

Vågå Rectory – Ullinsvin

Vågå Rectory, (Registered as: gnr. 66) was earlier a rather large estate/farm with many cottagers. The name *Ullinsvin* proves it was established as a farm as early as the Early Iron Age. *Ullin* is a derivation of the name Ull, the name of a god in Nordic mythology. Consequently one assumes the Rectory was a religious centre even in pre-Christian time. The estate is mentioned in documents as early as 1354. Today the Rectory consists of a cluster of houses where 10 buildings are protected according to Norwegian law. Some of them are dating back to the 16th century. One of the houses, *Gammelbygningen* - The first Rectory - was bought by the collector, Anders Sandvik, and included in the Sandvikske samlinger at Maihaugen, Lillehammer. Another building, the old cow shed was pulled down, and a new building was built in 1927/28. This building was used till 1960, when it was tore down. The Rectory had several other houses earlier, for pigs, sheep and goats etc. In more recent days *The Rectory* was owned by *Opplysningsvesenets fond*. Today the owner is Vågå historielag - *The Vågå History Society*.

1		<p>Hovedbygningen – The Rectory</p> <p>This building was built only 30 years after the first Rectory. The new one got two storeys, which was in tune with a new trend. It was built in 1712 or 1713 by the parish priest, Wilhelm Dropp. Later, in 1745 the parish priest, Johan Storm, paid 110 Riksdaler to have the brick wall restored. In 1777 the timber walls were pulled down. The corner ends of the timber logs were cut off and new nothes at the end of the logs, made the new house smaller. The expences were paid by the parish priest, Peter Munch, and amounted to 800 - 1000 Riksdaler. The roof of the house is gabled and slated. Ullinsvin was the Rectory till 1981, when a new house was purchased in the centre of the village. Today the <i>Society of Domestic Industries</i> use the building for their activities.</p>
1		<p>Studeren – The Study is from early 1600. Originally it was a wing of <i>The Old Rectory</i>, and was later moved a little and. The building has two storiyeys and was used for educational purposes till the end og the 19th century by the clergy. Today <i>The Society of Domestic Industries</i> use the building for exhibitions and as a shop during the summer season/Christmas season.</p>
2		<p>Stabbur - The Storehouse is probably from early 1700. It used to be located a little bit closer to the entrance road, near the present house of the last tenant farmer. Today's location of the building is from 1929. The bell in the tower is from 1851. It was used to call workers from the fields for meals, and has the following inscription: <i>As a compensation to The Rectory for ceeding land to the extension of the grave yard; this bell has been supplied with 10 extra pieces of (lodd) weight in silver; accepted by the parish priest and the other person concerned; and paid by Haakenstad's Magazin.</i> The building was used for storage of food.</p>
3		<p>Aurbu – Storehouse has only one room, and one storey. It was used to take care of food, as a sort of refrigerator. Nowadays it is only used for wooden utensils.</p>
4		<p>Eldhus – The Cookhouse; has two rooms, one with a fire place, griddles and a baker's oven. Griddle delicacies of various kinds were produced in this room. It was also used for the boiling of soap. The other room was also used for baking, but is today used as a workshop for restoring windows and other objects. The floors are slated.</p>
5		<p>Lysthuset – The Summer House was built in 1810 in memory of <i>Markus Fredrik Bang Wang</i>. It was painted in 1820 and a poem was written on the door in decorous handwriting.</p>

6		Forpaktarbustaden - The tenant farmer's house is from 1929 and replaced the former labourers' cottage situated at the corner of the garden. The roof of the house is gabled and slated. It was let out for a long period of time. Today there is a café on the ground floor - <i>Café Edvard</i> .
7		Vognskjulet – The Wagon Shed ; has got an intricate old lock. The building is now used as a storage area for garden mowers, etc.
8		Utedo – The Outhouse/toilet is also among the 10 protected buildings.
9		Vedskåle – The Woodshed Part of the area is now used as a storage room for garden equipment. The rest of the area has got wooden flooring and is used for exhibitions etc.
10		Låve – The Barn was moved from Gammel-Sandbu – Old Sandbu in Sel in 1989 – 1990. The building is now used as a gallery. The hayloft contains a collection of farm tools/equipment presented by Vågå History Society.
11		Fjøs – The Cow Barn was moved from the summer dairy/chalet of Sandbu Nigard gnr 15.1, in Randsverk in 1989 -1990. The cow barn as well as the hayloft is now used as a gallery.
12		Galleri Ullinsvin was opened in 2019. Works of sundry esteemed artists have been exhibited, among them Bleken, Killi-Olsen, Opdahl et al. The basement floor is dedicated to the archive and the magazine for local artefacts; both a part of <i>The Museum of Gudbrandsdalen</i> . By the Gallery you find the public lavatory .
13		Kastbu – lagerhus for korn – Storehouse for grain is outside the premises.
14		Vågå kommune - Vågå Municipality is the owner of the ground floor under the barn, where there are offices for <i>The Museum of Gudbrandsdalen</i> included <i>Norddalsarkivet</i> and <i>Folkemusikkarkivet</i> , as well as <i>Norsk kulturarv – Norwegian Cultural Heritage</i> .

	Prestgardshagen – The Rectory Garden is administered by The Vågå History Society. However, the garden has its own committee and a separate budget. The aim has been to recreate - and pass on - how the garden has been used by clergy families through generations. It has also been an aim to include topical important species – The mountain flower bed – in homage of the Resvold sisters. This work started in 2012 when Unn and Birger Bostad were vital partners in the foundation of the historical garden. The daily chores are taken care of by around 30 voluntary garden enthusiasts, who work according to a rotation plan.
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The Old Rectory – Gammelbygningen: The Old Rectory was built 1697-1698 by the parish priest, Fridrich Grüner. He was inspired by Count Fridrich Gyldenløve's estate in Larvik. Grüner's wife was the niece of Count Ulrik Fredrik. The house was moved to Maihaugen, Lillehammer in 1903 – 1904.