27. nordiske historikermøte, (The 27. Nordic Meeting of Historians) in Tromsø, august 2011.

Thursday 100211 Review of article drafts for Creating the New North’s special edition of the periodical Ottar in 2011.

Thursday 170211 Håvard Dahl Bratrein presented a draft of his article "Pels og politikk" ("Fur and politics") for Creating the New North’s special edition of Ottar.

Thursday 030311 Progression- and planning seminar focusing on a spring excursion and the upcoming Reformation seminar.

2011

Thursday 130111 Progression- and planning seminar.

Thursday 200111 Luitgard Löw, Department head at Nordkappmuseet (The North Cape Museum) held a presentation on the map exposition at her museum.

Thursday 270111 Richard Holt presented a manuscript draft for his presentation at Creating the New North and The Realm of Norway and its dependencies as a political system c. 1260 - 1400 joint full-day session at Det 27. nordiske historikermøte, (The 27. Nordic Meeting of Historians) in Tromsø, august 2011.

Thursday 100211 Review of article drafts for Creating the New North’s special edition of the periodical Ottar in 2011.
Thursday 100311 Reidar Bertelsen presented a manuscript draft for his presentation at *Creating the New North* and *The Realm of Norway and its dependencies as a political system c. 1260 - 1400* joint full-day session at Det 27. nordiske historikermøte, (The 27. Nordic Meeting of Historians) in Tromsø, August 2011.

Thursday 240311 Ståle Hagen and Yassin Nyang Karoliussen presented outlines of their joint PhD projects, as well as an idea for an article. Discussions regarding Reformation project and CoE grant applications.

Wednesday 300311 and Thursday 310311 *Reformasjonen i nord - kva veit me?* (The Reformation in the North – what do we know?). Seminar at Tromsø Museum Universitetsmuseet (Tromsø University Museum) with lectures by Tarald Rasmussen, Anne Irene Risøy, Steinar Imsen, Vidar Trædal, Roald E. Kristiansen, Lars Ivar Hansen, Rune Blix Hagen and Endre Mørck.

Thursday 070411 Summary of the reformation seminar last week, results and future prospects. Work on Reformation project and CoE grant applications.

Thursday 140411 Working seminar focusing on the Reformation project and CoE grant applications.

Thursday 280411 Working seminar focusing on the CoE grant applications.

Thursday 050511 Working seminar focusing on the CoE application.

Thursday 120511 Working seminar focusing on the Reformation project application.

Thursday 190511 Working seminar focusing on the CoE application.

Thursday 260511 Working seminar focusing on the CoE application.

Thursday 090611 Progression- and planning seminar.

Thursday 160611 Coordination- and planning seminar, *Creating the New North* participation in sessions at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds this summer. Summer brunch.

Monday 110711 Eirin Holberg, Inga Malene Bruun and Lars Ivar Hansen presented three papers at a separate *Creating the New North* session moderated by Richard Holt at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds, England.

Wednesday 130711 Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen, Roald E. Kristiansen, Siv Rasmussen, Dikka Storm and Miriam Tveit presented five papers at three different sessions at the International Medieval Congress, one of which was organised and moderated by Lars Ivar Hansen and Richard Holt respectively.

Sunday 140811 Richard Holt, Miriam Tveit, Reidar Bertelsen, Stefan Figenschow and Sigrun Høgetveit Berg (co-written with Dikka Storm and Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen) presented papers as part of a joint full-day session organized by *Creating the New North* and *The Realm of Norway and its dependencies as a political system c. 1260 - 1400* (research project at NTNU in Trondheim) at Det 27. nordiske historikermøte, (The 27. Nordic Meeting of Historians) in Tromsø.

Thursday 250811 Progression- and planning seminar, autumn 2011.

Thursday 080911 Summary of *Creating the New North*’s participation at the International Medieval Congress 2011 in Leeds, and planning of next year’s participation. Review of the current plans for the publication of *Creating the New North*’s anthology book.

Thursday 220911 Presentation and discussion of chapter drafts for the anthology project.

Monday 260911 and Tuesday 270911 *Med båt gjennom tusenåra i Sør-Troms* ("South Troms – by boat through the millennia") Excursion to the Vågsfjord basin in the southern parts of the county of Troms as part of “Forskningsdagene 2011” (“Research days 2011”) with public lectures at Bjarkøy (Inger Storli, Richard Holt and Lars Ivar Hansen), Harstad
(Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen, Siv Rasmussen and Dikka Storm) and Ibestad (Lars Ivar Hansen & Sigrun Høgetveit Berg).

- Thursday 061011 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation.
- Thursday 101111 Presentation and discussion of chapter drafts for the anthology project.
- Thursday 171111 Stefan Figenschow presented a chapter draft from his PhD dissertation.
- Tuesday 061211 Christmas breakfast.
- Thursday 081211 Ståle Hagen and Yassin Nyang Karoliussen presented an outline of their strategies for cooperation in working with their PhD projects and dissertations.

2012

- Friday 060112 Planning of Creating the New North’s participation at Arctic Frontiers 2012 and the 3rd annual Reformation Seminar.
- Thursday 120112 Progression- and planning seminar.
- Wednesday 250112 Reidar Bertelsen, Rognald Bergesen, Richard Holt and Dikka Strom each presented papers at Creating the New North’s session Resources, Settlement and Frontiers in the Medieval Arctic North as a part of Arctic Frontiers 2012.
- Thursday 260112 Reidar Bertelsen presented the possible participation of the research group in a project dealing with the Hanseatic League funded by the EU(HERA).
- Thursday 090212 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation. Inger Storli presented a draft of her chapter for the anthology project.
- Thursday 160212 Bjørnar Olsen presented the concluding chapter of his book Hybrid Spaces. Medieval Finmark and the archaeology of multi-room houses for discussion.
- Thursday 230212 Miriam Tveit presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation. Rune Blix Hagen presented a draft of his chapter for the anthology project.
- Thursday 080312 Working seminar focusing on the CoE application.
- Thursday 220312 Stefan Figenschow presented a chapter draft from his PhD dissertation.
- Monday 260312 and Tuesday 270312 CNN participation at Reformation Seminar 2012: The Reformation and the Nordic countries.
- Thursday 290312 Inga Malene Bruun presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation.
- Thursday 120412 Siv Rasmussen presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation. Sigrun Høgetveit Berg presented a draft of her chapter for the anthology project.
- Thursday 190412 Planning of Creating the New North’s session at Norske historiedager 2012. Yassin Nyang Karoliussen, Ståle Hagen and Stefan Figenschow each presented drafts of their contributions to this session.
- Saturday 050512 Yassin Nyang Karoliussen, Ståle Hagen and Stefan Figenschow presented three papers at a session moderated by Miriam Tveit at Norske historiedager 2012.
- Thursday 100512 Reidar Bertelsen and Håvard Dahl Bratrein each presented drafts of their chapters for the anthology project.
- Thursday 240512 Eirin Holberg and Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen each presented drafts of their chapters for the anthology project.
- Thursday 070612 Coordination- and planning seminar of Creating the New North’s session at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds this summer.
- Thursday 140612 Summer brunch.
- Friday 220512 Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen defended his PhD dissertation Sangere i det himmelske Jerusalem: funksjonsanalyser av middelalderinventaret i Tronvenes kirke.
Tuesday 100712 Stefan Figenschow, Richard Holt, Lars Ivar Hansen and Rune Blix Hagen presented four papers at a separate session moderated by Richard Holt at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds, England.

Thursday 230812 Progression- and planning seminar. Sigrun Høgetveit Berg presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation.

Thursday 060912 Planning seminar focusing on the research group’s contribution to the application for the HERA-project and Creating the New North’s two sessions at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds, 1.-4. July 2013.

Thursday 200912 Planning seminar focusing on the research group’s contribution to the application for the HERA-project and upcoming participation at “Forskningsdagene 2012” (“Research days 2012”).

Sunday 230912 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg, Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen and Reidar Bertelsen each held lectures at Tromsø Museum Universitetsmuseet (Tromsø University Museum) at Creating the New North’s session Fellesskap i kirkerommet (“The community of the church room”) as part of “Forskningsdagene 2012” (“Research days 2012”).

Thursday 041012 Siv Rasmussen presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation.

Thursday 011112 Reidar Bertelsen presented a draft of his article “Om Bjarkøy, Trondenes og Qmø. Det er på tide å sette gamle teorier i nytt lys.”

Thursday 151112 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation.

Thursday 061212 Christmas breakfast.

Thursday 151212 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg took part in the radio programme Museum on NRK P2 speaking about a pilgrimage from Trondenes to Rome in 1500.

2013

- Friday 180113 Reidar Bertelsen gave a lecture to Kveldsakademiet (the Evening Academy) at Melbu: Hadsel som maktensentrum i jernalder og mellomalder.

- Wednesday 300113 through Friday 010213 The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway: First project seminar of the Reformation Project in Harstad/Trondenes.

- Thursday 140213 Progression- and planning seminar.

- Thursday 070313 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation. Stefan Figenschow gave a lecture to Middelalderseminaret at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology: Perspektiver på sentralmakteras etablering og utvikling i de nordlige delene av Norge i middelalderen.

- Thursday 210313 Siv Rasmussen and Yassin Nyang Karoliussen each presented chapter drafts from their PhD dissertations.

- Thursday 180413 Ingebjørg Hage presented a text draft from her on-going research project.

- Thursday 020513 Stefan Figenschow presented a chapter draft for the anthology project.

- Thursday 160513 Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen presented a draft of an article from his post-doctoral research. Ingebjørg Aamlid Dalen presented an outline of her PhD project.

- Thursday 300513 Lars Ivar Hansen held a presentation on network theory and analysis.

- Thursday 060613 Summer brunch.

- Thursday 130613 Coordination- and planning seminar of Creating the New North’s session at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds this summer.

- Tuesday 020713 Creating the New North at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds, England. Richard Holt, Yassin Nyang Karoliussen and Rune Blix Hagen presented three
papers at a session moderated by Kerstin Hundahl. Stefan Figenschow, Lars Ivar Hansen and Kerstin Hundahl presented three papers at a session moderated by Richard Holt.

- Thursday 050913 Progression- and planning seminar. Discussions on the Faculty of Social Sciences and Education’s evaluation of its research groups. Early planning of Creating the New North’s possible participation at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds 2014.
- Thursday 190913 Planning seminar focusing on the research group’s internal statement document for Faculty of Social Sciences and Education’s evaluation and Creating the New North’s two sessions at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds, 7.-10. July 2014.
- Thursday 260913 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation.
- Friday 270913 through Sunday 290913 CNN members Sigrun Høgetveit Berg, Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen, Reidar Bertelsen, Yassin Nyang Karoliussen and Roald E. Kristiansen each held public lectures in Øksnes and in Kabelvåg as part of “Forskningsdagene 2013” (“Research days 2013”).
- Thursday 171013 Richard Holt presented a draft of his chapter for the anthology project.
- Thursday 241013 Miriam Tveit presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation.
- Thursday 141113 Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen presented a draft of a newspaper feature article and several initiatives for future projects within CNN. Michael Schmidt held a presentation of post-Gutenberg history of books, focusing on artwork and decoration.
- Thursday 211113 Progression- and planning seminar. Members of the research group discussed the re-organization of CNN to be implemented in January 2014, mainly focusing on management structure, membership credentials and use of working capital.
- Thursday 051213 Christmas breakfast

2014

- Thursday 160114 Progression- and planning seminar. Further and more detailed planning of Creating the New North’s participation at the International Medieval Congress 2014.
- Wednesday 220114 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg held a public lecture at “Senioruniversitetet 45+” (“Seniors’ University 45+”): Reformasjonen i Nord-Noreg. Korleis var livet nordpå i denne brytningstida? (The Reformation in northern Norway. How was life in the north during this time of change?)
- Thursday 300114 Miriam Tveit presented two chapter drafts from her PhD dissertation.
- Wednesday 050214 Lars Ivar Hansen participated in a panel discussion following a showing of the movie Joikefeber (“Chanting fever”) at Vin&Witen (Wine&knowledge)
- Thursday 130214 Yassin Nyang Karoliussen and Siv Rasmussen both presented chapter drafts from their PhD dissertations.
- Tuesday 180214 Reidar Bertelsen held a public lecture at Academica Borealis: Historisk arkeologi, et paradoks? (Historical archaeology, a paradox?)
- Wednesday 260214 Rune Blix Hagen held a public lecture at “Senioruniversitetet 45+”: Sjørøveri og kapring i Nordområdene på 1600-tallet (Piracy and privateering in the High North in the 17th century)
- Thursday 270214 Reidar Bertelsen presented a draft of an article. Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen presented a draft of an article from his post-doctoral research.
- Thursday 130314 Inga Malene Bruun presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation. Planning of Creating the New North’s planned NFR application.
- Wednesday 190314 Half-day seminar with Professor II Dr. Rita Voltmer, who gave a lecture on “Our Indians” Jesuit mission in the European peripheries” followed by pre-
prepared responses from two PRiNN members (Siv Rasmussen and Roald E. Kristiansen) as well as a plenary discussion.

- Thursday 270314 Guided tour of Just Qvigstad’s collection of books at Tromsø University Museum, organized by Dikka Storm.
- Thursday 080514 Ingebjørg Aamlid Dalen presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation. Planning and preparation for PRiNN’s workshop in Paderborn.
- Tuesday 130514 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg defended her PhD dissertation Trondenes kannikgjeld – makt og rikdom gjennom seinemellomalder og reformasjon.
- Thursday 150514 Preparation- and planning seminar for PRiNN’s workshop in Paderborn.
- Wednesday 210514 through Sunday 260514 CNN members Sigrun Høgetveit Berg, Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen, Ingebjørg Aamlid Dalen, Lars Ivar Hansen, Roald E. Kristiansen, Siv Rasmussen and Dikka Storm participated at the second annual international project seminar of the The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway research project in Paderborn, Germany.
- Thursday 050614 Coordination- and planning seminar of Creating the New North’s two sessions at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds this summer.
- Thursday 120614 Coordination- and planning seminar of Creating the New North’s two sessions at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds this summer.
- Thursday 190614 Corpus Christi celebration and summer brunch at Reidar’s.
- Sunday 220614 Rune Blix Hagen presented the paper Ingen udediske mennesker skal stå til troende» - Lagmann Schønnebøls kritiske dømming i nordnorske trolldomssaker 1647-1682 during Norske historiedager 2014 at the University of Oslo.
- Monday 070714 Creating the New North at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds, England. Rune Blix Hagen presented a paper at a session organized by Lola Sharon Davidson, University of Technology, Sydney and moderated by Penelope Joan Nash, University of Sydney.
- Tuesday 080714 Yassin Nyang Karoliussen, Richard Holt and Sigrun Høgetveit Berg presented three papers at a session moderated by Miriam Tveit, and Miriam Tveit and Lars Ivar Hansen presented two papers at a session moderated by Sigrun Høgetveit Berg at the International Medieval Congress.
- Friday 080814 The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway – Introductory Studies, the Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway research project’s first major publication, was made available for purchase by the publisher Orkana.
- Friday 150814 Rune Blix Hagen presented a paper as part of a half-day session at The 28th Congress of Nordic Historians in Joensuu, Finland.
- Thursday 280814 Dr Eleanor Barraclough, Lecturer in Medieval Literature, Department of English Studies, Durham University, held a presentation of her research into the portrayal of the world in the Old Norse-Icelandic sagas, more specifically Ohthere’s account as a springboard to see how the later Old Norse-Icelandic sagas depict the same Arctic North that Ohthere describes.
- Thursday 110914 Progression- and planning seminar. Discussions of an application to the Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education to maintain research group status 2015-2017 as well as other applications. Early planning of Creating the New North’s participation at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds 2015.
• Tuesday 041114 and Wednesday 051114 CNN member Dikka Strom (in cooperation with archaeologist Roger Jørgensen) arranged and led a workshop on the archaeological find from Skjoldhann.
• Thursday 061114 Siv Rasmussen and Stefan Figenschow both presented chapter drafts from their PhD dissertations.
• Thursday 201114 Ingebjørg Aamlid Dalen presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation. Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen presented a draft of the Introduction to the forthcoming volume of the *The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway* research project’s second published volume.
• Thursday 041214 Roald A. Kristiansen and Sigrun Høgetveit Berg both presented drafts of their individual chapters in *The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway* research project’s forthcoming second published volume.
• Thursday 181214 Christmas Breakfast.
• Sunday 211214 Rune Blix Hagen og Richard Holt took part in *The Supernatural North* on BBC Radio 3.

2015

• Thursday 150115 Paper- and planning seminar. Dikka Storm presented a draft of her chapter in *The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway* research project’s second published volume. Planning of *Creating the New North’s* NFR application(s) for 2015.
• Thursday 220115 Progression- and planning seminar focusing on *Creating the New North’s* planned NFR application(s).
• Friday 060215 Paper- and planning seminar. Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen presented a draft of an article for *Acta Borealia*. Planning of *Creating the New North’s* 2015 NFR application.
• Wednesday 110215 Planning seminar *The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway* research project.
• Thursday 190215 Paper- and planning seminar. Marie Nystuen Berger presented an outline of her Master’s degree project. Michael Schmidt held a presentation on the publishing- and translation history of Johannes Schefferus’ *Lapponia* and contemporary cultural, educational and scientific context. Continued planning of *Creating the New North’s* 2015 NFR application.
• Thursday 190315 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg presented a chapter draft from *Nordnorsk Religionshistorie* (*History of Religion in Northern Norway*).
• Thursday 090415 Stefan Figenschow presented a chapter draft from his PhD dissertation.
• Thursday 160415 Planning seminar *The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway* research project.
• Friday 170415 Ingebjørg Hage presented a chapter draft of her contribution to the final published volume of *The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway* research project’s anthology series.
• Thursday 070515 Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen presented a chapter draft of the final article from his post-doctoral project, his contribution to the final published volume of *The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway* research project’s anthology series. Continued planning of *Creating the New North’s* 2015 NFR application *Finnmark at the Dawn of Modernity*.
• Wednesday 270515 NFR application Finnmark at the Dawn of Modernity filed with Norwegian Research Council.
• Wednesday 030615 through Monday 080615 PRiNN workshop in St. Petersburg.
• Thursday 110615 Summer brunch. Coordination- and planning seminar of Creating the New North’s sessions at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds this summer.
• Sunday 050715 through Sunday 120715 Creating the New North at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds + post-congress tour Urban History of London + Magna Carta.

• Thursday 270815 Progression- and planning seminar. Reports from Creating the New North’s participation in St. Petersburg and Leeds.
• Thursday 100915 Ingebjørg Aamlid Dalen presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation. Early planning of Creating the New North’s participation at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds 2016.
• Thursday 081015 Horizon 2020. Orientation by senior advisor Bjørg Hunstad on timeline, possibilities, procedures and regulations regarding applications to Horizon 2020. Early planning of Creating the New North’s participation in one or several Horizon 2020 applications.
• Thursday 221015 Sigrun Høgetveit Berg presented a draft of her chapter for The Protracted Reformation in Northern Norway research project’s third and final published anthology.
• Thursday 051115 Sandra Elisabeth Mathiassen presented an outline of her master’s degree project. Ingebjørg Aamlid Dalen presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation.
• Thursday 191115 Marie Nystuen Berger presented a draft of an article to the periodical Heimen. Rognald Heiseldal Bergesen presented a draft of a manuscript for a paper to be presented at the international seminar Matter and Materiality in Medieval Art. The Annual Art History Research Seminar, 4.-6. December.
• Thursday 031215 Kristian Hansen Schmidt presented an outline of his PhD project.
• Thursday 171215 Christmas Breakfast.

2016
• Thursday 070116 Progression- and planning seminar. HUMEVAL discussion and focus on possible Program for samisk forskning II (SAMISK) application.
• Thursday 210116 Seminar on and visit to the exhibition of the archaeological find from Skjoldhann at Tromsø University Museum
• Thursday 040216 Horizon 2020. Orientation and planning seminar.
• Thursday 020316 Astrid Marie Mellem Johnsen presented an outline of her PhD project. Yassin Nyang Karoliussen presented a draft of a an article.
• Tuesday 150316 through Thursday 170316 Reidar Bertelsen presented the paper “The origin and development of the fisher-farmer economy in Hålogaland” during Gruel, Bread and Fish – Changes in the Material Culture related to Food Production in the North Atlantic 800-1300 AD – the North Fish Meeting in Lerwick, Shetland.
• Thursday 170316 Cathinka Dahl Hambro presented an outline of her post-doctoral research project. Harald Haraldsen Lindbach presented an outline of his PhD project.
• Tuesday 120416 and Wednesday 1304 PRiNN workshop at Tromsø University Museum
• Thursday 210416 Miriam Tveit presented a chapter draft from her PhD dissertation.
• Thursday 260516 Kristian Hansen Schmidt presented a chapter draft from his PhD dissertation.
• Thursday 090616 Coordination- and planning seminar of Creating the New North’s
  sessions at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds this summer.
• Thursday 090616 Reidar Bertelsen presented the paper “Materiell kultur hos
  fiskerbøndene i Hålogaland, før og etter tilkomsten av jektefarten” during the seminar
  Reisen til Hanseatenes Bergen: Jektefarten og Europa as part of the Hanseatic Days 2016.
• Thursday 160616 Summer brunch.
• Monday 040716 through Thursday 070716 Creating the New North at the International
  Medieval Congress in Leeds.
• Thursday 180816 Progression- and planning seminar. Report from Creating the New
  North’s participation at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds.