

STUEDAL UPPER

Other names: Oppgarden g.no. 192, B.No. 1

As mentioned in the introduction about Stuedal Nedre, the original Stugudals garden was located in the area. It is likely that there had already been a settlement here in the Middle Ages, but the farm remained deserted for a long time after the Black Death.

The Gresli farmers were the first to resume the use of the ramparts at Stugudal for mowing and sedation. The uninhabited areas were eventually regarded as royal commons, and a tax had to be paid to the King for mowing and seat use.

Around 1680, a military guard was established at Stugudal, subordinated to two newly formed mining companies at Røros. These sent so-called informants or experts here. They were to follow the Swedes' activities in the border area, and at the same time they farmed to obtain food.

One of these was Ole Knutsen, who came here in 1700 or 1701. After a few years, however, he was replaced by Peder Ellefsen, see Stuedal Nedre. In 1710, the farm was then divided into 2 parts with 5000 of land on each, and Ole built a new yard on a hill slightly above the old farm yard. From 1713, Ole Knutsen got his own building contract at Stuedal Øvre.

Ole and Ingrid

Ole Knutsen (ca. 1666-ca. 1720) came here from Røros. His father Knut Olsen is said to have been from Meldal. Knut was trained as a smelter at the Meldals mines, and was brought to Røros to work at the mine there.

In Røros, Ole Knutsen is said to have become the father of a child born out of wedlock, baptized on Christmas Eve 1693. In 1697, Ole had to confess to the priest because immoral lifestyle. As 4 years had passed before the writing, this suggests that Ole had first promised to marry the child's mother, but that he had reneged on this promise.

The reason for Ole's misgivings may have been Ingrid Olsdtr. She is said to have been the daughter of Hans Olsen Aasen, who found the ore deposits at Storwartz. Ingrid had probably first been married to a man called Matis Olsen, who died in the 1690s. In this marriage, she is said to have had a son, Jon Matisen. In the 1701 census, Jon is listed as Ole Knutsen's stepson, so Ole must have married Ingrid before that time. Ole must have had good contact with Ingrid also before