

Pastor- Ancestors

In old Norway, the “prest” or pastor was a higher class person in the community, well educated and usually from a higher class background.

After the Reformation, when the pastors became Lutheran and had families, many became a kind of dynasty of many generations.

Norway was ruled by Denmark and in our family, several younger sons of noble families, whose older brother got the title, land and castle, became pastors and moved to rural Norway where they became clergy dynasties.

Rev. Hans Olufson Paus was born in 1500, served as priest in Oslo at the Marikirken (Church of Mary) soon after the Reformation. His son Povel Hansen Paus, b. 1545, had two sons who became pastors, Hans and Peder.

For the cleric born in 1587, see [Hans Povelsson Paus the Elder](#).

[Sir Hans Povelsson Paus](#)^[a]



Hans Paus; painting at Ask Manor

Born 1656

[Hjartdal](#)

Died March 18, 1715 (aged 58–59)

	Kviteseid
Nationality	Norwegian
Alma mater	• University of Copenhagen
Occupation	Cleric
Father	Paul Peterson Paus



Susanne Paus, painting at Ask Manor

Sir Hans Povelsson Paus^[a] (born 1656 in [Hjartdal](#) – 18 March 1715) was a Norwegian [priest](#) and poet. He was parish priest in [Kviteseid](#) from 1683 until his death. A popular man in his parish who learned the local [dialect](#) (at a time when most church officials and civil servants used [Danish](#) as a [working language](#)), he is noted for being the first to write poetry in [dialect in Norway](#). His poem *[Stolt Anne](#)* (ca. 1700), written in the Kviteseid dialect, became a popular folk song in [Telemark](#). 12 verses were included in *[Norske Folkeviser](#)* (1853) by [Magnus Brostrup Landstad](#) and [Henrik Ibsen](#), a relative of Hans Paus, paraphrased the poem in the drama *[Lady Inger of Ostrat](#)*.^[1] The poem honored [Anne Clausdatter](#), the owner of [Borgestad Manor](#) and a relative of Paus. She rewarded him with an agricultural property ([Bukkøy](#)) for it. He owned several agricultural properties in Kviteseid.

Hans Paus was the son of [Povel Pedersson Paus](#) (1625–1682), parish priest in [Hjartdal](#), and Ingrid Corneliusdatter Trinnepol, who belonged to the [Skien](#) patriciate who had made a fortune in the sawmill industry (her family might originate in [Trinitapoli](#), Italy). Hans Paus married Susanne Amundsdatter Morland, daughter of the [provost](#) of [Øvre Telemark](#) Amund Hanssøn

Morland.^[2] He succeeded his father-in-law as parish priest in Kviteseid. Amund Morland, of Danish origin, had succeeded Hans Paus' grandfather Peder Paus (born 1590) as the Kviteseid parish priest and provost; hence, the Paus and Morland families have been referred to as a dynasty of priests in [Øvre Telemark](#).^[3] Hans Paus' maternal grandparents were timber merchant, sawmill owner and councilman in Skien, Cornelius Jansen Trinnepol (1611–1678) and Anne Iversdatter (1605–1642), a daughter of councilman Iver Christensen and Margrethe von Ansbach.^[4] Susanne's maternal grandparents Christen Andersen and Anne Gundersdatter owned [Borgestad Manor](#).^[3]

Original painted portraits from 1685 of Hans and Susanne came in the possession of [Christopher Tostrup Paus](#) and are today found at [Herresta](#) in Sweden.^[5]

Hans Paus was the brother of the judge of Øvre Telemark, Cornelius Paus (1662–1723), who used a coat of arms featuring a [wild man](#).^[6]



Morland, Paus,

Their son Amandus, married into the Vralstad and Fjagesund families, through which we have our most direct ancestry to Harold Hairfair and royal lines in Europe. His second wife was Karen The family descends from the Dane Jacob Andersen (born c. 1500, died 1558), who was a parish priest in Fyresdal and is said to have been the last Catholic and the first Lutheran priest in office. Jacob Andersen was the father of Christen Jacobsen, a priest in Upper Telemark, and Hans Jacobsen (b. 1522), who was a parish priest in Fyresdal from around 1558. The family was one of the few families that monopolized the offices in Telemark in the 1500-1700s, and parts of the family belonged to the upper echelon of citizens in Skien.

Mr. Hans is the ancestor of a Morland clergy family that was widespread in its time, as the sons Jacob, Christen, Amund and Werner became parish priests of Fyresdal, Tønsberg, Kviteseid and Tinn respectively.

From Telesoga publication November 2016 by Sandra Gilbert, "Finding My Norwegian Roots in Telemark". He was a colorful and very wealthy character. He was quite litigious. He sued his neighbor for assault and battery, and was sued by his son and his daughter. He was terminated from his pastoral position for marrying too soon after his first wife's death and too late because of the early arrival of a child born to his second wife. He was reinstated however due to the shortage of pastors.

Aanondsdatter Falck, another leading family in Telemark.

Quislings, related to Paus, and Falck, and also to Borstad, Fjone and Mandt

One was an historian who wrote down many of these stories.

Another family, the Resens, were priests and pastors in Denmark. First, Hans Anderson Vedel was a priest even before the Reformation, then married, had a child Poul Resen in 1532, who became a pastor. His cousin was Hans Markvardson Tausen, the Danish Reformer. Poul's sons, Christian, Bertel and Hans all became pastors and Hans Resen, a bishop. Christen's wife, Karen Thorgersdatter Holm from a noble Danish family, in her previous marriage to another pastor who was one of a line of Danish pastors called Schytte. She had another child who got his medical degree in Padova Italy in 1615 and then was doctor to the king of Denmark.

Another cousin, Jens Anderson Resen also became a pastor. Rev. Christen's great granddaughter, Else, b. 1686 married Mikkel Mandt. That name, Else or Elise continued in nearly every generation 300 years to Elise Holtan, b. 1978.

Hans Tausen nicknamed the "Danish Luther" was the leading Lutheran theologian of the Danish Reformation in Denmark. He served as Bishop of Ribe and published the first translation of the Pentateuch into Danish in 1535.

Another family Rev. Jacob Anderson b. 1490 in Denmark, died in Kviteseid, his grandson, Hans Amundson Prestegaard, was priest in Fyresdal, and married Susanne Morland. They had two sons who were pastors, Jacob and Amund. Jacob is our ancestor, and took the last name, Morlands, which came from his mother's family farm in Vinje.

Munk-Juel

Another family, from the Hans Holtan stream in Mo/Vinje, had many pastors with many last names, but all related, often through the mothers, Rev. Christen Clementson, b. 1550, all in Sweden, his two sons in law Rev. Iver Hansen Morbach, priest in Fosby, Aremark, East of Oslo, and Rev. Christopher Friis, b. 1592 in Denmark, died in Sweden, his son in law Rev. Niels Dorph, b. 1615, , and then his grandson, Rev. Ole Hanson Wulf, b. 1689, all through the mothers and daughters.

Rev. Niels Jensen Finneid, "Gamleprest" "Old Priest, b. 1500, then his grandson, Tyk, Tykeson Finneid, b. 1570, who married Marthe Valentinsdatter, daughter of Vallentin Finneid, a pastor from the same parish. Since people took their names of their farms, it left pastors in an interesting lack of identity. A note said one pastor took their name from the rectory, Morland. Many called themselves Prestegaard, the priest's farm. Maybe both these pastors, in laws to each other, took the name of the same farm, Finneid, in Drangedal.

Bishop Iver Olufson Munk 1486-1539 was a catholic bishop and had several illegitimate children, one of which, Niels, is our ancestor. He came from a very noble family, but his children did not receive that status. .

There were many priests in our ancestry in the early years of the Reformation, but as time went on, our people were more modest folks, and mostly farmers. Of course part of this is the fan-like quality of the pedigree chart, that there are many more people in each generation the further our we go from the present.

Bishop Roe of the Faeroe Islands, b. about 1100

Even 6 saints,

St Ladislav Hungary, b. 1055,

St. Begga Doda of Landen, France, b. 613,

St. Bertha of Paris and Kent, b. 539;

St. Clotilde of Burgundy, b. 474,

St. Lambert II Count of Hesbaye, b. 669,

St. Pippin "the Elder" of Landen, b. 580.

34 kings