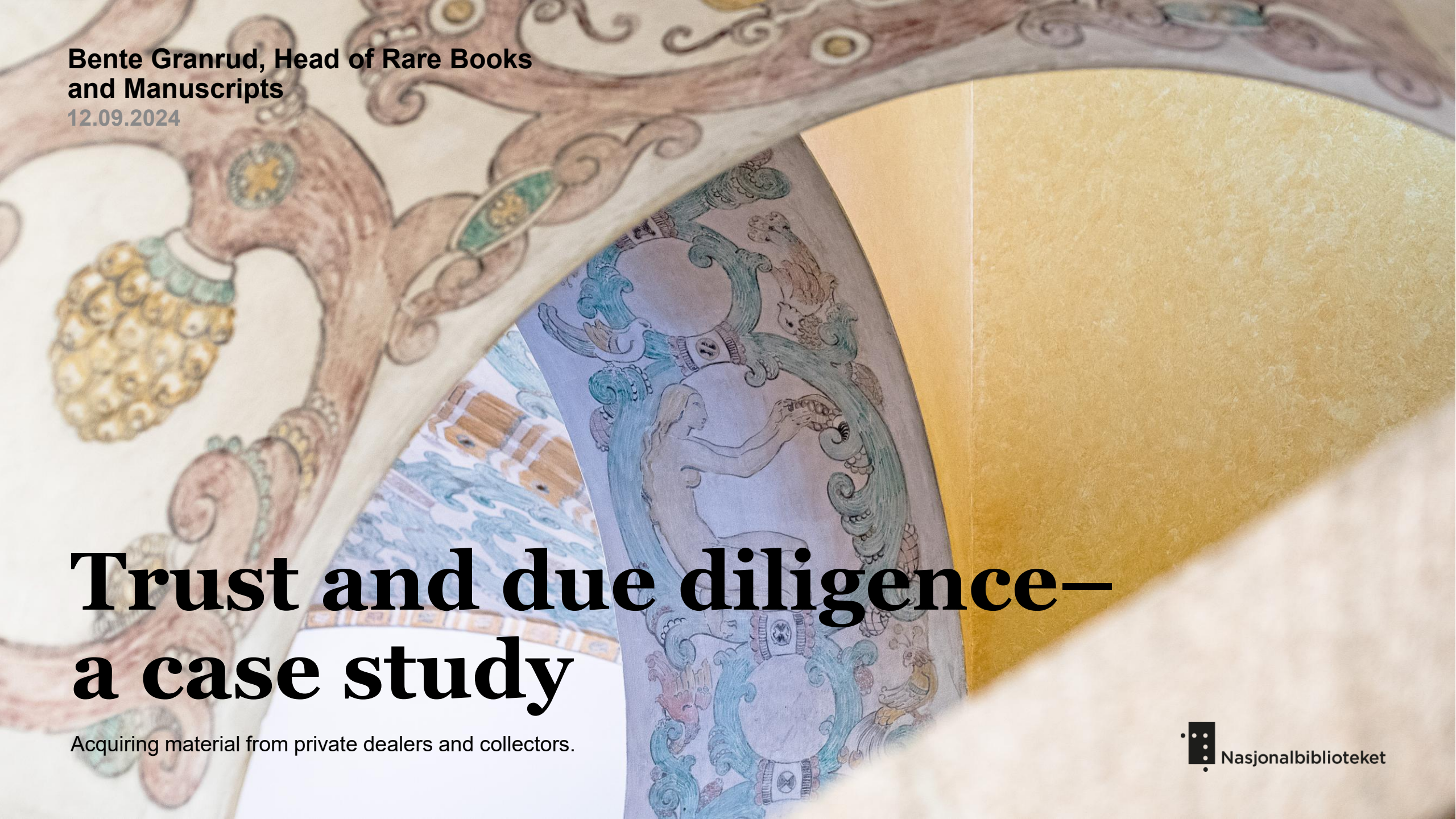
Bente Granrud, Head of Rare Books and Manuscripts

12.09.2024



Trust and due diligence– a case study

Acquiring material from private dealers and collectors.

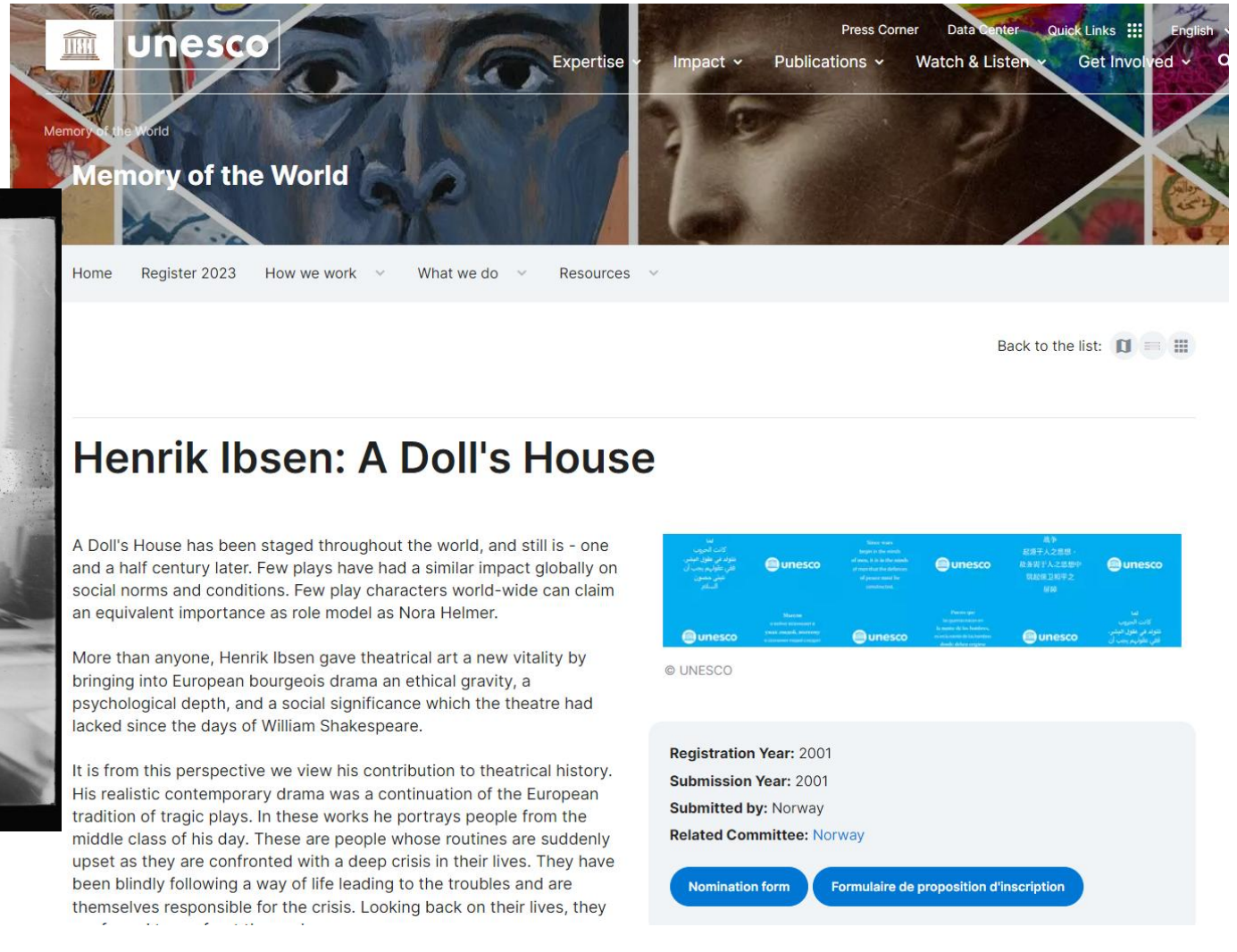
Nasjonalbiblioteket

Literary Commemorations at the National Library

2006: 100th anniversary of Henrik Ibsen's death



Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906) in his study in Oslo. Photograph ca 1895 by Hulda Szacinski, National Library of Norway. The manuscript to «A Doll's House» is part of the Unesco Memory of the World register.



Nasjonalbiblioteket

Ibsen Year

1 language

Article Talk | Read Edit View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Ibsen Year** (Norwegian: *Ibsenåret*) was the Norwegian government's official celebration of Henrik Ibsen in 2006, marking the 100th anniversary of his death. The Ibsen Year included cultural events in multiple countries, including an opening ceremony in Oslo attended by the royal family and international guests, television programs, cultural events in Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, China[1] and other countries, and an International Gala performance at the Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt,[2] hosted by the country's First Lady Suzanne Mubarak and also attended by Queen Sonja.[3] The Ibsen Year's artistic director was Bentein Baardson and the producer was Nora Ibsen. The chairman of the supervisory committee was former Norwegian Minister of Culture Lars Roar Langslet.[4] The planning committee of the Ibsen Year had a core budget of around 70 million NOK, not counting TV productions and various other costs.[5]

Queen Sonja was the Ibsen Year's high protector.[3] The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the embassies around the world had an important role in carrying out the Ibsen Year.[6]

The Ibsen Year comprised 8213 separate cultural events, and 83 countries took part in the commemoration.[7]

Egypt [edit]

An International Gala performance of *Peer Gynt* took place at the Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt, under the auspices of First Lady Suzanne Mubarak and attended by Queen Sonja and other guests. It was directed by Bentein Baardson and produced by Nora Ibsen. Together with the official opening of the Ibsen Year in Oslo, this was the highlight of the Ibsen Year. Several other cultural events related to Henrik Ibsen in collaboration between Norwegian and Egyptian authorities also took place in Egypt. Suzanne Mubarak was awarded the Ibsen Centennial Commemoration Award by Queen Sonja, as one of three officials of state to receive this honour (the other ones being the Queen and the Norwegian Foreign Minister).[8]

United States [edit]

The Ibsen Year in the United States was launched in New York on 1 March 2006 at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Cate Blanchett, who played the title role in *Hedda Gabler* in the Sydney Theatre Company's visiting performance there, was awarded the Ibsen Centennial Commemoration Award, presented by Minister of Equality Karita Bekkemellem.[9]

Organisation and planning [edit]

The planning committee, a government commission named the National Committee for the Ibsen Initiative (*Nasjonalkomiteen for Ibsensatsingen*), was appointed by the Ministry of Culture in 1997, and was headed by former Minister of Culture Lars Roar Langslet. The committee's mandate ceased in 2006/2007, with the conclusion of the Ibsen Year.[10]

DET NORSKE KONGEHUS

Søk

NORSK SÁMEGIELLA ENGLISH BARNESIDER

FORSIDE AKTUELT KONGEFAMILIEN DAGENS MONARKI HISTORIE DE KONGELIGE SAMLINGER KONGELIGE EIENDOMMER DET KONGELIGE HOFF FOR PRESSEN

Aktuelt
- Offisielt program
- Fotoalbum
- Taler
- Programarkiv
- Nyhetsarkiv
- Nyhetsabonnement

Dronningen i Egypt

Hennes Majestets Dronning Sonja har vært på offisielt besøk i Egypt for å delta i avslutningen av Ibsen-året og overvære oppsetningen av Peer Gynt i Giza.

27.10.2006

Programmet startet torsdag da Dronningen besøkte den kjente Mohammad Ali-moskeen i Kairo. , der hun ble tatt imot av Abdallah Attar, islamsk arkeolog, og fru Iman Abdou. Dronningen besøkte også Det koptiske museet og Den hengende kirken El-Muallaka som ble bygget på 700-tallet.

Dagens program med avsluttet med en mottakelse i ambassadørens residens, der Dronningen møtte både norske studenter og egyptere som har studert i Norge.

Ibsen i Giza

Fredag ble Dronning Sonja tatt i mot av kulturminister Farouk Hosni og generalsekretær Gaber Asfour for et besøk ved Supreme Council of Culture (SCC). Hun var også til stede ved åpningen av Ibsen-seminaret "Ibsen between the Orient and the Occident" før et av reisens store høydepunkt: oppsetningen av Peer Gynt foran sfinksen i Giza.





‹ Forrige Neste › Større bilde

Dronning Sonja foran sfinksen på Giza-platået utenfor Kairo. Foto: Heiko Junge, Scanpix

Bilde 1 av 3

Nasjonalbiblioteket

Literary Commemorations at the National Library

2009: 150 year since Knut Hamsun was born



Knut Hamsun(1859-1952). Awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1920. Photograph 1936 by Anders Beer Wilse, National library of Norway.

Norges Bank

Alle tema | Aktuelt

Forside › Aktuelt › Nyheter og hendelser › Pressemeldinger › Ny jubileumsmynt i sølv i ...

Pressemelding

Ny jubileumsmynt i sølv i forbindelse med 150-årsjubileet for Knut Hamsuns fødsel

I 2009 er det 150 år siden Knut Hamsun ble født. For å markere denne begivenheten utgir Norges Bank en jubileumsmynt i sølv torsdag 19. februar.

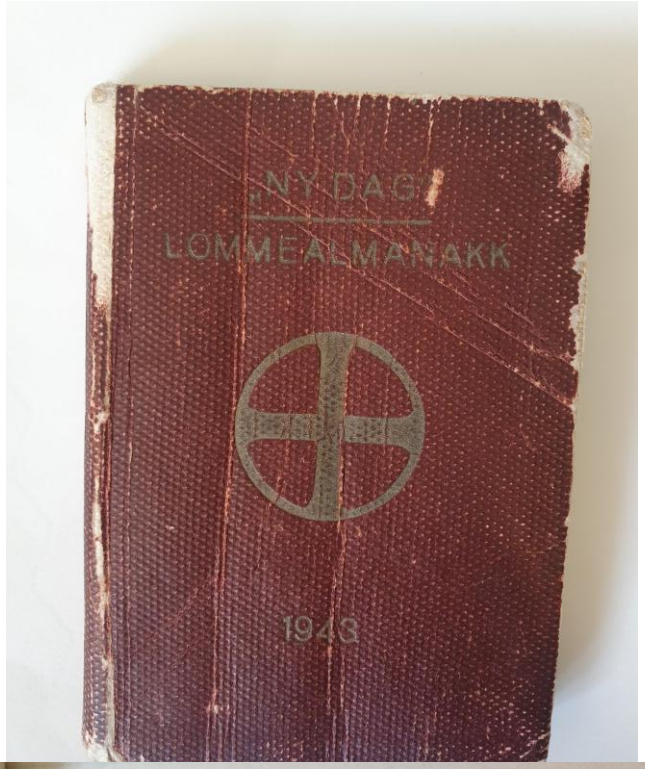
- Med denne myntutgivelsen ønsker vi å hedre Hamsuns forfatterskap, som har hatt sterk innflytelse både på norsk og internasjonal litteratur, uttaler direktør Leif Veggum i Norges Banks avdeling for kontante betalingsmidler. Han trekker også fram at forfatteren er en av Norges tre nobelprisvinnere i litteratur.

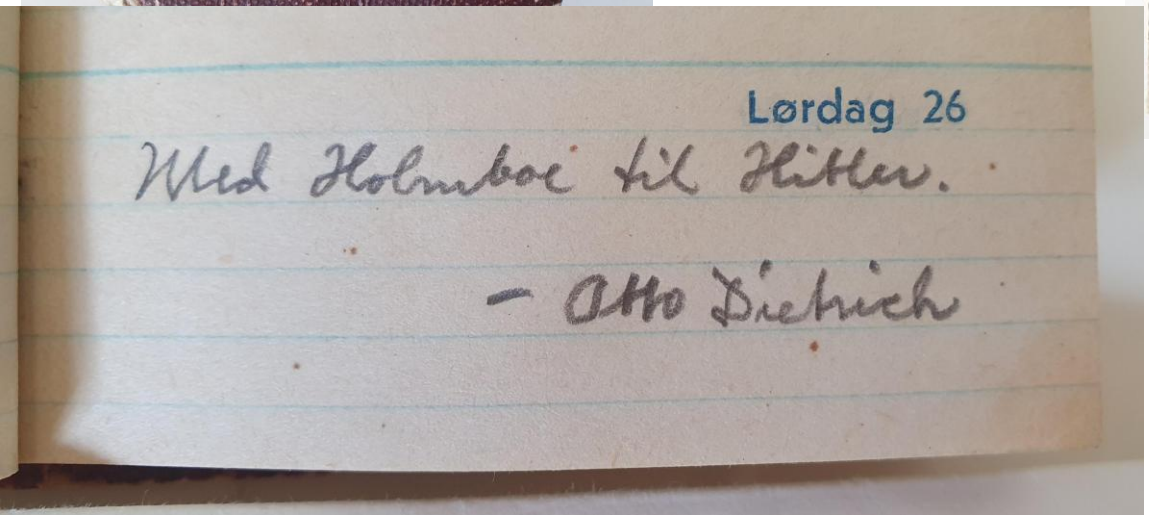


Det har vært avholdt en kunstnerkonkurranse om utformingen av myntens bakside. Vinnermotivet som er designet av Enzo Finger, viser Hamsuns navnetrekk, gjengivelse av notater til verket Markens Grøde og antydninger av forfatterens ansiktstrekk. En radering laget av Horst Janssen er benyttet som grunnlag for ansiktstrekkene. Riksvåpenet på myntens forside er utformet av Ingrid A. Rise, formgiver ved Det Norske Myntverket.

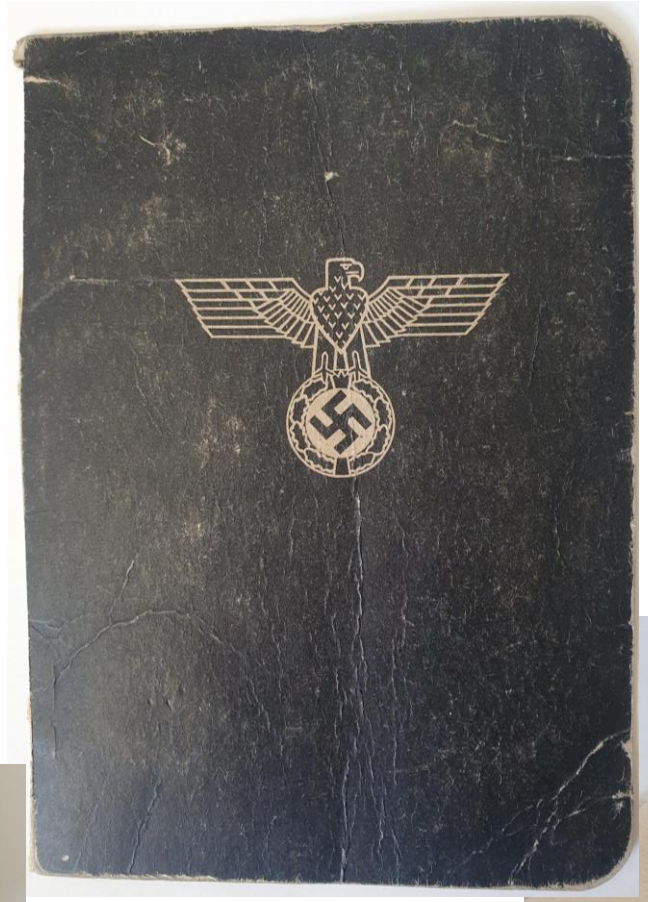
Nasjonalbiblioteket

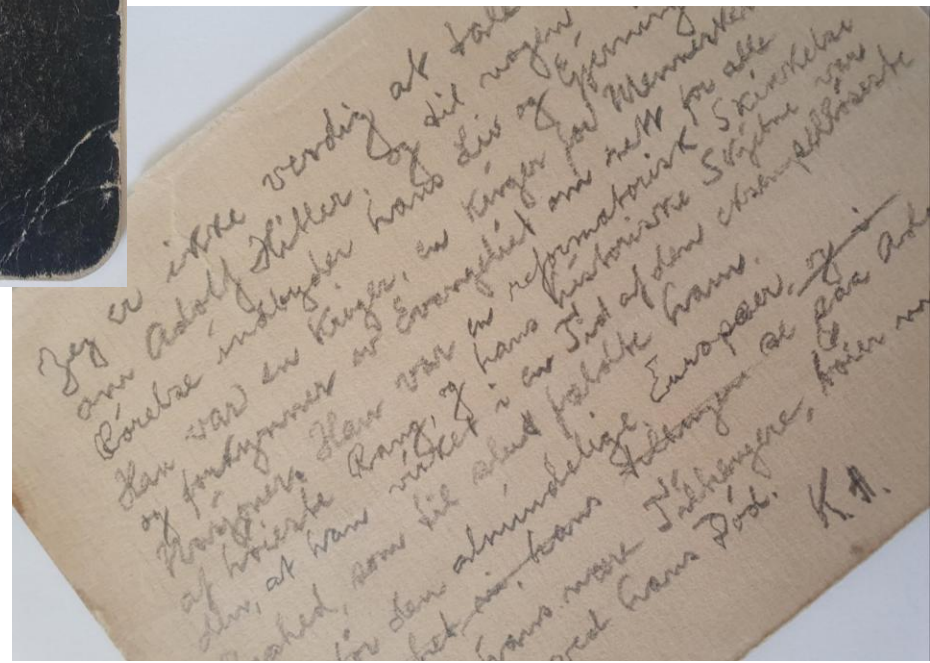
Almanac 1943 – when Knut Hamsun met Hitler in Berlin

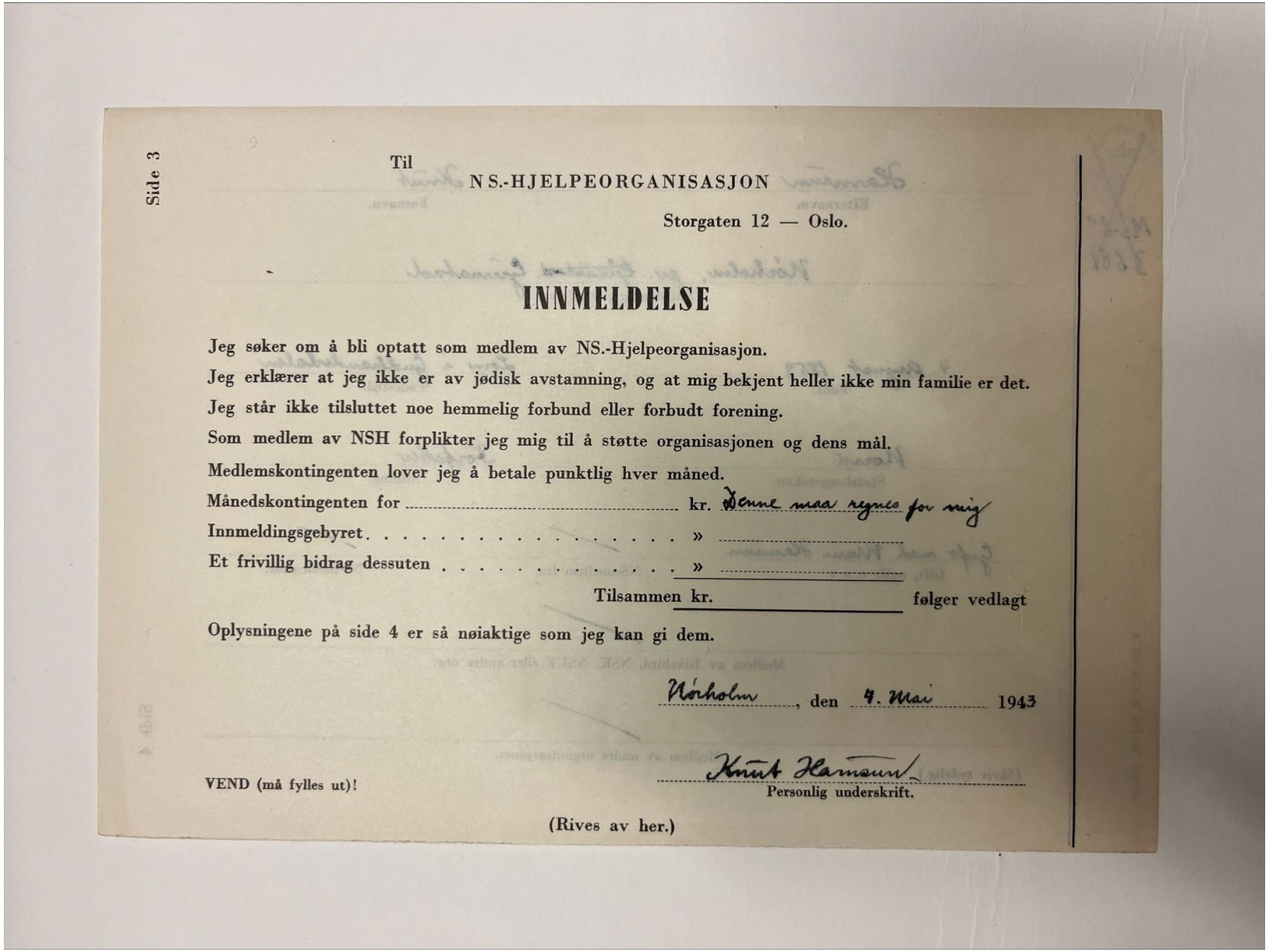




Obituary over Adolf Hitler







Side 3

Til

NS.-HJELPEORGANISASJON

Storgaten 12 — Oslo.

INNMELDELSE

Jeg søker om å bli optatt som medlem av NS.-Hjelpeorganisasjon.

Jeg erklærer at jeg ikke er av jødisk avstamning, og at mig bekjent heller ikke min familie er det.

Jeg står ikke tilsluttet noe hemmelig forbund eller forbudt forening.

Som medlem av NSH forplikter jeg mig til å støtte organisasjonen og dens mål.

Medlemskontingenten lover jeg å betale punktlig hver måned.

Månedskontingenten for ..... kr. Denne maa regnes for mig

Innmeldingsgebyret . . . . . » .....

Et frivillig bidrag dessuten . . . . . » .....

Tilsammen kr. _____ følger vedlagt

Oplysningene på side 4 er så nøiaktige som jeg kan gi dem.

Kirkholm, den 4. Mai 1943

VEND (må fylles ut)!

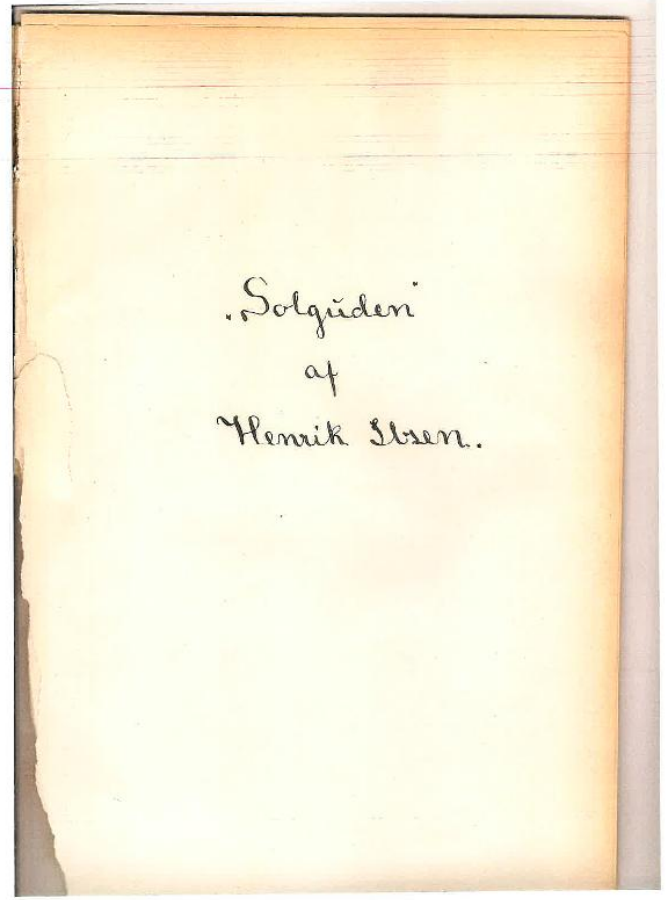
Knut Hamsun

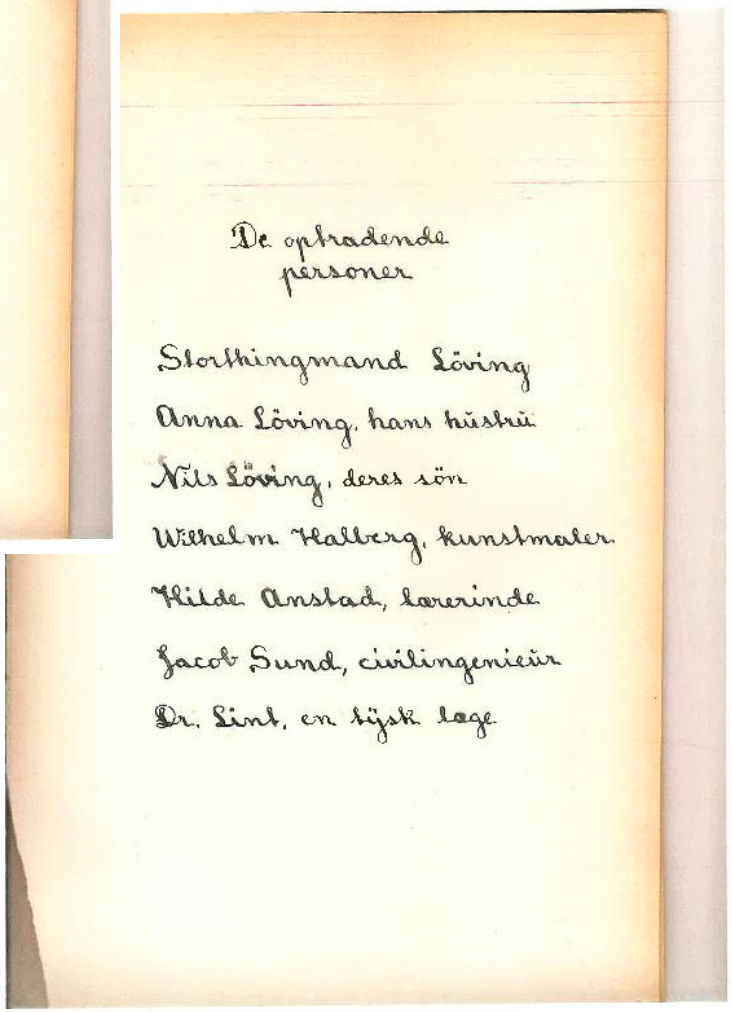
Personlig underskrift.

(Rives av her.)

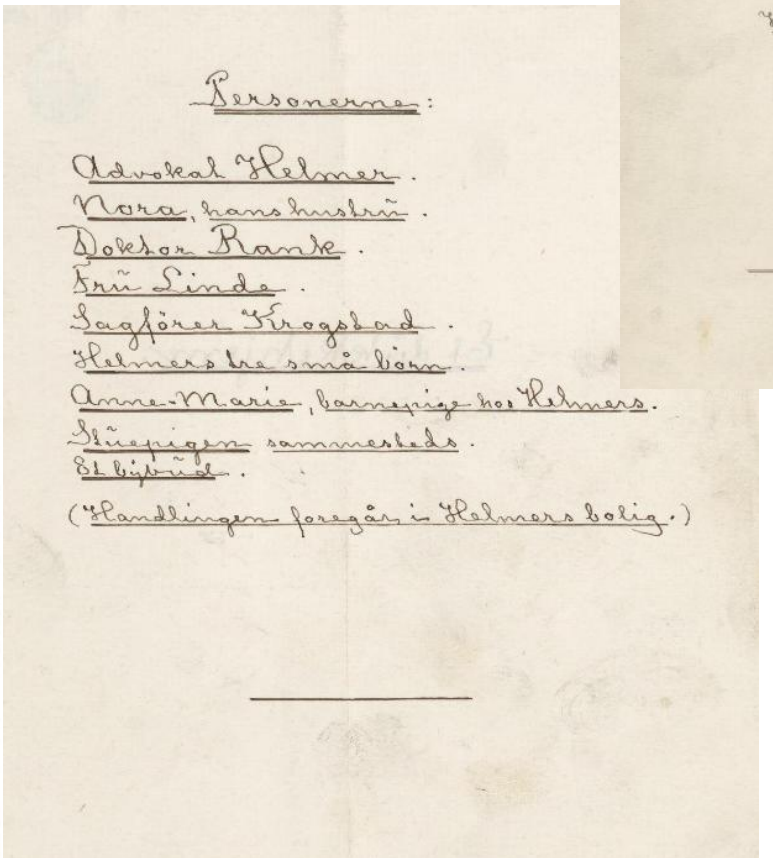
Form for membership in an wartime aid-organization that was part of Nasjonal Samling, the Norwegian Nazi Party.

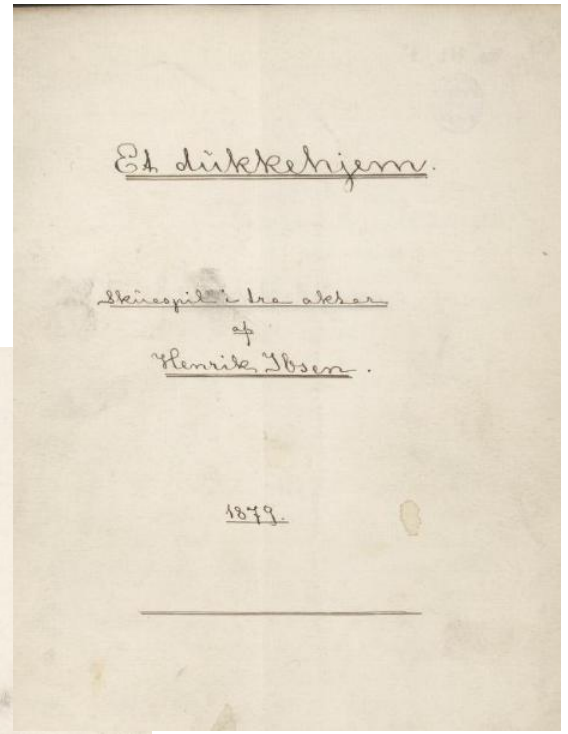
Nasjonalbiblioteket





Henrik Ibsen:
The Sun God.
Mss for sale
2006.





Henrik Ibsen: *A Doll's House*, ms.8° 952, The National Library of Norway. Donation 1931.

Nasjonalbiblioteket

The Observer
Henrik Ibsen

This article is more than 11 years old

Strange case of a fake Ibsen play that has gripped Scandinavia

Literary experts embarrassed after 'lost fragments' of work by Norway's famous playwright are alleged to have been forged

Richard Orange

Sun 1 Jan 2012 00.04 GMT



Gemma Arterton and Stephen Dillane perform in Ibsen's The Master Builder at the Almeida in London. Photograph: Tristram Kenton

It's the case that has absorbed Scandinavia's elite artistic circles and tested some of Norway's finest literary experts.

Over the next few months, investigators from the Norwegian police's economic crimes unit will be combing the market for supposed possessions and letters relating to the playwright Henrik Ibsen, and the Nobel-winning novelist - and Nazi sympathiser - Knut Hamsun as part of investigations into an alleged scam that exploited the nation's interest in its most celebrated authors.

More than a dozen documents are alleged to have been forged by Geir Ove Kvalheim, a Norwegian scriptwriter and actor, who has been charged and is due go on trial in April.

The Guardian Masterclasses



A summer writers' retreat: Online with Guardian Masterclasses
Monday 24 July-Sunday 13 August 2023

Our unmissable writers' retreat is back. Join Diana Evans, Ross Raisin, Natasha Pulley, Tim Lott, Maame Blue and more – including extra-special guest Louise Doughty – for a series of workshops and masterclasses designed to help you put pen to paper and write.

Book now →

The alleged fraud was only revealed when Kvalheim sensationally claimed to have discovered fragments of a previously unknown Ibsen play, *The Sun God*, a find that would have changed Norwegian literary history.

Lars Frode Larsen, a Hamsun expert who was one of the first to raise the alarm, said that he could not think of a literary forgery of such magnitude since the fake Hitler diaries in 1983.

"He was very convincing," Rolf Warendorf at Oslo's Norlis antiquarian booksellers, told the *Observer*. "His story was that he was a collector of all kinds of stuff connected to the second world war - uniforms, medals etc - and that he had got in touch with the older Nazis living in Spain and Norway."

To Warendorf's embarrassment, his bookshop became the conduit through which several of the alleged forgeries were brought to market. He bought a "signed" first edition of the Ibsen play *John Gabriel Borkman*, which the writer had dedicated to Edvard Munch, the artist who painted *The Scream*.

Warendorf also bought a pocket almanac from 1943, in which Knut Hamsun had apparently drafted a letter to Adolf Hitler, apologising for a tempestuous meeting in July that year. Eight of the documents were sufficiently credible to be bought by Norway's national library for a total of £75,000.

Nasjonalbiblioteket



Geir Ove Kvalheim (1970-)

In June 2013 he was sentenced to one year and nine months in prison for selling counterfeit manuscripts and letters from Knut Hamsun and Henrik Ibsen. https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geir_Ove_Kvalheim



Nasjonalbiblioteket



There is no such thing as a free lunch…

A small pill box from the local apothecary near Hamsuns home. A note from Knut Hamsun to his wife Marie is written on the back side. The note says the box contains the key to the house (?) to be given to a neighbour (?) when Marie leaves (for holiday?).

Gifted to the National Library of Norway from Geir Ove Kvalheim, as a token of our close collaboration.

Nasjonalbiblioteket

Formal procedures instead of personal trust

Hjem > Arbeidsstøtte > Samlingene > Anskaffelse av unikt og/eller verdifullt materiale

Anskaffelse av unikt og/eller verdifullt materiale

- Overordnede prinsipper
- Proveniens (eierskapshistorikk)
- Autentisitet
- Personvern og opphavsrett
- Arkivering
- Mottak

Overordnede prinsipper

Nasjonalbibliotekets materiale skal anskaffes fra anerkjente auksjonshus/antikvariater og andre seriøse offentlige og private tilbydere. Biblioteket skal forsikre seg om at materialet er i lovlig omsetning.

Før anskaffelse skal materialets proveniens (eierhistorikk) og autentisitet undersøkes og så godt som mulig verifiseres (due diligence). Nasjonalbiblioteket skal vise så stor grad av aktsomhet som det må kunne kreves på bakgrunn av forholdene ved overdragelsen, objektets art og omstendighetene ellers. Enhver anskaffelse av materiale skal skje i samsvar med norsk lov, folkerettslig bindende traktater og konvensjoner samt Nasjonalbibliotekets rutiner og retningslinjer.

Seksjonsledere som arbeider med anskaffelser, tar stilling til habilitetsspørsmål og avgjør i hvilke tilfeller denne rutinen skal brukes.

Proveniens (eierskapshistorikk)

Materialets proveniens skal dokumenteres så godt det er mulig. Nasjonalbiblioteket skal ikke erverve materiale der det er reell tvil knyttet til proveniensen. Nasjonalbiblioteket krever at antikvariater, auksjonshus og andre tilbydere skriver under på en overdragelseserklæring om at de er rette eier av materialet eller har lovlig fullmakt til å overdra det.

Hvis det i ettertid likevel viser seg at tilbyder manglet hjemmel for å overdra materialet, vil Nasjonalbiblioteket med hjelp fra politimyndighetene sørge for at det blir tilbakeført til rette eier. Nasjonalbibliotekets fremgangsmåte i ulike situasjoner og typer av materiale:

- **Klart omtvistet materiale.** Nasjonalbiblioteket vil ikke gå til anskaffelse av materialet før partene har kommet til enighet eller saken er rettslig avgjort.
- **Materiale funnet på uventet sted eller tilbudt fra personer uten tilknytning til opphavsperson, tidligere kjente eiere eller arkivskaper.** Det skal utøves særlig grad av aktsomhet. Foreligger mistanke om at tilbyder ikke har hjemmel til å selge materialet, skal

Prosedyre

Rev.nr: 2

Rev. dato: 23.02.2022

National Library of Norway

Our date: X/X/202X
Your date: X/X/202X

Our reference: 202X/XXX
Your reference:

Transfer of ownership of [collection] to the National Library of Norway

Please refer to the [meeting/telephone conversation/e-mail on [date]] between the National Library of Norway and [donor/association/institution]. By signing this deed of gift, the donor confirms their desire to transfer ownership of the material described below to the National Library.

The transfer of ownership covers the following: [description of the material and its provenance]

The transfer will take place on [dd/mm/yyyy].

For more details of the terms and conditions governing this transfer of ownership, please see the General Terms and Conditions of Donation on the reverse side.

Further details relating to copyright release:

1. Description of whether and to what extent the donor and/or any other people hold copyright over the material being transferred (enclose documentation where necessary):

   _____

2. Consent: To the extent that the donor holds copyright to any of the material, the National Library of Norway is granted a non-exclusive right to exhibit the items it includes and to make the material available to the general public including openly through the National Library's digital channels. The same applies to any contractually assigned rights that the donor is entitled to transfer.

Nasjonalbiblioteket

DIE NORWEGISCHE NATIONALBIBLIOTHEK

ÜBEREIGNUNGSERKLÄRUNG

erteilt vom

Antiquariat ……
Adresse …
Org.nr. …
Tel. …

an

Nasjonalbiblioteket
(Die Norwegische Nationalbibliothek)
Henrik Ibsensgt. 110
Postboks 2674 Solli
0203 Oslo
Org. nr. 976.029.100
Tel. +47 810 01 300

1. Die Erklärung umfasst folgende Objekte

1. …Kaufsumme
2. …Kaufsumme

2. Umfang der Erklärung:
Das Antiquariat ……. garantiert, dass es rechtmäßiger Eigner der Objekte gewesen ist zu dem Zeitpunkt, als diese veräußert wurden, und dass das Antiquariat berechtigt gewesen ist, diese zu veräußern. Sollte jemand zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt beanspruchen, dass dies nicht der Fall gewesen ist, sind entsprechende Forderungen direkt an das Antiquariat ..... zu richten. Sollte jemand zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt beweisen, dass das Antiquariat nicht der rechtmäßige Eigner dieser Objekte gewesen ist oder kein Recht gehabt hat, diese zu veräußern, erstattet das Antiquariat ..... der Nationalbibliothek die Kaufsumme in Höhe von NOK……. sowie damit verbundene Kosten, die der Nationalbibliothek im Zusammenhang mit dem Kauf entstanden sind. Entsprechendes gilt, wenn das Antiquariat das Objekt/die Objekte auf Kommission oder mit Vollmacht verkauft.

Das Antiquariat ……. garantiert für die Authentizität der Objekte auf der Grundlage der zum Zeitpunkt der Übereignung verfügbaren Fachkenntnisse und einschlägigen Meinungen.

Nasjonalbiblioteket

From the sentencing, page 26 (my translation):

«I skjerpende retning må det endelig tillegges vekt at flere av de håndskrifter som var falske gjaldt skrifter som - dersom de hadde vært ekte - ville hatt betydning for kultur- og litteraturhistorien. ... Siden håndskriftene ved Håndskriftsamlingen i stor grad benyttes av forskere, biografer og historikere, er det også meget viktig at opplysningene som disse gir virkelig stammer fra den angivelige utsteder. Falske skrifter kan for eksempel lett føre til ukorrekt historieskrivning.»

«In an aggravating direction, it must finally be emphasized that several of the manuscripts that were fake concerned writings that - if they had been genuine - would have been significant for the history of culture and literature. ... Since the manuscripts at the Manuscript Collection are used to a large extent by researchers, biographers and historians, it is also very important that the information provided by these really originates from the alleged issuer. For example, false writings can easily lead to incorrect writing of history.»

Nasjonalbiblioteket

The people we meet

Points for discussion – 20 min group discussion – presentation

- Do you have «priveliged users», people outside your institution that feels like colleagues? Fellow students from university, antiquarian dealers or people working at auction houses?
- Do you have close contact with private collectors or academics working at private institutions with similar collections to your own?
- Are these involved in discussions about acquisitions, authenticity and price valuations, provenance research? If so, how?
- Are they treated differently from ordinary users if they visit the special collections reading room?
- Do you have procedures/ethical guidelines regarding your connection with these people?
- Do you reflect on different hats, roles, policies?

Nasjonalbiblioteket

The documents we meet

Points for discussion – 20 min group discussion – presentation

- Do you or your library examine letters/manuscripts in private ownership or for sale?
- Does your paper conservators or conservation atelier examine/test/repair items owned by others?
- Do you take in and keep for in house examination items you consider acquiring?
- Do you share the results of these examinations with the owners, dealers or persons outside your institution?
- Do you state opinions about authenticity, or about whom the author might be?
- Do you help read/transcribe material not in your collection?
- Do you have procedures/ethical guidelines regarding your connection with documents not owned by your institution?

Nasjonalbiblioteket