

Norwegian Civil Criminal Procedure  
with Special Reference to Treason Cases

I.

NORWEGIAN legal process distinguishes sharply between civil and criminal procedure. The organization of the courts as well as the procedural treatment of the case in a civil action differs considerably from that in a criminal action.

The rules underlying and regulating NORWEGIAN criminal jurisprudence are principally to be found in the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1 July 1887 and the Judiciary Act of 13 August 1915.

NORWAY, in its accounting with traitors, is relying to the greatest possible degree on customary rules of criminal procedure, as these appear in the above mentioned enactments.

But because of the number of such cases (they are in addition to the ordinary criminal cases) and because of their nature, a certain number of special rules have been laid down to govern procedure in treason cases in the so-called Provisional Act relating to Procedure in Treason Cases.

This Act was promulgated in London by the King-in-Council on 16 February 1945.

Under normal legislative procedure, provisions of the kind contained in this Act should have been formally adopted, i.e., separately approved by the two divisions of the NORWEGIAN Storting, the "Odelsting" (3/4 of Parliamentary membership) and the "Lagting" (1/4 of Parliamentary membership), and signed by the King.

The validity of this Act, however, must be sought for in the rules relating to constitutionality of emergency legislation. All signs point to conclusion that the Act will be upheld as constitutional in its entirety by the Supreme Court. (Translator's note: the Supreme Court in the Haaland case, decided on 9 August '45, upheld Provisional Legislation enacted during the occupation by the NORWEGIAN Government-in-exile.)

II.

Standard NORWEGIAN criminal procedure operates with the following criminal courts, listed in order of instance:

1. Forhørsretten (approximates Magistrate's Court)
2. Herreds- eller Byretten (approximates Rural or Town Court)
3. Lagmannsretten (approximates a Court of Assizes)
4. Supreme Court's Appeals Committee
5. Supreme Court

In the main, it is these courts which will be employed in the trial of the treason cases, and the trials will be conducted in accordance with the customary rules of criminal procedure.

But according to Sec. 16 of the previously mentioned Act of 16 February 1945, the King will select from among the regular Herreds- and Byrett judges certain ones to handle the treason cases as a speciality in their courts. Under Sec. 18 of the Act, the same is true of the Lagmannsrett.

The intention is that certain specified judges are to devote themselves entirely to this work in order to complete it as soon as possible as well as to ensure that such judges attain experience in the handling of these particular cases and thus ensure the greatest possible uniformity of treatment.

#### Organization and Jurisdiction of the Courts

A criminal case in NORWAY is in general triable in the first instance either in the Herreds- or Byrett or the Lagmannsrett, depending upon the size of the case.

Herreds- or Byretten consists of one judge (who is a jurist) and two lay associates. The latter are selected by lot, for a specific case, from a "Lay Associates Panel" within the kommune (note: a kommune is the administrative unit within the fylke).

Herreds- or Byretten is a local court. An exhaustive list of all NORWEGIAN courts with locations is attached hereto and marked Appx. A.

The Forhørsrett is, in reality, not an independent court. The preliminary investigation of the accused (and witnesses) is conducted by the Herreds- and Byrett judges functioning as a Forhørsrett. The judges in this capacity act alone since the lay associates (see above) are not summoned.

Lagmannsretten. The ordinary Lagmannsrett consists of three professional judges, (the "lagmann" as presiding judge and two associate judges). All three are jurists and regularly appointed judges.

In the Lagmannsrett there is the so-called "lagrett" (jury) whose duty it is to decide the "question of guilt", i.e., whether or not the accused is guilty as charged. The jury consists of ten laymen chosen for each case by lot from a panel maintained in the district for this purpose. At least seven of the jurymen must vote affirmatively on the question of guilt for a conviction.

On this point there is a deviation, however, from the usual rules, insofar as treason cases are concerned. Pursuant to the previously mentioned Act of 16 February 1945 the Lagmannsrett, in treason cases, will not have a jury to decide the question of guilt.

Instead, the court will, in these cases, be made up of the three judges (presiding judge and two associate judges) and four other associate judges who will take their places alongside the other two. There will be no jury.

These four associate judges will take full part in the trial, i.e. they will not merely be concerned with determination of the "question of guilt" like a jury, but also in the sentencing and any other questions arising during the course of the trial.

This deviation, in treason cases, from the jury principle has been made firstly in order to attain simplicity and speed in the handling of these cases; secondly, to give the associate judge greater weight than under the jury system on the ultimate decision of the court. They will, for example, take an active part in the imposition of sentences.

In this connection it might be of advantage to mention the provision in Section 23, second subdivision, of the Provisional Act of 16 February 1945.

This section requires at least 5 votes for final decision as well as for the imposition of the death penalty. Other decisions require only the customary majority.

#### Supreme Court's Appeals Committee (Høyesteretts kjæremaalsutvalg)

This court is composed of a committee of 3 Supreme Court judges. All Supreme Court judges alternate as members of the Appeals Committee. The committee must, however, be viewed as a separate court which, under the law, has its own specific function to perform.

The purpose of this court, which in reality is a part of the Supreme Court itself, is to reduce as much as possible the pressure of work devolving upon that court.

#### Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the country's highest court. Its seat is in Oslo. In general the court is composed of 5 Supreme Court judges, all professionals and all jurists.

At times cases are decided by the Supreme Court in plenary session, i.e. all presently functioning Supreme Court judges sitting. (The usual number of such judges is 20). This is true where at least 3 Supreme Court judges in an ordinary case feel that the decision should be based on the validity of a law, legislative enactment or provisional act or involves the over-ruling of a previously decided case.

#### Jurisdiction as between the Several Courts

In order to give a complete explanation as to how the courts function in these treason cases it is not sufficient merely to furnish a list of the courts and how they are organized but also to give an account of the respective jurisdiction as between the several courts.

Courts of First Instance. As is the case in ordinary criminal proceedings the Herreds- and Byretter as well as the Lagmannsrett function as courts of first instance. Jurisdiction is apportioned between these courts pursuant to the customary rules in the Code of Criminal Procedure of Jan. 1887.

The Lagmannsrett handles cases where punishment may be imprisonment in excess of 5 years, i.e., the more serious treason cases.

The Herreds- and Byretter will only handle cases where the punishment can only be a fine, loss of universal trust, or imprisonment of up to 5 years.

The Forhørsrett has in itself no trial jurisdiction except where the defendant in the Forhørsrett makes a full and open confession corroborated by the other evidence in the case, and the defendant consents to a final adjudication by the Forhørsrett. If the conditions stated are present the Forhørsrett has trial jurisdiction even if the sentence to be imposed is up to 10 years imprisonment.

### Appeals

As elsewhere in NORWEGIAN Criminal Procedure there are in the treason cases, the following remedies available to the person convicted:

1. New trial before a higher court
2. Full appeal (anke)
3. Procedural appeal (kjøremaal)
4. Mistrial (gjenopptakelse)

New trial before a higher court. A case adjudicated by a Herreds- or Byrett can be brought before the Lagmannsrett for a new trial. This is a special remedy directed against allegedly incorrect evaluation of the evidence submitted in connection with the adjudication of the question of guilt; for example the defendant has been convicted by the Herreds- or Byrett. He does not admit, however, that he has committed the act charged. Or the reverse, the defendant has been acquitted by the Herreds- or Byrett on the ground that he has not committed the act charged. The prosecuting authorities believe, however, that he is guilty and bring the case before the Lagmannsrett for a new trial.

The Lagmannsrett's decision on matters of evidence in connection with the question of guilt is always final. This part of the case can never be brought before the Supreme Court.

It follows from the above that if the case had been brought before the Lagmannsrett in the first instance neither the defendant nor the prosecution would have the opportunity to appeal evidentiary matters connected with the question of guilt to a higher court.

The right to bring a case, decided in the Herreds- or Byrett, to the Lagmannsrett for a new trial is, in treason cases, always dependent upon the consent of the Supreme Court's Appeals Committee.

Full Appeal (anke) to the Supreme Court. "Anke" is a remedy which can be used for cases tried in the Herreds- and Byrett as well as the Lagmannsrett.

"Anke" is addressed directly to the Supreme Court (in exceptional cases to the Supreme Court's Appeal Committee).

The remedy, "anke", is used when the defendant or the prosecuting authorities are concerned with those parts of the judgment which do not relate to evidentiary rulings connected with the question of guilt.

For example, the accused admits that he has committed the act for which he has been sentenced by the lower court but contends that there are no provisions in NORWEGIAN law making such an act a crime. Or he contends that the penalty imposed is too severe or that the lower court's judgment contains procedural errors fatal to the judgment.

The prosecuting authorities may appeal on their own behalf as well as on behalf of the accused.

In a large number of treason cases the accused as well as the prosecuting authorities require permission of the Supreme Court's Appeal Committee, before making the appeal (anke).

#### Procedural Appeal (Kjåremaal)

Kjåremaal is a less impressive remedy than either a new trial before the Lagmannsrett or "anke".

Kjåremaal is first and foremost the remedy against procedural errors made by the Court before judgment; for example, on questions of whether a judge is qualified or whether a person is under obligation to testify, etc.

Kjåremaal regarding procedural errors made by the Herreds- or Byrett are addressed to the Lagmannsrett.

Kjåremaal relating to decisions made by the Lagmannsrett are addressed to the Supreme Court's Appeal Committee which is the court of last instance in these cases.

#### Public Prosecution

Fundamentally, NORWEGIAN law is based on the so-called "complaint" principle. The "complaint" principle assumes that the State's interests in a penal case, i.e., the prosecution and investigation of an accused, is not to be conducted by the judge but by a specially organized prosecuting authority. The judge's role is more objective so that his impartiality may not be brought into question. Thus, criminal procedure becomes a "party" process, with 2 parties, the prosecutor as one party and the defendant with his counsel as the other.

The prosecuting authority itself, however, should also adopt a strictly objective attitude. That authority is responsible for seeing that the State's interest of insuring that the guilty are punished and the innocent are acquitted, is implemented. Thus, if during the trial of the case, the prosecutor becomes convinced that the defendant is innocent, it devolves upon him to ask for an acquittal. By the same token, the prosecutor may appeal on behalf of the defendant.

Even though our criminal procedure is based on "party" process, this does not mean that the judges must adopt a wholly passive attitude.

The rule is that the judge at any point in the proceedings "shall insure that everything material to the case is brought to light". He may therefore initiate any supplementary investigations required.

For the treason cases the prosecuting authority is headed by an Attorney-General (Riksadvokat). There is one Attorney-General for the whole country with office in Oslo.

The Attorney-General himself will decide whether to initiate prosecution where a penalty in excess of 10 years imprisonment is contemplated, or when the case is in other respects of great general interest.

With the exception of these cases it is the State Attorney (Statsadvokaten) who decides the question of whether to initiate prosecution. There are one or more State Attorneys in each fylke.

Ordinarily Police Commissioners (politimestre) have now inherent prosecuting authority; but they may in smaller cases prepare Penalty Acceptances (Forelegg). If a Penalty Acceptance is not subscribed by the person charged, the Police Commissioner may, however, on his own initiative, demand that the case be sent to trial.

#### Defence Counsel

The rule in NORWEGIAN Law is that the accused, for any and all steps in the prosecution, shall have the right to have the assistance of a defence counsel.

At the trial itself, the defendant will ordinarily have an officially appointed defence counsel at the expense of the State. If he has previously engaged a private defence counsel, the latter will ordinarily be designated at the trial as the official defence counsel of the defendant.

In treason cases there is a special rule that any person who practises law is under duty to act as official defence counsel when designated to serve in this capacity.

#### A SAMPLE CASE

##### Arrest and Imprisonment of the Accused

The Provisional Act relating to Procedure in Treason Cases of 16 February 1945 provides, in Section 12, that arrests may always be undertaken without awaiting the Court's consent provided reasonable grounds for suspecting a person of treason are present.

The person arrested shall as soon as possible, and in no event later than 14 days after his arrest, be brought before the Forhørsrett for order of commitment pending trial.

There is, however, a special act relating to Police Service in Wartime (copy attached hereto as Appx B) which provides for a considerable longer period within which a commitment order may be obtained. In view of the great number of cases at the present time the usual period now is 3 months.

The Police may, furthermore, undertake search and seizure of the accused's property. Seisures undertaken without consent of the owner must, however, be brought before the court as soon as possible. The court then decides whether the seizure is to be upheld.

#### Further Investigation

Normally, investigations are conducted by the police with the object of bringing to light all evidence to be used at the trial.

In general there is no duty, under NORWEGIAN criminal procedure, requiring either witnesses or experts to testify to the police or the prosecuting authorities. If they refuse to testify they have a right to be brought before the Forhørsrett, and here they are under duty to testify.

In treason cases there is a special rule on this point. Under section 13 of the Procedural Act of 16 Feb 1945, both witnesses and experts are required to testify in hearings held by the prosecuting authorities; this is in order to speed up these cases as much as possible.

Even the accused in a treason case has a limited duty to testify. Section 13, second sub-division, places upon him the duty of testifying as to his economic status both before the prosecuting authorities and the court.

In ordinary criminal cases the accused is under no obligation whatever to testify, not even in the court itself.

Extra-judicial investigations are conducted by the police under the supervision of the prosecuting authorities.

The prosecuting authorities may, however, during the course of an investigation, request assistance of the court on specific matters arising during the investigation or they may transfer the entire matter to the Forhørsrett with a request that that court undertake the necessary examination and hearing of the accused, witnesses and experts.

"Judicial" investigations are, however, in treason cases of little practical importance since the witnesses and experts are, as stated, under obligation to testify before the prosecuting authorities.

#### The Trial

When the case has been sufficiently prepared it is placed on the calendar.

In treason cases the rules obtaining for the conduct of the trial are, by and large, the same in the Herreds- and Byrett as in the Lagmannsrett.

In ordinary criminal procedure, however, there are certain differences in the conduct of the trial before the Herreds- and Byretts and the Lagmannsrett. As previously mentioned, in cases tried by the Lagmannsrett it is a jury that decides the question as to



whether the accused is guilty or not. In the Herreds- or Byrett, on the other hand, the three judges (the president of the court and the two lay judges) decide all questions.

The trial before the Herreds and Byrett and the Lagmannsrett is conducted by means of (1) oral evidence, and (2) direct evidence. These two main procedural principles call for oral pleadings before the court during the trial and for oral testimony by the defendant and the witnesses.

As a rule it is not permissible to introduce extra-judicial written testimony or testimony previously given before the court into evidence. The witnesses must appear before the court during the trial. The basic rule in this connection is to be found in the Code of Criminal Procedure of Jan. 1887, para 332 II, which reads as follows:

"Witnesses whose testimony is assumed to be of importance for the case, should be examined orally before the court when special circumstances do not prevent such procedure."

The defendant as well as the witnesses are under obligation to appear before the court.

The obligation of witnesses to appear is, however, geographically limited. The rule obtaining is that a witness is obliged to appear at the trial before the Lagmannsrett if he does not live farther away from the place of the court than 600 km by railway, 300 km by steamer or regular bus, or 100 km by other means of transportation.

For trial by Herreds- or Byrett, one-half of these distances apply.

If a witness is not under obligation to appear in accordance with these rules, his affidavit must be taken and recorded by the Herreds or Byrett in the locality where he resides. In this event there is thus during the trial an opportunity to produce evidence given before another court in recorded form.

The witnesses are not only under obligation to appear but also to testify. Witnesses who are in close relationship or affinity to the defendant, the affianced of the defendant, and persons who are professionally bound to secrecy are exempted from this obligation.

A witness may also demand to be excused from answering questions that will expose him or any of his closest relative to punishment or loss of the esteem of their fellowmen.

Under Norwegian criminal procedure the defendant is not obliged to testify. An exception is, as stated, made in treason cases pursuant to Provisional Act of 16 Feb 1943, para 13, Section II, which obliges the defendant to give information about his financial status.

In NORWEGIAN Criminal as well as Civil Procedure, the rule, as regards both witnesses and written testimony, is that both parties are required to lay their cards on the table. If, for instance, during the trial the prosecution or the defendant refers to a certain document, this document must have been produced beforehand.



The parties may not attempt to spring any surprise on each other. The Code of Criminal Procedure para 331, Section IV, provides in this connection:

"If evidence is produced of which the adverse party has not been notified in time, the latter is entitled to an appropriate postponement, unless the evidence obviously is of no importance."

And para 292, Section II of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that in addition to a copy of the indictment, the prosecution will send to the Counsel for the Defence, a copy of the different papers and important documents in the case, as well as a list of the witnesses intended to be called and a statement of what is proposed to be proved by said witnesses.

The trial is conducted by the President of the Court. He opens by ensuring that all the members of the Court are present, that the Court has been legally constituted, and that the parties to the case are present.

The case opens with a statement by the Prosecuting Attorney outlining the nature of the charge.

The opening statement of the Prosecuting Attorney should give the Court a summary of the different aspects of the case, with a statement of the evidence that will be produced in support of the charge.

The Prosecuting Attorney's introductory remarks should be as impartial as possible. The Counsel for the Defence, too, has the right to deliver an opening statement in which he states his evidence, but this right is seldom exercised.

After the statement of the Prosecuting Attorney, the defendant may make a statement if he so desires. Following this, the other evidence is produced, first by the Prosecution and then by the Counsel for the Defence.

The Prosecution's witnesses are examined first by the Prosecuting Attorney and thereafter by the Counsel for the Defence. The reverse procedure is followed for the witnesses for the defence. The President of the Court may, on his own initiative, or upon request of any member of the Court, question the witnesses.

Written documents are read by the Court Clerk or by one of the Court members. The party who produces the written evidence may also be allowed to read it himself.

Closing statements follow the evidence. The Prosecuting Attorney is given the floor first, and thereafter the Counsel for Defence. The parties are entitled to the floor two times each.

The defendant as well as his counsel is entitled to make a closing statement. He is finally afforded the opportunity of making any further remarks.

The trial is generally public. The Court may, however, in special cases, rule that the case is to be tried behind closed doors.

The same rules are applicable to a Lagmannsrett sitting as a Court of Second Instance for the conduct of a new trial, as apply when it sits as a Court of First Instance.

#### Trial before the Supreme Court

A trial before the Supreme Court is also oral. However, the Hearsay Evidence Rule is not applicable to testimony by the defendant, witnesses or experts. Nor may the Supreme Court undertake the conduct of local inquests.

These limitations on the applicability of the Hearsay Evidence Rule are imposed in view of the great amount of work the absence of such limitations would impose on the Supreme Court. In this connection it should be recalled the question of guilt is not one for the Supreme Court.

## Norwegian Courts

A. Høiesterett

1. Høiesterett sits at Akersgaten 40, Oslo.

B. Lagmannsrettene

There is a Lagmannsrett in each of the following districts, which sits on circuit in each of the following sub-districts:

1. Eidsivating Judicial District (lagdømme)

- a. Oslo sub-district (lagsogn)

Oslo and Akershus fylker, and Vinger-Odal and Kongsvinger. Sits at Oslo and Kongsvinger.

- b. Østfold sub-district. Sits at Sarpsborg and Moss.

- c. Hedmark and Opland sub-district. Sits at Hamar, Gjøvik and Elverum.

- d. Buskerud sub-district. Sits at Drammen and Kongsberg.

2. Agder Judicial District

- a. Vestfold sub-district. Sits at Tønsberg, Sandefjord and Larvik.

- b. Telemark sub-district. Sits at Skien.

- c. Aust-Agder (except Setesdal) sub-district. Sits at Arendal.

- d. Vest-Agder (including Setesdal) sub-district. Sits at Kristiansand.

3. Gulating Judicial District

- a. Rogaland sub-district. Sits at Stavanger and Haugesund.

- b. Bergen sub-district. Sits at Bergen.

- c. Hordaland (with Sogn and Fjordane) sub-district. Sits at Bergen, Florø and Nordfjordeid.

4. Frostating Judicial District

- a. Møre and Romsdal sub-district. Sits at Molde, Aalesund and Kristiansund.

- b. Trondheim sub-district. Sits at Trondheim, Steinkjær and Namsos. (Sør-Trøndelag, Nord-Trøndelag fylker)

5. Haalogaland Judicial District

- a. Nordland sub-district. Sits at Bodø, Sandnessjøen and Svolvær.

- b. Troms sub-district. Sits at Tromsø and Harstad.
- c. Finnmark sub-district. Sits at Hammerfest and Vardø.

### C. Byretter

#### 1. Collegiate byretter

- a. Oslo. Sits in Akersgaten 44b.
- b. Bergen. Sits at Tinghuset.
- c. Trondheim. Sits at Munkegaten 17.
- d. Stavanger. Sits at Nygaten 26.

#### 2. Non-Collegiate Byretter

Every other town in NORWAY has a Non-Collegiate Byrett, presided over by a single judge, who may be Byfogd or a Sorenskriver.

### D. Herredsretter

#### 1. Akershus

- a. Follo district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Vestby (including ladested of Hvitsten), Kraakstad, Ski, Aas, Frogn, Nesodden and Oppegaard, in ladesteder of Son and Hølen, in kjøpstad of Drøbak. Office at Drøbak.
- b. Aker district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Aker, Bårum, and Asker. Office at Oslo.
- c. Nedre Romerike district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Enebakk, Fett, Røllingen, Skedsmo, Lillestrøm, Lørenskog, Nittedal, and Gjerdrum. Office at Lillestrøm.
- d. Nes district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Nes, Aurskog, Blaker, Nordre Høland, Søndre Høland, Sørumsand and Setsskog. Office at Sørumsand.
- e. Eidsvold district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Eidsvold, Hurdal, Feiring, Nannestad and Ullensaker. Office at Eidsvold.

#### 2. Aust-Agder

- a. Holt district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Vegaarshei, Gjerstad, Søndeled, Dypvaag, Flostad, and Holt, in kjøpstad of Risør, and in ladested of Tvedestrand. Office at Tvedestrand.
- b. Nedenes district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Aamli, Gjøvdal, Tøvdal, Mykland, Herefoss, Froland, Østre Moland, Stokken, Tromøy, Øyestad and Hisøy, in kjøpstad of Arendal. Office at Arendal.
- c. Sand district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Landvik, Fjære, Eide, Vestre Moland, Høvaag and Birkenes, in ladested of Lillesand, and in kjøpstad of Grimstad. Office at Grimstad.

- d. Setesdal district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Vegusdal, Hornes, Iveland, Evje, Bygland, Valle, Mylestad and Bykle. Office at Moissund.

3. Buskerud

- a. Ringerike district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Hole, Tyristrand, Norderhov, and Aadal, in kjøpstad of Hønefoss. Office at Hønefoss.
- b. Hallingdal district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Nes, Flaa, Gol, Hemsedal, Aal and Hol. Office at Nesbyen.
- c. Eiker, Modum and Sigdal districts. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Sigdal, Krødsherad, Modum, Øvre Eiker and Nedre Eiker. Office at Hokksund.
- d. Lier, Røyken and Hurum district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Lier, Røyken and Hurum, and in ladested of Holmsbu. Office at Drammen.
- e. Numedal of Sandsvår district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Ytre Sandsvår, Øvre Sandsvår, Flesberg, Rollag, Nore and Uvdal; and in kjøpstad of Kongsberg. Office at Kongsberg.

4. Finnmark

- a. Alta district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Kautokeino, Alta, Talvik and Loppa. Office at Alta.
- b. Hammerfest district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Hasvik, Sørøysund, Kvalsund, Masøy, Kjelvik and Kistrand; and kjøpstad of Hammerfest. Office at Hammerfest.
- c. Tana district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Karasjok, Lebesby, Tana, Gamvik, Berlevaag, Nesseby and Polmak. Office at Heimli.
- d. Vardø district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Vardø. Office at Vardø.
- e. Varanger district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Nord Varanger and Sør Varanger; and in kjøpstad of Vadsø. Office at Vadsø.

5. Hedmark

- a. Nord-Hedmark district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Ringsaker, Nes, Furnes, and Vang. Office at Hamar.
- b. Sør-Hedmark district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Løten, Romedal and Stange; and in kjøpstad of Hamar. Office at Hamar.
- c. Vinger and Odal district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Sør-Odal, Nord-Odal, Vinger and Eidskog; and in kjøpstad of Kongsvinger. Office at Kongsvinger.

- d. Solør district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Brandval, Grue, Hof, Aasnes and Vaaler. Office at Flisa.
- e. Sør-Østerdal district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Elverum, Trysil, Aamot, Stor-Elvdal and Solli.
- f. Nord-Østerdal district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Ytre Rendal, Øvre Rendal, Alvdal, Follidal, Tynset, Tolga, Os, Kvikne and Engerdal. Office at Tynset.

#### 6. Hordaland.

- a. Sunnhordland district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Kvinnherad, Skaanevik, Etne, Fjelber, Ølen, Sveio, Vikebygd, Valestrand, Moster, Bremnes, Bømlo, Stord, Fitjar and Tysnes. Office at Stord.
- b. Midhordland district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Fusa, Halandsdal, Strandvik, Os, Samnanger, Fana, Austevoll, Sund, Fjell, Askøy and Laksevaag. Office at Bergen.
- c. Nordhordland district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Haus, Bruvik, Hosanger, Modalen, Hamre, Aasene, Alversund, Meland, Manger, Herdla, Hjelme, Hordabø, Saebø. Lindeas, Austerheim and Masfjorden. Office at Bergen.
- d. Hardanger district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Strandebar, Varaldsøy, Kvam, Jondal, Ullensvang, Kinsarvik, Odda and Røldal. Office at Lofthus.
- e. Voss district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Eidfjord, Ulvik, Granvin, Evanger, Voss and Vossestrand. Office at Voss.

#### 7. Møre and Romsdal

- a. Søre Sunnmøre district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Vanylven, Syvde, Sande, Rovde, Herøy, Ulstein, Hareid, Orsta, Vartdal, Volda, Dalsfjord and Hjørundfjord. Office at Volda.
- b. Nordre Sunnmøre district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Sunnlyven, Norddal, Stranda, Ørskog, Sykkylven, Skodje, Vatne, Borgund, Giske, Haram and Vigra. Office at Alesund.
- c. Romsdal district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Vestnes, Tresfjord, Eid, Voll, Grytten, Hen, Veøy, Nesset, Eresfjord and Vistdal, Bolsøy, Nord-Aukra, Sør-Aukra, Sandøy, Fraena, Bud and Hustad; and in kjøpstad of Molde. Office at Molde.
- d. Nordmøre district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Frei, Ørem Gjemnes, Tingvoll, Straumsnes, Kvernes, Grip, Bremsnes, Kornstad, Eide, Oksendal, Aalvundeid, Sunndal, Stangvik, Aasskard, Halso, Tustna, Edøy, Brattvaer, Hopen, Surnadal, Rindal, Aure, Stemshaug and Valsøy. Office at Kristiansund.

## 8. Nordland

- a. Brønnøy district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Bindal, Sømna, Brønnøy, Vega, Velfjord, and Vevelstad, and in ladested of Brønnøysund. Office at Brønnøysund.
- b. Alstahaug district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Tjøtta, Stamnes, Alstahaug, Leirfjord, Herøy, Nordvik, Vefsn, Drevja, Grane and Hattfjelldal; and in ladested of Mosjøen. Office in Sandnessjøen.
- c. Rana district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Nesna, Dønnes, Hemnes, Sør-Rana, Elsfjord, Korgen, Nord-Rana, Lurøy, Traena, Rødøy and Meløy, and in ladested of Mo. Office at Mo.
- d. Salten district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Gildeskaal, Beiarn, Bodø, Skjerstad, Fauske, Saltdal, Sørfold, Nordfold and Kjerringøy; and in kjøpstad of Bodø. Office at Bodø.
- e. Steigen district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Steigen, Leiranger, Hamarøy, Ankenes, Evenes, Ballangen, Tysfjord, Tjeldsund and Lødingen, Office at Narvik.
- f. Lofoten district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Vaagan, Gimsøy, Borge, Varlberg, Buksnes, Hol, Flakstad, Moskenes, Værøy and Røst; and in ladested of Svolvær. Office at Kabelvåg.
- g. Vesteraalen district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Hadsel, Bø, Øksnes, Langenes, Sortland, Dverberg, Bjørskinn, and Andenes. Office at Bitterstad.

## 9. Opland

- a. Nord-Gudbrandsdal district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Nord-Fron, Dovre, Lesja, Skjåk, Lom, Vaaga, Sel and Heidal. Office at Vaagaamo.
- b. Sør-Gudbrandsdal district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Faaberg, Østre Gausdal, Vestre Gausdal, Øyer, Ringebu and Sør-Fron; and in kjøpstad of Lillehammer. Office at Lillehammer.
- c. Toten district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Biri, Snertingdal, Vardal, Østre Toten, Vestre Toten, Kolbu and Eina; and in Kjøpstad of Gjøvik. Office at Kapp.
- d. Hadeland and Land district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Jevnaker, Lunner, Gran, Brandbu, Fluberg, Søndre Land, Nordre Land and Torpa. Office at Røykenvik.
- e. Valdres district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Sør-Aurdal, Etnedal, Nord-Aurdal, Vestre Slidre, Øystre Slidre and Vang. Office at Aurdal.



10. Rogaland

- a. Dalane district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Sokndal, Lund, Heskestad, Helleland, Bjerkreim, Eigersund and Oгна; and in ladesteder of Eigersund and Sogndal. Office at Eigersund.
- b. Jåren district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Narbø, Varhaug, Klepp, Time, Gjestdal, Høyland, Sola, Madla, Motland and Raneberg; and in ladested of Sandnes. Office at Stavanger.
- c. Ryfylke district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Vikedal, Sandeid, Imsdal, Nesstrand, Bjernarøy, Hjelmeland, Fister, Aardal, Jelsa, Erfjord, Sand, Sauda, Suldal, Høle, Forsand, Strand, Finnøy, Rennesøy, Kvitsøy, and Mosterøy. Office at Stavanger.
- d. Karmsund district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Skudenes, Aakra, Stangeland, Avaldsnes, Torvastad, Utsira, Akaare, Tysvær, Bokn, Skjold and Vats; and in ladesteder of Skudenes and Kopervik. Office at Haugesund.

11. Sogn and Fjordane

- a. Indre Sogn district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Jostedal, Luster, Hadslo, Aardal, Lårdal, Borgund, Sogndal and Aurland. Office at Solvern.
- b. Ytre Sogn district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Leikanger, Balestrand, Vik, Kyrkjebø, Lavik, Brekke, Gulen, Solund and Hyllestad. Office at Hermansverk.
- c. Sunnfjord district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Askvoll, Fjaler, Gauler, Jølster, Førde, Naustdal, Kinn, Bru, Eikefjord, Vevring and Bromanger; and in ladested of Florø. Office at Førde.
- d. Nordfjord district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Selje, Nord-Vaagøy, Sør-Vaagøy, Davik, Eid, Hornidal, Gloppen, Bræim, Innvik, and Stryn. Office at Naustdal i Nordfjord.

12. Telemark

- a. Skien district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Solum; and in kjøpstad of Skien. Office at Skien.
- b. Kragerø district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Drangedal, Sannidal and Skaatøy, and in kjøpstad of Kragerø. Office at Kragerø.
- c. Bamble district. Has Jurisdiction in herreder of Bamble and Eidanger; in ladesteder of Langesund and Stathelle and in kjøpstad of Brevik. Office at Brevik.
- d. Gjerpen district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Gjerpen and Siljan; and in kjøpstad of Porsgrunn, Office at Porsgrunn.

- e. Nedre Telemark district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Lunde, Holla, Bø, Sauherad and Seljord. Office at Gvarv.
- f. Tinn and Heddal district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Heddal, Gransherad, Hovind and Tinn; and in kjøpstad of Notodden. Office at Notodden.
- g. Vest Telemark district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Kvitseid, Nissedal, Fyresdal, Mo. Laardal, Vinje and Rauland. Office at Kvitseid.

### 13. Nord Trøndelag

- a. Stør and Verdal district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Meraaker, Hegna, Stjordal, Laanke, Skatval, Laksvik, Frosta, Aasen, Skogn, Frol and Verdal; and in kjøpstad of Levanger. Office at Levanger.
- b. Inderøy district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Ytterøy, Mosvik, Verran, Inderøy, Røra, Sandvellan, Sparbu, Ogndal, Egge, Kvam, Beitstad, Malm, Namdal-seid, Stod and Snaasa; and in ladested of Steinkjær. Office at Steinkjær.
- c. Namdal district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Nordli, Sørli, Grong, Harran, Namsskogan, Røyrvik, Fosnes, Flatanger, Nærøy, Vikna, Keka, Gravvik, Koblereid and Foldereid, and in ladested of Namsos. Office at Namsos.

### 14. Sør-Trøndelag

- a. Hitra district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Nord-Frøya, Sør-Frøya, Hitra, Kvenær, Fillan, Sandstad, Homme, Snillfjord, Vinje, Heim and Agdenes. Office at Sandstad.
- b. Fosen district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Roan, Osen, Stocksund, Aafjord, Jøssund, Bjugn, Nes, Stjørna, Øyland, Rissa, Lensvik and Stadsbygd. Office at Ophaug.
- c. Gauldal district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Brekken, Røros, Røros landsogn, Glaamos, Aalen, Haltdalen, Singasaas, Budal, Støren, Soknedal, Horg, Hølanda, Melhus, and Flaa. Office at Kvaal.
- d. Strinda and Selbu district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Børsa, Geitstrand, Skaun, Buvik, Byneset, Leinstrand, Strinda, Malvik, Klæbu, Tiller, Selbu and Tydal. Office at Trondheim.

### 15. Troms

- a. Trondenes district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Kvæfjord, Skaanland, Sandtorg, Trondenes, Bjarkøy, Berg and Torsken; and in ladested of Harstad. Office at Harstad.

- b. Senja district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Tranøy, Sørreisa, Dyrøy, Ibestad, Andørja, Gratanger, Astaffjord, Lavanger, Salangen and Bardu. Office at Ibestad.
- c. Malangen district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Maalelv, Øverbygd, Lenvik, Hill esøy, Balsfjord and Malangen. Office at Tromsø.
- d. Lyngen district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Tromsøysund, Lyngen, Kaafjord, Storfjord, Ullsfjord, Karlsøy, Helgøy, Skjervøy, Nordreisa and Kvænangen. Office at Tromsø.

#### 16. Vest Agder

- a. Torridal district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Tveit, Oddernes, Randesund, Øvrebø, Håglund, Søgne, Greipstad, Vennesla. Office at Kristiansand.
- b. Mandal district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Halse and Harkmark, Holum, Øyslebø, Laudal, Finseldn, Bjelland, Grindheim, Aaserol, Vigmostad, Konsmo, Sør-Audnedal, Spangereid; and in kjøpstad of Mandal. Office at Mandal.
- c. Lyngdal district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Lista, Herad, Spind, Lyngdal, Austad, Kvaas, Hågbostad, Eiken; and in ladested of Farsund. Office at Farsund.
- d. Flekkefjord district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Fjorland, Kvinesdal, Feda, Bakke, Gyland, Tonstad, Øvre Sirdal, Hidra, Nes; and in kjøpstad of Flekkefjord. Office at Flekkefjord.

#### 17. Vestfold

- a. Holmestrand district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Strømme, Skoger, Sande, Hof and Botne; in ladested of Svelvik; and in kjøpstad of Holmestrand. Office at Holmestrand.
- b. Horten district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Vaale, Borre and Ramnes; and ladested of Aasgarstrand; and in kjøpstad of Horten. Office at Horten.
- c. Tønsberg district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Stokke, Sem, Nøtterøy and Tjøme; and in kjøpstad of Tønsberg. Office at Tønsberg.
- d. Sandbar district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Sandar and Andebu; and in kjøpstad of Sandefjord. Office at Sandefjord.
- e. Larvik district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Tjølling, Stavern, Brunlanes, Hedrum and Lardal; and in kjøpstad of Larvik. Office at Larvik.

18. Østfold

- a. Rakkestad district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Rakkestad, Degarnes, Eidsberg, Mysen, Rødenes, Rømskog, Trøgstad and Askim. Office at Mysen.
- b. Idd and Marker district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Aremark, Øymark, Idd and Berg; and in kjøpstad of Halden. Office at Halden.
- c. Tune district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Tune, Borge, Torsnes, Varteig and Skjeberg. Office at Sarpsborg.
- d. Onsøy district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Onsøy, Kraakerøy, Rolvsøy, Hvaler and Glommen. Office at Fredrikstad.
- e. Moss district. Has jurisdiction in herreder of Raade, Rygge, Jeløy, Vaaler, Hobøl, Sypdeberg and Skiptvedt; and in kjøpstad of Moss. Office at Moss.