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D. C. DANIELSSEN

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Bergens Museums Aarbog 1893.

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D. C. Danielssen.

En nekrolog.

Af

Dr. J. Brunchorst.

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Bergens Museums Aarbog 1893.

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D. C. Danielssen.

A biographical sketch

By

Dr. J. Brunchorst.

Bergens museum, Bergens by og den norske videnskab — naturvidenskaben saavel som medicinen — har iaar ved overlæge Danielssens død, lidt et stort tab, der vil være vanskeligt at erstatte.

Naar Bergens museum nu er en institution, som ethvert land kunde være stolt af, saa er fortjenesten herfor i første linje Danielssens. Naar Bergen nu er noget mere end en i sine materielle interesser opgaaende handelsby, saa skyldes det i ikke ringe grad Danielssens utrættelige virksomhed paa de forskjelligste omraader i disse mange aar. Og i vort lands videnskabelige historie i dette aarhundrede staar hans navn indskrevet som en af de mest virksomme og mest fremragende. Faa mænd i vort land har som han havt evnen og viljen til gennem et langt liv i utrættelig virksomhed at fremme den bys aandelige liv, til hvilken han var knyttet, og faa mænd i vort land har arbeidet saa ivrigt og uegenlyttigt som han i videnskabens tjeneste. Om end hans alder tilsgæde, at hans bane snart maatte være afsluttet, saa er derfor alligevel det savn han efterlader vanskeligt at udfylde.

## I.

Daniel Cornelius Danielssen, søn af urmager Danielssen, blev født i Bergen den 4de juli 1815. Hjemmets økonomiske kaar var ikke særdeles glimrende og i 13 aars alderen maatte Danielssen tage ansættelse som elev ved et apothek i den hensigt at blive farmaceut. Denne stilling blev han dog efter 4 aars forløb nødt til at opgive paa grund af en hofteledsbetændelse, som holdt ham fængslet til sygeleiet i 1½ aar og som bevirkede en varig halvhed. Efterat være kommet sig igjen tog han 20 aar gammel præliminæreksamen<sup>1)</sup> og begyndte straks at studere medicin. Tre aar senere,

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<sup>1)</sup> En eksamen, der gav adgang til universitetet, men ikke til alle eksamener ved dette. Den adskilte sig fra den egentlige studenteksamen (artium) bl. a. ved ikke at kræve kjendskab til klassiske sprog. Er nu ophævet.

The Bergen Museum, the city of Bergen itself, and Norwegian science — natural and medical — have all, this year, by the death of doctor D. C. Danielssen, sustained a very severe loss, which cannot be easily replaced.

If the Bergen Museum is now an institution, of which any country might be proud, it is due in the first instance to Danielssen. If Bergen is at the present day something more than a flourishing business town, it may to a large extent thank Danielssen for it, who by his indefatigable energy, in the most various directions, during many years, has raised it to its present standing.

In the scientific records of this century, his name must be inscribed, as that of one of the most active and conspicuous amongst our countrymen.

Few men in our land have had his power and will to advance the intellectual life of the town, with which he was connected, during a long life of ceaseless activity.

Few men in our country have laboured in such an energetic and disinterested manner, as he has done, in the service of Science. Although his age announced to us, that his career must soon draw to a close, still when the end came, his loss left a blank, which cannot be easily filled up.

## I.

Daniel Cornelius Danielssen, son of the watchmaker Danielssen, was born in Bergen on the 4th of July 1815. From a financial point of view, the home prospects were not very brilliant, and when Danielssen was thirteen years old he was obliged to apprentice himself to an apothecary, with a view to become a chemist. But after four years he was obliged to give up this plan, on account of inflammation of the hip, which confined him to his bed for a year and a half, leaving a permanent lameness. After he recovered

i 1838, blev han med bedste karakter *examinatus medicinæ*, d. v. s. han tog en eksamen, der nok berettigede til at praktisere, men som dog var af en ringere art end den egentlige medicinske embedseksamen og med adskillig kortere studietid<sup>1)</sup>.

I det følgende aar gjorde Danielssen forskjellig lægetjeneste, som konstitueret eskadronskirurg paa Gardermoen, amanuensis hos brigadelæge Hjort i Kristiania og konst. distriktslæge i Stavanger.

Høsten 1839 kom han saa tilbage til Bergen, hvor han begyndte at anstille videnskabelige iagttagelser over spedalskheden og hvor han blev sit hele efterfølgende liv, stadig beskæftiget med undersøgelser over denne samme sygdom, men ogsaa stadig optaget med andre videnskabelige arbejder og med offentlige gjøremaal af den forskjelligste slags.

Et aar efter sin ankomst til Bergen (septbr. 1840) indtraadte Danielssen i embedsstilling, idet han blev udnævnt til korpsslæge ved Nordfjordske musketerkorps. Fra nytaar 1841 blev han tillige ansat som læge ved St. Jørgens Hospital — dengang den eneste stiftelse for spedalske i Bergen — og omtrent samtidig blev der for et tidsrum af 2 aar stillet midler til hans disposition til foretagelse af undersøgelser over den spedalske sygdom. Disse midler bevilgedes og dette hverv betroedes Danielssen efter forslag af daværende overlæge, senere professor W. Boeck, sammen med hvem ogsaa resultaterne af de foretagne undersøgelser publiceredes.

I de følgende aar (1843—44) foretog Danielssen i videnskabeligt øiemed en længere udenlandsreise, under hvilken han bl. a. besøgte Berlin, Wien og Paris og deltog i et naturforsker møde i Gratz.

Efter sin hjemkomst til Norge fratraadte han sit embede som korpsslæge, idet han (nov. 46) blev udnævnt til overlæge ved den forsøgs- og helbredelsesanstalt for spedalske i Bergen („Lungegaards-hospitalet“), som netop var besluttet oprettet. Han tilstodes samtidigt et reisestipendium for under ét aars ophold i udlandet at fortsætte sine studier over hudsygdomme og sætte sig ind i hospitalsvæsen. I begyndelsen af 1847 reiste han i den anledning til Paris, hvor han forblev til aarets udgang, alene med undtagelse af et par maaneder, i hvilke han besøgte hospitalet i Schweitz, Lombardiet og Sardinien. I Paris udkom under hans ledelse en fransk udgave af hans og Boecks værk over spedalskheden (se nedenfor), resultatet af de forløbne aars arbejder.

<sup>1)</sup> Ogsaa denne eksamen er senere ophævet.



from this illness, at twenty years of age, he passed the preliminary examination<sup>1)</sup>, and began at once to study medicine. Three years later, in 1838, he became, with the highest marks, *examinatus medicinæ*, that is to say he passed an examination, which enabled him to practise, but which was of a lower grade than the special examination for the degree in medicine, and with a considerably shorter time of preparatory study<sup>2)</sup>. In the following year Danielssen discharged various medical duties, as deputy army surgeon, assistant of Brigade-surgeon Hjort in Kristiania, and acting district doctor at Stavanger.

In the autumn of 1839 he came back to Bergen, where he began to institute scientific enquiries about leprosy, and where he remained for the rest of his life, constantly employed about this disease, but also occupied with other scientific questions, and with public affairs of the most varied descriptions.

A year after his arrival in Bergen (September 1840) Danielssen received an official appointment, being commissioned corps surgeon to the Nordfjordske Musketeer Corps. From January 1841 he was appointed surgeon to St. George's Hospital, (at that time, the only institution for lepers in Bergen), and almost at the same time, means were, for the space of two years, placed at his disposal for undertaking investigations of the disease of leprosy. These means were granted and the commission was entrusted to Danielssen, at the suggestion of the then surgeon in charge, later Professor, W. Boeck, in conjunction with whom the results of these investigations were published.

In the following year (1843—1844) Danielssen in the interests of science undertook a foreign tour, during which he visited Vienna, Berlin and Paris and took part in a meeting of naturalists at Gratz.

After his return to Norway he resigned his position of surgeon to the Corps, and (Nov. 1846) was appointed head surgeon of the institution for the investigation and cure of leprosy in Bergen (Lungegaard's Hospital) which was about to be established. He was allowed at the same time travelling expenses for a year's

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<sup>1)</sup> An examination which admitted him to the university but not to pass all its examinations. It differed from the usual examination in arts as among other things it required no knowledge of classics. It has now been abolished.

<sup>2)</sup> This examination is now done away with.

Den 1ste oktober 1849 traadte saa Lungegaardshospitalet i virksomhed med Danielssen som overlæge. Fra den dag og til han i vaar kastedes paa sit sidste sygeleie var der ikke mange dage, hvor Danielssen ikke gik visiten om morgenen og der var ikke mange maaneder, hvor ikke administrationen af den store indretning hvilede paa hans skuldre.

Men denne embedsgjerning og det videnskabelige arbeide, som var forbundet med den, var ikke nok for Danielssens rastløse virksomhedstrang, tiltrods for, at han lige til 1875 ved siden af sin hospitalsgjerning havde en stor privat praksis.

Allerede tidligt var Danielssen begyndt at interessere sig for naturvidenskab og dette bragte ham i berøring med zoologerne Michael Sars og Koren. De zoologiske arbeider, han herved kom ind paa, bevirkede, at han foretog flere undersøgelsesreiser, saaledes bl. a. til Finmarken i 1857, ligesom han i aarene 1876—78 deltog i den norske Nordhavsekspedition. Resultaterne af disse arbeider gav sig udslag i en rig literær produktion (se nedenfor).

Og det kunde selvfølgelig heller ikke undgaaes, at der blev lagt beslag paa en mand med Danielssen's evner og energi til kommunale og politiske hverv.

I 1856 blev han indvalgt i formandskabet, og i et par aar deltog han med iver i dets forhandlinger for derefter at gaa over i repræsentantskabet, af hvilket han var medlem til sin død, og hvor han til det sidste med iver og kamplyst deltog i behandlingen af alle vigtigere sager.

I 1859—60 mødte han tillige paa stortinget (som suppleant for stiftamtmand Schydtz, der var afgaaet ved døden lige efter valget) og senere var han en af Bergens repræsentanter i 1862—63 (medlem af budgetkomiteen), 1864, 1871—73 og 1874—76 (Næringskomiteen no. 1). I stortinget indtog han snart en temmelig fremskudt plads, hvad der bl. a. gav sig udslag i, at han paa samtlige ting fra 1862 af var medlem af valgkomiteen, og at han valgtes til medlem af flere deputationer, saaledes ved aabningen af Stockholm-Gøteborgbanen i 1862, ved Haraldstøttens afsløring i 1872 og ved kroningen i Stockholm i 1873.

Han gik i tinget nærmest sammen med det lille parti, som dannedes af Sverdrup, Daae, Sørensen, Steen, Richter, Essendrop og Krognæs, og som stod temmelig uafhængigt baade af bondepartiet og af det konservative parti, indtil Sverdrup i 1870—71 dannede sin liberale oppositionsmajoritet, hvortil det for en væsentlig

residence abroad, to continue his studies of diseases of the skin and to study foreign hospitals. In the beginning of 1847 he therefore went to Paris, where he remained till the end of the year, with the exception of a couple of months during which he visited hospitals in Switzerland, Lombardy and Sardinia. In Paris was published a French edition of his and Boeck's joint work on leprosy, the result of the past years' work.

On the 1st of October 1849 the Lungegaard Hospital was in working order with Danielssen as head surgeon. From that day, and until this spring, when he was laid on his last sick-bed, there were not many days that Danielssen did not pay his morning visits, and not many months that the management of this great institution did not rest on his shoulders.

But this official business and the scientific work connected with it was not sufficient for Danielssen's restless activity, although until 1875 he had, besides his hospital work, a large private practice.

From an early date Danielssen had taken an interest in natural history, and this brought him into contact with the zoologists Michael Sars and Koren. The zoological work on which he entered through their influence, caused him to undertake several journeys of investigation, amongst others to Finmark in 1857; and in the years 1876—1878, he took part in the North-Atlantic expedition. The results of these labours found utterance in a copious literary production.

As a matter of course a man of Danielssen's powers and energy, was called upon to come forward in affairs of the town and in politics.

In 1856 he was chosen member of the standing committee of the Town Council, and for a couple of years he took an active part in its affairs, after which he passed into the common council of which he remained a member till his death, and in which, up to the last, he took an active and resolute part in the discussion of all important matters.

In 1859—60 he took his seat in the "Storting", as deputy for stiftamtmand Schydtz, who had died immediately after his election, and later he was one of the representatives for Bergen in 1862—63, 1864. 1871—73 and 1874—76. In the Storting he held a fairly prominent place, which was shown by his being made, at all sessions from 1862, one of the electing committee, and a member of various deputations, for instance at the opening of the Stockholm-Göteborg railway in 1862, at the unveiling of the

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del sluttede sig. Selv dette lille parti var imidlertid ikke fast sammenføjet. I bevilgningsager gik det meget ofte med paa bøndernes sparepolitik, ligti ~~den~~ henseende skilte Danielssen sig altid ud fra sine partifæller for at gaa sammen med det Schweigaardske parti. Enhver bevilgning til fremme af oplysning og videnskab kunde være sikker paa i ham at finde en varm og veltalende forsvarer med fuld forstaaelse af, at fremskridt ligesaa meget bestaar i forøgelse af nationens aandelige eiendom som i forandring af politiske former eller forøgelse af det materielle velvære. Blandt de større videnskabelige formaal, til hvilke bevilgning blev drevet igjennem i Danielssens stortingstid, fortjener fornemmelig bevilgning til ny bygning for Bergens museum og til nordhavsekspeditionen at nævnes. Det havde ikke været muligt at faa komitéindstilling for bevilgning til nordhavsekspeditionen, skjønt Danielssen, som medlem af næringskomiteen no. 1, havde arbeidet sterkt nok for den. Først efter en to dages debat i tinget, hvor Danielssen var en af hovedtalerne, gik sagen igjennem, og det blev muligt for norske videnskabsmænd at faa udført en grundig undersøgelse af Nordhavets naturforhold og dyreliv.

Men foruden alt dette har Danielssen tillige været med i bestyrelsen for og tildels stifter af en mængde almenyttige foreninger i Bergen, og medlem af en hel del kommissioner og komiteer. Han har saaledes lige til 1894 været medlem af tilsynskomiteen ved Pleiestiftelsen for Spedalske no. 1, til hvis oprettelse han selv gav stødet, af tilsyns- og eksamenskommissionen ved Fødselsstiftelsen og jordemoderskolen i Bergen, af kontrolkommissionen for Bergens kommunale og for Rosenbergs sindssygeasy. Han var omkring 1844—45 en af stifterne af den literært selskabelige „Forening af 22de decbr.“, hvor han dels var bestyrer, dels holdt populære foredrag i aarenes løb; han var en af grundlæggerne af „Den norske scene“ (1850), og var i længere tid medlem af og formand i bestyrelsen for theatret<sup>1)</sup>; han var en af stifterne af Bergens Athenæum (1854), af „Selskabet til de norske fiskeriers fremme“, hvis præses han var i to aar, af „Selskabet til videnskabelighedens fremme“, hvis præses han var fra selskabets stiftelse i 1885 til sin død; han var fra 1870 af præses i „Det nyttige selskab“; i en lang

<sup>1)</sup> For theatret interesserede han sig altid varmt, og denne interesse bragte ham endog til i vel to aar at levere (anonyme) theateranmeldelser til „Bergensposten“.

Harold monument in 1872, and at the coronation at Stockholm in 1873.

In politics he kept more closely to a small party composed of Sverdrup, Daae, Sørensen, Steen, Richter, Essendrop and Krognæs, which was tolerably independent of the farmers' as well as of the conservative party, till 1870—71, when Sverdrup formed his liberal opposition majority, to which the greater part of it attached itself. But even that small party was not very firmly united; on the subject of grants it often agreed with the economical policy of the farmers, and on these occasions Danielssen often differed from his own and joined the Schweigaard party. Every grant for the advancement of knowledge and science might be certain of finding in him a ardent and eloquent patron, who fully understood that progress consisted quite as much in increasing the intellectual welfare of the nation, as in the change of political forms, or the increase of its material prosperity. Amongst the great scientific objects, the grants for which were given during Danielssen's time in the Storting, we must not forget to particularly mention the grant for the new building for the Bergen Museum and for the North-Atlantic expedition. It had been impossible to get the committee's consent to the grant for the North-Atlantic expedition, though Danielssen, himself a member of the committee, had laboured hard for it. It was only after a two days' debate in the storting, when Danielssen was one of the chief speakers, that the affair was carried through, making it possible for the Norwegian men of science to carry out a thorough investigation of the physical conditions and animal life of the Norway Ocean.

But besides all this Danielssen was among the managers of numerous societies for the general welfare in Bergen, and a member of a great many committees. Thus he was up to 1894 member of the committee for the supervision of the Asylum for Lepers, to the foundation of which he had himself contributed; also of the commission of supervision and examination of the lying-in hospital and of the school of midwifery in Bergen; of the commission of control for the Bergen municipal, and the Rosenberg, lunatic asylums. In 1844 to 1845 he was one of the founders of the literary society "Forening af 22de December", of which he was manager, and where for a number of years he delivered popular lectures; he was one of the originators of the "Norske scene" (1850), and was for a long time member and chairman of the

aarrække medlem af bestyrelsen for „Bergens bys billedgalleri“ (mangeaarig formand) o. s. v., og endelig har vi Bergens Museum, i hvis bestyrelse han indvalgtes i 1852, og hvis præses han var i 30 aar, fra 1864 af. Men den institutions historie i disse 40 aar er saa nøie knyttet til Danielssens navn, og hans virken for den har en saa stor betydning for det videnskabelige liv her i landet, at behandlingen af dette punkt af hans virksomhed næsten blir det væsentligste af min artikel og maa behandles i et eget afsnit.

## II.

Danielssens medicinske forfattervirksomhed begyndte med en liden afhandling i 1840; hans første større verk var imidlertid det arbeide, han udgav sammen med Boeck i 1847, „Om spedalskhed“. Det udkom ogsaa i fransk oversættelse og er fremdeles et af hovedværkerne angaaende den spedalske sygdom, visselig et sjeldent tilfælde i vor tid med dens rastløse fremskridt paa den medicinske videnskabs omraade. Heri skrev Danielssen den medicinske del, mens Boeck behandlede sygdommens historie. Foruden beskrivelse af sygdommens ydre optræden, forløb o. l. indeholder dette arbeide ogsaa anatomisk-histologiske undersøgelser over knudernes mikroskopiske bygning, og det lykkedes allerede dengang Danielssen at finde de eiendommelige celler, i hvilke, som Hansen senere har paavist, de sygdomsfrembringende baciller har sit hovedkvarter. Bacillerne selv var det jo umuligt at finde, da de metoder, ved hjælp af hvilke de paavises, ikke var opfundne.

Som bekjendt optræder den spedalske sygdom i to forskjellige former, den „knudede“ og den „anæstetiske“, og i det ovennævnte arbeide var det væsentlig kun den første, som blev gjort til gjenstand for behandling. Dette hul blev snart udfyldt i en afhandling „*Traité de la forme anustetique de la Spédalskhed*“, offentliggjort i den af Boeck og Danielssen udgivne „Samling af iagttagelser om hudens sygdomme“ (1855—62), i hvilken samling Danielssen desuden behandlede *psoriasis* og *herpes*, mens Boeck væsentlig skrev om syfilis og en senere opgiven vaccinationsmaade ligeoverfor denne sygdom.

Disse to arbeider er Danielssens hovedverker paa det medicinske omraade, og det er to arbeider, der som klassiske verker vil beholde sin betydning endnu i lange tider. De giver vel ikke forklaring af sygdommens aarsag og natur, dertil var tiden endnu

board of managers of the theatre<sup>1)</sup>; he was one of the founders of the Bergen Athenæum (1854); of the "Society for the promotion of Norwegian fisheries"; of the Bergen Scientific Society, of which he was president from its foundation in 1885 till his death; from 1870 he was president of the "Nyttige selskab", for many years chairman of the Bergen picture gallery etc., and finally we have the Bergen Museum, in the management of which he was included in 1852, and the head of which he was for 30 years.

The history of this institution for forty years is so closely connected with Danielssen's name, and his efforts for it have been of so great importance for scientific life in this country, that the treatment of this part of his energetic work is one of the most important parts of my article and must be dealt with in a special section.

## II.

Danielssen's medical authorship began with a small treatise in 1840. His first great work was that which he, along with Boeck, published 1847, "On Leprosy", which appeared also in a French translation. In this book Danielssen wrote the medical, and Boeck the historical, account of the disease. Besides the description of the outward signs of the illness, its progress and so on, this work also contains anatomical and histological investigations as to the microscopic structure of the nodules, and Danielssen was able to find out the particular cells in which, as Hansen has recently shown, the bacillus which produces the disease has its head quarters. The bacillus itself could not possibly be found, as the methods for demonstrating it were not discovered.

As is known, leprosy assumes two forms, viz. the "nodular" and the "anaesthetic", and in the above work only the first was the subject treated of. This deficiency was soon filled up by a "*Traité de la forme anastetique de la Spedalskhed*", published by Boeck and Danielssen in „Samling af iagttagelser om hudens sygdomme“ (1855—62), in which collection Danielssen treats of *psoriasis* and *herpes*, whilst Boeck wrote of syphilis, and of a mode of vaccination, afterwards abandoned, against this disease.

These two works are Danielssen's principal ones on medical sub-

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<sup>1)</sup> He was always deeply interested in the theatre, and this interest induced him to send in for two years theatrical notices to "*Bergensposten*".

ikke kommen, og de giver derfor heller ikke anvisning paa en sikker og bestemt helbredelsesmaade, hvis en saadan i det hele taget findes. Men i de nævnte arbeider beskrives og bestemmes den skrækkelige sygdoms kjendetegn og maaden, hvorpaa den optræder, og forskjellen mellem den virkelige spedalskhed i dens forskjellige former og andre sygdomme, med hvilke den havde været forvekslet og sammenblandet, udredes, saa der lægges et sikkert grundlag for senere tiders arbeide henimod forklaring af sygdommens aarsagsforhold. Og ogsaa i dette videre arbeide har Danielssen sin andel, det tør man sige uden at træde nogen for nær. I Lungegaardshospitalets laboratorium var det, at spedalskhedsbacillen først blev paavist, og den, som gjorde denne vigtige opdagelse, vil visselig være den første til at erkjende, hvilken vigtig andel den ældre forskers energiske paavirkning har havt i tilblivelsen af baade dette og andre arbeider, som er udgaaede fra det samme laboratorium. Uden Danielssens ivrige indgriben vilde det været en tysk forsker, der havde høstet æren for den betydningsfulde opdagelse, som nu er knyttet til G. A. Hansens navn.

Foruden de nævnte arbeider har Danielssen i aarenes løb offentliggjort en hel del mindre afhandlinger saavel om spedalskhed som om andre hudsygdomme i norske og udenlandske fagtidsskrifter, og en hel lang række „Beretninger om Lungegaardshospitalets virksomhed“, indeholdende særdeles værdifulde bidrag til udredning af spedalskhedens forløb og natur, bidrag, som stadig er gaaede over i ansete udenlandske tidsskrifter. Disse talrige afhandlinger kan vi imidlertid her ikke gaa nærmere ind paa. Derimod maa vi nævne det store arbeide Danielssen udgav for to aar siden, „De planteparasitære Hudsygdomme“ (Slutningshefte af „Samling af iagttagelser o. s. v.“ med udmerkede plancher) og endelig hans „Behandlung der Lepra“ i „Handb. der spec. Therapie innerer Krankh.“, hans sidste arbeide, der ved hans død endnu ikke var udkommet.

I denne forbindelse fortjener det at omtales, at Danielssens indflydelse har skaffet Lungegaardshospitalet et rigt medicinsk bibliothek, der, foruden at gjøre sin nytte ved tilblivelsen af de fra anstaltens laboratorium udgaaede arbeider, har muliggjort udgivelsen af „Medicinsk revue“, et refererende tidsskrift af stor betydning for landets lægestand.



jects, and they are works which will be of importance as standard books for a long time. They certainly do not give an explanation of the origin and nature of the disease; the time had not yet come for that; neither do they give a certain and formulated mode of cure, if there is to be such a thing; but in these books he describes and defines the symptoms of this terrible disease, the ways in which it shows itself, and the difference between real leprosy, in its various forms, and other diseases with which it has been mixed up; he explains it, so as to lay a firm foundation for the work of later times towards an explanation of its causes and origin. And Dr. Danielssen had also his share in this later work; this may be said without infringing on other people's claims. It was in the laboratory of the Lungegaard Hospital that the bacillus of leprosy was first discovered, and he who discovered it will surely be the first to acknowledge the important share the energetic cooperation of the senior investigator had in the production of both this and other works issuing from the same laboratory. Without Danielssen's energetic interference, the honours of this important discovery, now united to G. A. Hansen's name, would have been reaped by a German investigator.

Besides these large works, Danielssen, in the course of years, has published a great number of minor treatises, on leprosy, as well as on other skin diseases, in Norwegian and foreign medical periodicals, and quite a long series of "Reports on the work of the Lungegaard Hospital", containing extremely valuable information as to the course and nature of leprosy. His useful contributions on this subject have been constantly translated into the highest class of foreign periodicals. We cannot however mention these writings at greater length; but have to mention Danielssen's great work, published two years ago, "The Vegetable parasitical Diseases of the Skin", the closing volume of the "Collection of investigations &c.", with excellent engravings, and finally his last work "Behandlung der Lepra", which was not out at the time of his death.

In this connection we must mention that Danielssens's influence has procured for the Lungegaard Hospital a rich medical library, which, besides being useful for producing the works issued from the laboratory of the institution, has made it possible to publish the "Medical Review", a periodical for reference, of great importance to the medical profession in Norway.

Samtidig med denne omfattende forfattervirksomhed paa medicinsk gebet, har ogsaa Daniëlssen udfoldet en ikke mindre omfattende paa zoologisk omraade.

Allerede i studietiden havde han vist stor interesse for naturhistoriske studier, og i 1835 fulgte han derfor prof. M. N. Blytt paa en botanisk reise til Dovre, et af landets i botanisk henseende interessanteste felter, og anlagde et ganske rigt herbarium, som forøgedes betydeligt ved gaver fra Blytt og Boeck, og som han skjænkede til Bergens museum. Da Daniëlssen senere kom til at slaa sig ned i Bergen, traf han paa Michael Sars, dengang prest i Manger, og kompagnilæge, senere konservator, Koren, der begge var sterkt optagne med zoologiske studier over vestkystens havfauna, som endnu var yderst lidet undersøgt. Paavirkning fra disse mænd bragte ogsaa Daniëlssen ind paa zoologien, hvor hans første arbejder gik ud paa udredning af forskjellige lavere havdyrs udviklingshistorie, et felt, som dengang var yderst ubearbejdet, men paa hvilket Sars havde gjort yderst merkelige opdagelser. Daniëlssens vigtigste arbejder af denne art er „Bidrag til Pectinibranchiernes Udviklingshistorie“, udgivet sammen med Koren, der i mange aar var Daniëlssens stadige medarbejder og sikkerlig en meget værdifuld medarbejder paa grund af det udstrakte literaturkjendskab, han ved mangeaarig befattning med zoologiske studier havde erhvervet. Imidlertid havde Koren en udpræget skræk for at skrive og endnu mere for at lade noget gaa i trykken, og var i det hele en temmelig træg natur, der maatte drives, hvis han skulde faa noget færdigt, og derfor indskrænker hans selvstændige arbejder sig ogsaa til én liden afhandling. Saa megen nytte, Daniëlssen har haft af Korens zoologiske viden og udmerkede hukommelse, især mens han endnu var forholdsvis ny i faget, saa er det derfor temmelig sikkert, at intet af deres fællesarbejder havde seet dagens lys uden Daniëlssens energiske medvirkning. Foruden det nævnte og endel mindre udviklingshistoriske afhandlinger er de vigtigste af Daniëlssens og Korens fællesarbejder af væsentlig systematisk art og indeholder beskrivelser, anatomiske undersøgelser og afbildninger af talrige nye dyreformer fra kysten og fra atlantehavsekspeditionens undersøgelsesomraade. De vigtigste af disse arbejder er „Den norske Nordhavsekspedition“ Bd. III *Gephyrea*, Bd. VI *Holothurioidea*, Bd. XII *Pennatulida* samt „Nye *Alcyonider*, *Gorgonider* og *Pennatulider*“ (udgivet af Bergens museum). Samtlige disse arbejder er omfangsrige foliohefter med talrige, ypperlig udførte plancher, og

At the same time with this comprehensive activity as an author on medical subjects, Danielssen displayed no less energy in treating of zoology.

Even whilst a student, he had shown a great interest in the study of natural history. In 1835 he accompanied Professor M. N. Blytt on a botanical journey to Dovre, one of the most interesting districts of Norway with regard to botany, and collected quite a rich herbarium, which was considerably increased by gifts from Blytt and Boeck, and which he presented to the Bergen Museum. Later on, when Danielssen settled in Bergen, he met Michael Sars, then a curate at Manger, and Dr. Koren, afterwards curator, both of whom were deeply interested in zoological studies on the sea fauna of the west coast, which was at that time little investigated. The influence of these men attracted Danielssen also to zoology, in which his first works treated of the history of the development of the lower sea animals of various kinds, a branch at that time little explored, but in which Sars had made very remarkable discoveries. Danielssen's most important work on this subject is "Bidrag til Pectinibranchiernes Udviklings-historie". He edited it jointly with Koren, who for many years was Danielssen's faithful coadjutor, and certainly a very valuable assistant, on account of the extensive knowledge of zoological literature he had acquired during many years' connection with zoological studies. On the other hand, Koren had an intense objection to writing and still more to appearing in print, and on the whole was rather of an indolent disposition, and required to be pushed on, if he were to accomplish anything, and therefore his own independent work is confined to one small paper. However much Danielssen may have been indebted to Koren's zoological lore and remarkable memory, especially when zoology was a new line to him, it is still quite certain that none of their joint labours would have seen the light without the active assistance of Danielssen. Besides the above mentioned treatises, and some minor ones on development, the most important of Danielssen and Koren's joint labours are of a systematic nature, containing descriptions, systematical and anatomical, and delineations of numerous new animal forms from the coast and from the investigations of the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition. The most important of these works are "The Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition" Vol. III: "Gephyrea"; Vol. VI: "Holothurioidea"; Vol. XII: "Pennatulida" and "Nye Alcyonider, Gorgo-

er tildels — ligesom det ovenfor nævnte „Bidrag til Pectini-branchiernes Udviklingshistorie“ og flere af de i forskellige tidskrifter og i „*Fauna littoralis Norvegiæ*“ trykte mindre afhandlinger — oversatte af udenlandske tidsskrifter.

Imidlertid ophørte medarbejderskabet med Koren ved dennes død i 1885, uden at Danielssen derfor opgav sine zoologiske arbejder. Efter den tid har han offentliggjort, foruden to mindre afhandlinger, en i „Bergens Museums Aarsberetning“ og en i „Nyt Magazin“, tre store bind af Atlanterhavsekspeditionens beretning: „*Alcyonida*“ (med 23 plancher, 1887), „*Actinida*“ (med 25 plancher, 1890) og „*Crinoida & Echinida*“ 1892.

### III.

Men har saaledes Danielssen sat sig et varigt mindesmerke ved sine videnskabelige, medicinske og zoologiske arbejder, saa er det dog væsentlig i det videnskabelige publikums bevidsthed. Hverken ved disse arbejder eller ved sin virksomhed som embedsmand har han kunnet træde i noget forhold til befolkningens bredere lag. Det er derimod tilfældet med det tredie afsnit af hans virksomhed i disse aar, med hans arbejder for Bergens Museum.

Bergens Museums oprindelse og merkelige organisation turde være lidet kjendt og fortjener derfor kortelig at berøres i denne forbindelse.

I 1825 udstedte stiftamtmand Christie „indbydelse til at oprette et musæum og naturaliekabinet i Bergen“. I den anledning opfordrer han „fædrelandssindede Mænd, i og udenfor Bergens Stift, til at træde sammen i en Forening, hvis Øiemed skal være: at tilveiebringe i Bergen et Musæum af Oldsager og Konstsager, og et Naturaliekabinet af indenlandske Naturalier“. Hvert medlem skulde betale en aarlig afgift „til Opnaaelse af Foreningens Øiemed“ af 1 spd. eller give paa engang mindst 25 spd. eller en gjenstand, hvis værdi kan ansættes til at være idetmindste denne sum, eller endelig „udarbejde og tilstille Direktionen saadanne Afhandlinger, som den anser kvalificerede til at bekjendtgjøres ved Trykken.“

En maanedstid efter udstedelsen af denne indbydelse var der „givet betydelige Gaver til Oprettelse af et Musæum i Bergen, samt allerede tegnet mere end 80 Medlemmer“, tiltrods for at kun nogle faa af de udsendte subscriptionslister var indkomne, og efter opfordring af Christie konstituerede da endel mænd sig

nider and Pennatulider“ (published by the Bergen Museum). All these works are comprehensive folio volumes with numerous splendidly executed plates, and have—like the above mentioned ”Bidrag til Pectinibranchiernes Udviklingshistorie“, and several smaller treatises printed in various periodicals, and in the ”Fauna littoralis Norwegiæ“,—been partly translated in foreign magazines.

Although his joint work with Koren was terminated by the death of the latter in 1885, Danielssen did not on that account give up his zoological work. After this he published, besides two small essays, one in ”Bergen’s Museums Aarsberetning“, and one in the ”Nyt Magazin“, three large volumes describing the North Atlantic Expedition ”Alcyonida“, (with 23 plates, 1887), ”Actinida“, (with 25 plates, 1890), and ”Crinoida & Echinida“ (1892.).

### III.

Danielssen, however, when raising a memorial to himself in his scientific, medical and zoological, works, could be really appreciated only by the scientific public. Neither his studies nor hospital work brought him into close relations to the other classes of the people at large; this was reserved for the third division of his labours during the long period he was working for the Bergen Museum.

Little is known about the origin and peculiar organization of the Bergen Museum, and therefore it ought to be briefly noticed in these pages.

In 1825 county-sheriff Christie issued a proposal to establish a ”Museum and cabinet of natural curiosities in Bergen“. He required the aid of „patriotic men in Bergen and the Western counties to form an association with the object of establishing in Bergen a museum of antiquities and articles of art, and a cabinet of natural history specimens from their own country“. Each member was to pay a yearly subscription ”for the attainment of the object of the Association” of 4 s. 6 d., or to give at once down not less than five guineas, or a specimen worth at least that sum, or to ”prepare and transmit to the committee such treatises as they should consider suitable for publication“.

In a month’s time from the issue of this invitation, ”valuable gifts had been already made over for the establishing of the Bergen Museum, whilst more than 80 members had joined“, although very few of the subscription lists that had been issued had been returned.

som direktion for den nye forening nemlig, foruden Christie selv, biskop Neumann, konsul A. Konow, overlærer Lyder Sagen, major Dahl, lærer Forvald og apotheker Bull. Af realskole-direktionen fik man overladt „den store sal“ i skolebygningen til opbevaring af de indkomne gjenstande, og man gik straks igang med istandbringelse af en samling af oldsager og indenlandske naturalier. Fra alle kanter af landet indløb der bidrag, dels penge, dels „rariteter“ af alle mulige slags, men — mærkelig nok — i regelen ganske værdifulde ting (særlig oldsager og mynter), om der end af og til kunde slænge lidt grueligt skrab indimellem.

Stifteren, Christie, var direktionens ledende aand og virkede meget ivrigt for samlingernes forøgelse ved gennem breve til sine mange bekendte rundt i landet at hverve folk til at foretage indsamlinger.

Paa denne patriarkalske maade, under selvvalgt bestyrelse og uden love, lededes anstalten til 1833 og den trivedes øiensynlig godt og erhvervede endog i 1831 sit eget lokale i et, som det synes temmelig forfaldent, vaaningshus, der af direktionen var kjøbt ved auktion i præsident Klagenbergs dødsbo og som delvis blev betalt ved private bidrag fra byens borgere og ved et mindre tilskud af oplysningsvæsenets fond.

I 1833 holdtes den første generalforsamling af foreningens medlemmer og der vedtoges vidtløftige „love“ i 52 paragrafer, indeholdende udførlige bestemmelser for alle mulige ting, foreningen og dens bestyrelse vedkommende. Bl. a. blev det ogsaa bestemt, at samlingerne skulde udstilles „een Gang hvert Aar til Skue for Foreningens Medlemmer og et vist Antal af deres Familie, i Forhold til den Contingent, de yde, efter Indgangsbilletter, der udstedes af Direktionen“. Nogen konservator var der i disse aar og lige til 1846 ikke tale om; alt arbeide udførtes af direktionens egne medlemmer. Først i det nævnte aar, efterat man allerede havde faaet opført og taget i brug en ny bygning for samlingerne ved siden af den gamle, blev der vedtaget et tillæg til lovene, ifølge hvilket direktionen bemyndigedes til at ansætte en konservator og „præparator“ (d. v. s. udstopper og skelettør), den første med 150, den sidste med 50 spd. i løn. I hegge disse stillinger blev kompagnilæge Koren ansat, men antagelig har han ikke været synderlig virksom som præparant, og han blev da ogsaa nogle aar senere fritaget for at udføre det „grovere manuelle arbeide“.

Den gamle direktion med Christie i spidsen, tiltraadt af

At the request of Christie some men were now elected managers of the new association: besides Christie himself, Bishop Neumann, Consul A. Konow, Headmaster Lyder Sagen, Major Dahl, Headmaster Forvald, and the apothecary Bull. From the managers of the middle school they obtained the use of their large hall, for the storage of the specimens, and they went on with the collection of antiquities and national curiosities. From all directions contributions poured in, some of money, some of curiosities of every imaginable kind, but strangely enough, most of them rather valuable things (especially antiquities and coins), although there were amongst them some rubbish.

The founder Christie was the leading spirit of the managers, and displayed much energy for increasing the collections, by sending letters to his numerous friends throughout the country and urging people to undertake collections.

In this patriarchal way, under self-established managers and without statutes, things went on till 1833. The association thrived visibly, and obtained in 1831 its own locality in a building rather out of repair, which was bought by auction at president Klagenberg's death, and which was paid for, partly by private contributions of the townsfolk, and partly by a small contribution from the government.

In 1833 the first general meeting of the members took place, when comprehensive statutes, in 52 paragraphs, were drawn up, containing detailed directions for every thing imaginable connected with the association and its management. Amongst other things it was arranged that "once a year the collection should be open to the members and a certain number of their families, in proportion to their contributions, according to admission tickets issued by the managers." No custodian was appointed at this time, nor was it even spoken of till 1846, all the business being executed by the members of the board. In the year mentioned, a new building having then been built and taken into use, beside the old one, a new statute was added directing the managers to appoint a curator and a preparator, the former to have £ 35 and the latter £ 11 as salary.

Assistant-surgeon Koren was appointed to both posts, but he was not very successful as a preparator, and so in a few years he was released from doing the "rougher manual work."

The old managing body, headed by Christie, some members

nogle nye mænd i stedet for et par afgaaede, blev staaende som leder af museets anliggender lige til 1849, da den tabte to af sine mest virksomme medlemmer ved stiftamtmand Christies og biskop Neumanns død. I disses sted og til komplettering af bestyrelsen indvalgte i 1850 fire nye mænd, af hvilke sogneprest, senere professor Michael Sars, fortjener at nævnes, en mand, som allerede dengang havde erhvervet sig et europæisk navn ved sine udmerkede zoologiske arbejder, men som var bosat i Manger og derfor ikke kunde være meget virksom uden som indsamler til „Naturalie-kabinettet“. Noget selvskrevet hoved for den hele indretning, i lighed med hvad stiftamtmand Christie havde været, var der ikke i den nye bestyrelse. Skjønt dens medlemmer tog sig med iver af museets anliggender, saa var der ingen, der ved kundskaber og personlighed kunde erstatte stiftamtmanden, og rivninger, særlig med konservator Koren, indfandt sig snart, tildels fremkaldte ved den nye formand, toldkasserer Christies<sup>1)</sup> noget pedantiske tydning af konservators udførlige instruks. Rivningerne førte til ansættelse af en „adjungeret konservator“, Peder Hysing, der mod en godtgørelse af 36 spd. pr. aar skulde tage sig af oldsamlingen og fungere som foreviser for dem, der besøgte museet paa de ugentlige aabningsdage, der nu var indførte. Paa disse dage havde dog kun foreningens medlemmer og fremmede adgang, derimod ikke byens borgere, som ikke tilhørte foreningen, med mindre de vilde betale en koatingent, der var lige stor som det aarlige medlemsbidrag, og for hvilken de fik udleveret nogle faa billetter.

Tiltrods for at museet siden midten af 30-aarene havde modtaget offentligt bidrag, først 100 spd. om aaret af oplysningsvæsenets fond, derpaa den samme sum af statskassen og fra 1844 - 45 400 spd. af denne kasse — tiltrods herfor var det endnu ved begyndelsen af 50-aarene et halvt privat kuriositetskabinet, hvis væsentligste betydning laa i, at det var et opbevarings- og samlingssted for fortidslevninger, som for en stor del ellers vilde gaaet tilgrunde, men som stod i liden rapport til befolkningen i den landsdel og i den by, i hvilken det var beliggende. Den store betydning et

<sup>1)</sup> Toldkasserer W. Christie var en broder af stiftamtmanden og havde allerede i adskillige aar været medlem af direktionen. Han var ogsaa, efterat Danielssen blev præses, i mange aar formand i den antikvariske afdeling, og har store fortjenester særlig af den kunstindustrielle og myntsamlingen. Sammen med Sars indvalgte efter stiftamtmandens død ogsaa hans søn undertoldbetjent W. M. Christie.



having been replaced by new ones, remained leaders of the Museum business till 1849, when they lost their two most active members by the death of Christie and bishop Neumann. To replace them and complete the number of managers, 4 new men were chosen in 1850, of whom Michael Sars, curate of a neighbouring country parish, later professor at Kristiania, deserves to be mentioned. Sars had already gained a European reputation by his excellent works on zoology, but was then living at Manger, and consequently was only able to give assistance by sending in contributions to the natural history collections. Under the new regime there was no natural head as Christie had been. Although the members were energetic about the museum, still there was no one who by knowledge and authority could occupy the chief position, and dissensions soon sprang up, especially with Koren, partly caused by the new president W. Christie's<sup>1)</sup> somewhat pedantic interpretation of the curator's detailed instructions. These dissensions led to the appointment of an assistant curator, Peter Hysing, who for a yearly salary of 8 £, was to take charge of the antiquities, and act as guide to all visiting the museum on the days of admission now introduced; On these days, however, only members and strangers were admitted, whilst the townsfolk who were not members could only be admitted by paying as large a sum as that annually paid by members, and for which they obtained a certain number of tickets.

Although from 1830 the museum had received state grants, at first £ 22 a year out of the public education fund, afterwards the same amount from the Treasury, and from 1844—45, £ 90 from the government, still it went on till 1850 as a semi-private collection, of which the chief benefit was that it acted as a place for the safe storage of the remains of the past, which otherwise would have been lost, as they were but little valued by the people in town or country, where they were to be found. The great importance of a museum — as a means of spreading knowledge

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<sup>1)</sup> Mr. W. Christie, Chief Customs-collector, was a brother of the deceased County Sheriff's, and had been for several years a member of the board of directors. He was also, during the time Danielssen was president, chairman of the antiquarian section, and did good service in the art department and the collection of coins. After the county-sheriff's death his son W. M. Christie was elected along with Sars.

museum har som middel til spredning af kundskab, netop til de „brede lag“ inden befolkningen, til de lag, som ikke har stor tid til at læse og ikke syndelig raad til at skaffe sig bøger, den betydning gik ikke op for de mænd, som ledede museet i de første 25 aar af dets tilværelse. De, som var medlemmer af muséforeningen, hørte til de velstaaende klasser, og de var vel dengang som nu, da den første opblussen af interesse var forbi, noksaa blaserede og overlegne ligeoverfor den indretning, de havde hjulpet med at bringe til verden. Den slutning tror jeg, man har lov til at drage af de stedse stigende restancelister over de aarlige bidrag og fra opgaverne over antallet af besøgende. Fra 1ste november 1851 til samme datum 1852 var antallet af medlemmer, der paa de tre ugentlige aabningsdage besøgte museet, kun 300 (156 herrer, 144 damer) og det tiltrods for, at medlemsantallet var 245 (april 1852) og tiltrods for, at medlemmernes nærmeste kvindelige slegtninger maa have været adgangsberettigede. Men rigtignok er besøget under de aarlige udstillinger i pinsedagene, til hvilke foruden foreningens medlemmer og deres nærmeste familie ogsaa enhver, der havde skjænket en gave til museet, var adgangsberettiget, ikke medtaget i dette antal, og det var visselig ganske stort.

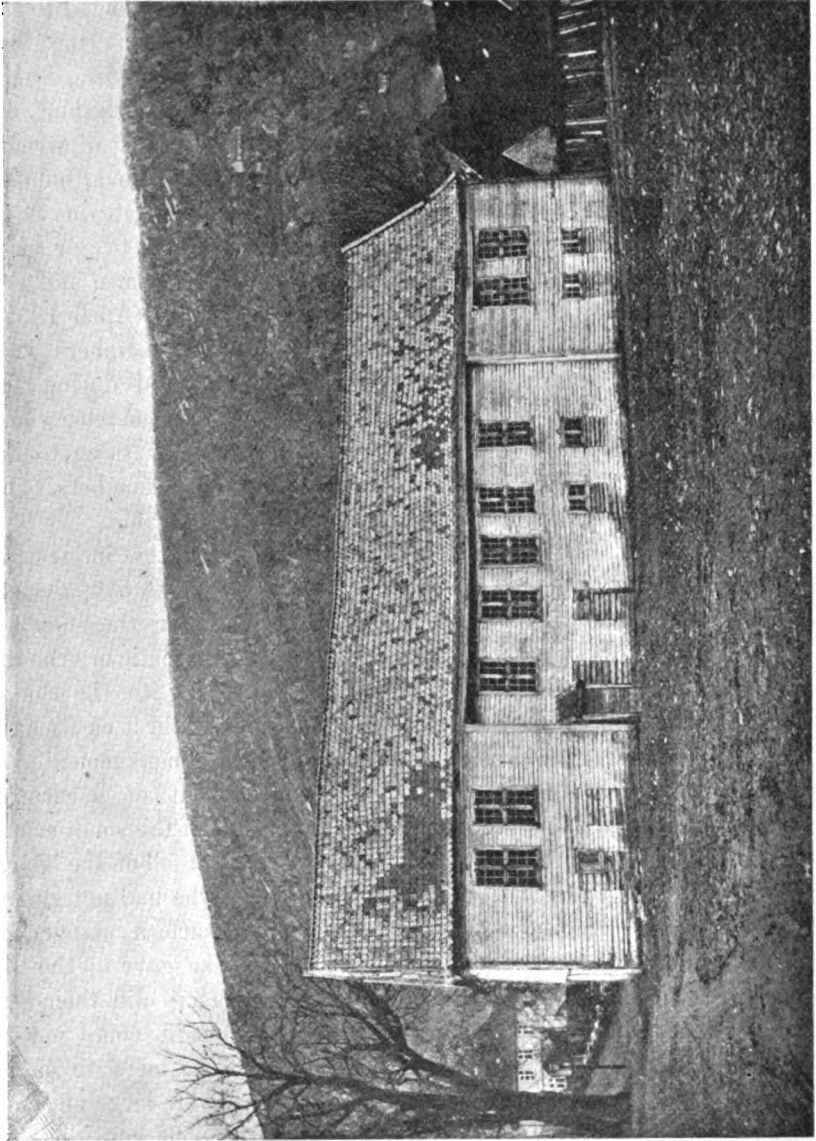
Og det kan heller ikke forundre synderlig, at interessen for at besøge museet havde taget af, naar man hører, hvilket uordnet og uoversigtligt pulterkammer det daværende museum var, selv efterat den saakaldte nye bygning var taget i brug i 1841. Nogen oversigtlig og systematisk ordning af de høist forskjelligartede gjenstande, samlingerne omfattede, var der ikke tale om og kunde der vanskelig være tale om, da al sagkyndig hjælp manglede fuldstændig lige til 1846 og selv efter ansættelsen af en konservator var rent utilstrækkelig, paa grund af den ynkelig slette løn, der kunde bydes. Det væsentlige arbejde med samlingernes bestyrelse faldt paa direktionen, hvis medlemmer jo imidlertid ikke var fagmænd og ikke altid havde tid til at sætte sig tilstrækkelig ind i de ting, der vedkom samlingerne, saaledes som gamle stiftamtmand Christie havde gjort, der paa sine gamle dage, af hensyn til museet, gav sig ivrig ifærd med zoologiske studier. Direktionen gjorde sit bedste og udrettede særdeles meget nyttigt arbejde, men det var ikke at vente, at nogle faa mænd, som var optagne af egne forretninger, skulde formaa at holde god orden i et forholdsviis stort museum, særlig da det var de samme folk, som styrede baade den antikvariske og den naturhistoriske samling. Nogen god orden var der derfor heller

among those large classes of the people that have but little time to read, and who cannot afford to buy books—, the idea of this importance did not occur to those men who managed the museum during its first 25 years. Those who were members belonged to the well-to-do classes, and then as now, they—as soon as the first flush of interest was over—became haughty and blasé towards the institution they had helped to establish. Such a conclusion one seems justified to draw from the steadily increasing list of arrears in the yearly contributions, and from the lists of the annual number of visitors. From November 1st 1851 to the same date in 1852, the number of members who visited the museum on the two or three days in the week it was open, was only 300 (156 gentlemen and 144 ladies); although the number of members was 245 (April 1852), and although the nearest female relatives of the members were admissible. It is true, however, that the visits paid during the yearly exhibition at whitsuntide, when, besides the members and their nearest relatives, all those who had given any thing to the museum were admitted, are not included in these numbers, and the number of such visitors must have been considerable.

And it is not much to be wondered at that the interest in visiting the museum had slackened, when we find what a state of confusion and discomfort it was in, even after the so-called “New building” was opened in 1841. As for any systematic or synoptic arrangement of the very various objects belonging to the collection, such a thing was never dreamed of. Nor could it easily have been provided as until 1846 a really scientific management was absolutely wanting, and even after the appointment of a curator, the scientific aid was quite insufficient on account of the small salary that could be offered. The actual work of management fell on the board, whose members were not professional men, and who had not always time to devote themselves to the business in such a manner as old Christie had done, who for the museum’s sake gave up the last part of his life to zoological studies. The managers did their best and performed a great deal of useful work, but it could not be expected that a few men, who had their own business to mind, should be able to keep in good order a comparatively large museum, especially as the same people had to take charge of both the antiquarian and natural history collections. A systematic arrangement was consequently not to be expected, and in the midst of really good antiquities, were mixed up curiosities without a trace of real

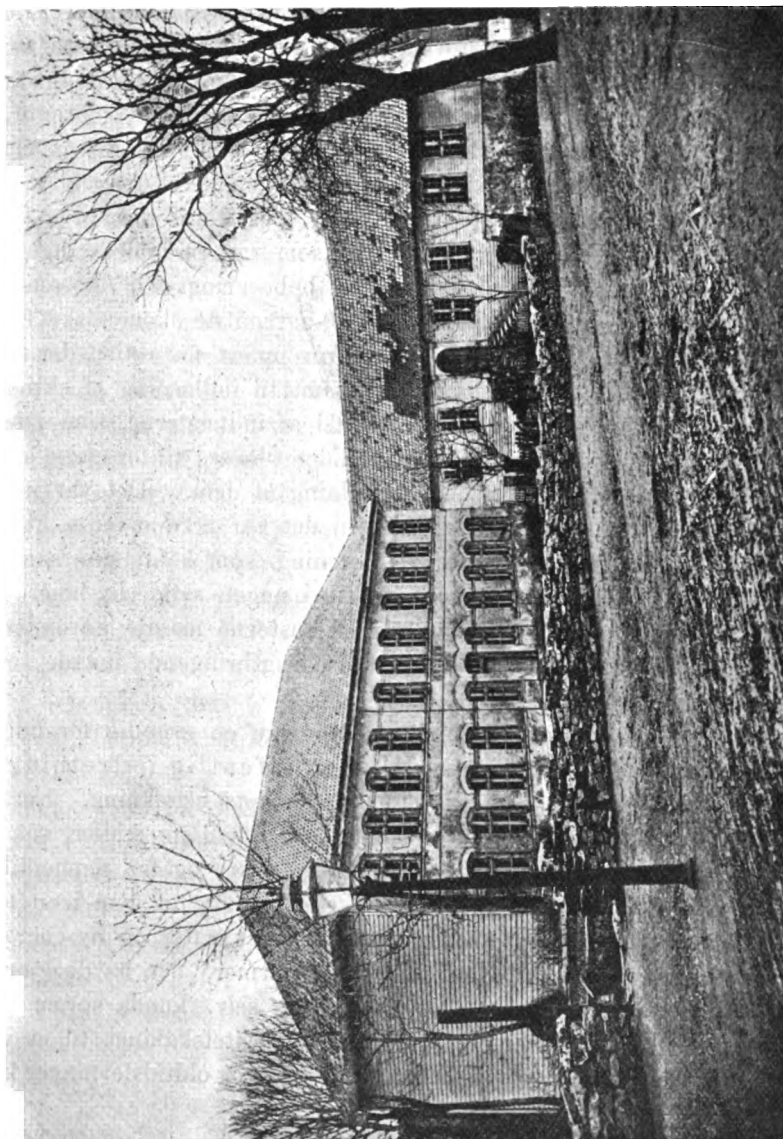
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**Bergens Museum 1831—41.**

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Bergens Museum 1841—67.

ikke; indimellem de virkelig gode oldsager var der anbragt kuriositeter uden spor af virkelig interesse, de udstoppede pattedyr og fugle havde i regelen yderst liden lighed med de samme dyr i levende live; samlingen af spiritussager var slet konserveret i svagt brændevin og opstillet i støvede, ugjennemsigtige sylteglas af høst varierende form paa aabne hylder; skeletterne var ophængte i galger langs væggen og oversmurt med en brun fernis, der bragte dem til at se ud som fossiler o. s. v. Og det hele var altsaa sammentrængt i smaa uhensigtsmæssige rum, for en del i den ældste musébygning, den saakaldte præsidentbolig, der var i brug lige til den nuværende bygning blev færdig, og som var en faldefærdig rønne, der mere lignede et vedskjul end et opbevaringssted for samlinger. Og dertil var ved begyndelsen af 50-aarene de økonomiske forhold yderst slette. Den „nye bygning“ var opført for aktier, der maatte forrentes med 4 procent og hertil samt til indløsning af aktiebrev medgik en uforholdsmæssig stor del af indtægterne, som i og for sig ikke var store,<sup>1)</sup> saa der blev lidet tilovers til forøgelse af samlingerne og til en systematisk ordning af dem. Det var nødvendigt at skaffe større indtægter, men det var ikke at vente, at staten skulde ville støtte den private forening, som holdt sine samlinger saa vel lukkede for udenforstaaende, i nogen synderlig høiere grad, særlig naar en saa stor del af indkomsterne maatte anvendes paa en for foreningens øiemed saa lidet frugbringende maade som til betaling af renter.<sup>2)</sup>

Det var tydeligt, at der maatte ske en grundig forandring i foreningens stel, saa museet blev en offentlig indretning, der kunde være til virkeligt gavn for vestlandets befolkning. Først da kunde man haabe paa forøget bidrag af offentlige midler, saa man kunde komme ud af den økonomiske misere og faa penge til forøgelse af samlingerne og til skikkelig ordning af dem i en ny og hensigtsmæssig bygning. Der maatte nye kræfter og ny energi ind i foreningens ledelse, saa de gamle former, der havde gjort sin store nytte, men nu havde overlevet sig selv, kunde sprænges, og museet blive omdannet fra et privat kuriositetskabinet til et virkeligt museum, hvor vestlandets naturhistorie og oldtidslevninger kunde

<sup>1)</sup> Indtægterne beløb sig i 1850 til 770 spd. alt indbefattet, men heraf medgik til renter 188 spd. I de nærmest foregaaende aar var forholdet endnu slettere.

<sup>2)</sup> I 1850 anvendtes til „anskaffelse af gjenstande til samlingerne“ — de naturhistoriske og de antikvariske kun 111 spd. 79<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> sk.

interest. The stuffed animals and birds bore but little resemblance to the same creatures when living; the collection of things kept in spirits were badly preserved in weak brandy, and displayed in dusty and almost opaque jam jars of most varied forms on open shelves; skeletons were hung up along the walls on a sort of gallows, and were smeared over with a brown varnish which made them look like fossils. Every thing too was crowded up in such insufficient space and small rooms, partly in the older museum building, called the President's dwelling, which was used till the present building was finished, and which was a mere tumbledown ruin, more like a lumber room than a receptacle for collections. Moreover at the beginning of 1850 the economy of the institution was in a very bad condition. The "New building" had been built by means of shares, on which 4 per cent interest had to be paid, and in the paying of interest and redeeming of letters of credit a great part of the receipts, not in themselves very large<sup>1)</sup>, were absorbed, so that little remained for enlarging the collection, and reducing it to systematic order. It was imperative to increase the receipts, but it could not be expected that the state should support a private concern which kept its treasures so carefully locked up from outsiders, especially when so much of the income had to be spent in a manner that so little furthered the objects of the institution as the payment of interest.<sup>2)</sup>

It was plain that a complete change had to be made in the whole plan, in order that the museum might become a public institution, that could really benefit the people of Western Norway. Then only, one might hope for increased contributions from the public funds, to escape from the pecuniary troubles, get money to increase the collections, and to arrange them properly in a new and suitable building. New energy and power was required for the guidance of the association, that the old ways which had been most useful, but had now overlived their day, might be done away with, and the museum be transformed from a private cabinet of curiosities into a real museum, where the natural history of

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<sup>1)</sup> The receipts amounted in 1850 to 178 £, all included, but of this sum 42 l. went in payment of interest. In the years immediately preceding, affairs had been still worse.

<sup>2)</sup> In 1850 the expenditure on procuring objects for the collections was only £ 25. both for the natural history and antiquarian departments.

finde sagkyndig bearbejdelse, og som kunde sprede kundskab til alle lag af befolkningen.

Nødvendigheden af at bringe nye mænd ind i musédirektoren blev ogsaa indset af nogle af dennes ældre medlemmer, særlig konsul Meltzer, som ved generalforsamlingen i 1852 aftraadte som direktør, efterat han havde drevet igjennem, at der til nye medlemmer af bestyrelsen, i hans sted og til komplettering af antallet, blev foreslaet 8 mænd, af hvilke overlæge Danielssen, rektor Holmbøe, landskabsmaler Reusch og amtmand Vogt blev valgte.

Hermed var den mand kommen ind i musebestyrelsen, der havde evner og energi til at tage arv efter stiftamtmand Christie som den faktiske leder af museets anliggender, og efter hans initiativ blev der meget snart vedtaget flere vigtige forandringer i museets stel. Det blev bestemt, at direktionen skulde dele sig i to afdelinger, en antikvarisk og en naturhistorisk, der hver fik sit særskilte budget og sin særskilte konservator, Koren for den naturhistoriske, Hysing for den antikvariske. Af endnu langt større betydning var imidlertid den forandring i museets love, som den nye „diktator“, som hans kolleger snart kaldte ham, fik gennemført paa generalforsamlingen i mai 1853, og hvorved det blev bestemt, at samlingerne skulde være aabne for alle og enhver, „under de indskrænkninger, som direktionen maatte finde passende“. Samlingerne var herefter aabne for publikum to hverdage mellem 11 og 1 og hver søndag paa samme tid for medlemmerne med familie. Herved blev museet faktisk til en offentlig indretning tiltrods for, at den private organisation bibeholdtes, og det store publikum, for hvem samlingerne hidtil havde været omhyggelig afstængte, viste sin taknemmelighed ved en overordentlig sterk tilstrømning, saa direktionen i flere møder maatte tage under overvejdelse, hvad der i den anledning var at foretage „til ordens opretholdelse“.

Den store interesse, byens indvaanere saaledes viste for museet, og den forøgede betydning, samlingerne fik ved det store besøg, gjorde det berettiget for direktionen at stille forhøiede krav om offentlige bidrag baade til de aarlige udgifter og til ny bygning. „Præsidentboligen“ var faldefærdig, og den „nye bygning“ var baade uhensigtsmæssig og altfor liden, naar man maatte flytte ud af den gamle.

Danielssen fremsatte derfor i februar 1853 forslag om, at man skulde indgaa til kommunebestyrelsen om bevilgning af 12000 spd. til ny bygning. Den ansøgte sum bevilgedes ikke, men



the country and the remains of the past might find competent caretakers, and from which knowledge might be spread amongst all ranks of the people.

Some of the older members were themselves conscious of the necessity of introducing new men into the management of the museum; especially consul Meltzer, who at a general meeting in 1852 resigned his directorship, after having carried a resolution that eight men should be nominated as new members of the board, in his place and to complete the number; among these were chosen dr. Danielssen; Holmboe, principal of the High School; Reusch, the landscape painter, and Vogt, the sheriff.

Thus the very man was introduced to the charge of the museum, who had power and energy to succeed Christie as the practical leader of its affairs, and after his appointment great changes speedily took place in the arrangements of the museum. It was decided that the directors should form two sections, one for antiquities and one for natural history, that each should have its own supplies and its own curator, Koren for natural history, and Hysing for the antiquities. Of still greater importance was the change in the statutes, which the new "dictator", as his colleagues soon called him, succeeded in carrying at the general assembly in May 1853, and by which it was declared that the collection should be open to every one, "under such restrictions as the managers might think suitable". The museum, accordingly, was opened to the public twice a week between 11 and 1, and every Sunday at the same time to members and their families. By this the museum practically became a public institution, in spite of its old private form of organization being preserved, and the great public, from whom it had been carefully fenced off, showed its gratitude by streaming to it in large numbers, so that the managers were obliged to take into consideration at several meetings what was to be done with regard to maintaining order.

The great interest thus shown by the townspeople for the museum, and the increased significance it gained by the large number of visitors, justified the managers in demanding larger public contributions both for the yearly expenses and for the new building. The "President's house" was falling to pieces, and the "New building" was both too small and inadequate when the old building had to be abandoned.

Danielssen therefore proposed in february 1853 that the town

kommunebestyrelsen afsatte dog 2000 spd. i det nævnte øiemed, og dermed var en, om end beskeden, begyndelse lagt til det nuværende museum. I de følgende aar ansøgte, stadig efter initiativ af Danielssen, hos kommunebestyrelse, storting og sparebank om penge til nybygning, og skjønt autoriteterne sjelden bevilgede hele det ansøgte beløb, saa steg dog summen noksaa raskt, saa direktionen i 1860 havde 35000 spd. til disposition, foruden byggetomt og forpligtelse for kommunen til at vedligeholde bygningen. Efterat der saa var skaffet 4000 spd. ved privat indsamling og kommunebestyrelsen i 1862 havde overtaget garantien for tilveiebringelsen af de fornødne midler til bygningens fuldførelse, dersom de bevilgede og indsamlede bidrag ikke strakte til, gik man igang med det, efter forholdene i Bergen dengang, meget storartede byggeforetagende, til hvilket arkitekt Nebelong i Kjøbenhavn havde leveret tegningerne. Det havde været et stridt arbeide for direktionen og særlig for Danielssen, der baade paa stortinget og i kommunebestyrelsen havde haft mangan en haard dyst forat bringe bevilgningerne til at gaa; men saa var ogsaa resultatet et meget tilfredsstillende, idet det var en baade smuk<sup>1)</sup> og hensigtsmæssig bygning, man blev istand til at opføre, en bygning, som, skjønt den nu er henimod 30 aar gammel, endnu er fuldt tidsmæssig, og som gav mere end tilstrækkeligt rum til det daværende museums samlinger af alle slags.

Bygningen b'ev indviet den 4de juli 1867. med en tale af Danielssen, der siden 1864, da toldkasserer Christie aftraadte, havde været præses i direktionen, foruden at han fremdeles var formand i den naturhistoriske afdeling. Samlingerne var da allerede indflyttede, efterat bygningen først (i 1865) havde været benyttet til lokale for fiskeriudstillingen, og der var saaledes, væsentlig ved Danielssens ihærdige arbeide, skaffet et lokale til museet, mere storartet end dets stiftere nogensinde havde tænkt sig muligheden af. Dermed var imidlertid ikke arbeidet forbi, særlig for den naturhistoriske afdelings vedkommende. Antikvariske samlinger har den store fordel, at deres gjenstande holder sig uden at tabe sin værdi i aarenes løb og da den antikvariske samling var opstillet af antikvar Nicolaysen, saa var den del af museet straks præsentabel og færdig til at modtage videre forøgelse, eftersom midlerne tillod. De natur-

<sup>1)</sup> Desværre var det nødvendigt af økonomiske hensyn at gjøre endel forandringer med Nebelongs tegninger, særlig hvad vinduerne angik; derved har bygningens udseende tabt ganske meget.

council should be appealed to, for a grant of £ 2700 for a new building; the desired sum was not granted, but £ 450 were put aside for the purpose, and thus a beginning, though a modest one, was made of the present museum. In the following years (always at Danielssen's suggestion) applications were made to the Town council, Parliament and Savings Bank for money for the new building, and although the authorities seldom granted the whole demand, still the sum rose tolerably quickly, so that in 1860 the managers had £ 7875 at their disposal, besides a site, and a pledge from the council to keep the building in repair. Later on £ 900 were obtained by private collection; and in 1862 the Town council undertook the responsibility of obtaining the required means for the completion of the building, in case the contributions which had been granted and collected proved insufficient. And now the building work, a very great undertaking (according to Bergen ideas in those days) was started, the architect Nebelong of Copenhagen having furnished the designs. It had been a hard struggle for Danielssen and the other managers, especially for the former, who had had many a hard fight in order to gain the grants from the Council and Parliament; but then the result was highly satisfactory, for it was both a pretty<sup>1)</sup> and suitable building they were now able to rear, a building, which though it is now almost 30 years old, is still quite modern, and which gave more than sufficient space for the then existing collections of all descriptions.

The building was opened on the 4th of July 1864, with a speech by Danielssen, who had from 1864, when "toldkasserer" Christie retired, been chief director, besides being chairman in the natural history section. The collections were moved in, after the building had first been used for the fishery exhibition of 1865, and thus, mainly owing to Danielssen's untiring exertions, a locality was secured for the museum, much grander than its founders had imagined possible. The labour however was far from ended, especially with regard to the natural history department. Antiquarian collections have the great advantage that their objects are not injured by the lapse of years, and as in this case the antiquities had been arranged by the antiquarian Nicolaysen, that part of the museum was soon presen-

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<sup>1)</sup> Unfortunately it was necessary from financial considerations to make some changes in Nebelong's designs, especially with regard to the windows, by which the appearance of the building sustained a great loss.

historiske samlinger derimod var slette, og der gjaldt det ikke alene at sørge for forøgelse, men for fornyelse af snart sagt alt, hvad der fandtes, undtagen en del af spiritussamlingen. Det gamle museums udstoppede pattedyr og fugle var fulde af mid, spiritussagerne skimlede og skeletterne brune, og det kommer derfor det rigtige forhold meget nær, naar man siger, at alt, hvad der findes i det nuværende museums naturhistoriske samlinger, er nyanskaffet og nyprepareret, efterat den nye bygning blev taget i brug eller ialfald i løbet af de 42 aar, overlæge Danielssen som formand i den naturhistoriske afdeling har været disses samlingers administrator. God hjælp har han selvfølgelig havt af direktionens øvrige medlemmer, særlig grosserer Herman Friele, bekjendt ved værdifulde zoologiske arbejder over mollusker, og overlæge G. A. Hansen og af konservator Koren; ingen af meddirektørerne har imidlertid i saa høj grad som Danielssen kunnet arbejde for museets trivsel, og ingen har derfor, endog tilnærmelsesvis, en saa stor andel i indretningens eksempløse fremgang i disse aar.

Et maal for denne fremgang har man, efter hvad der ovenfor er sagt, i samlingernes nuværende tilstand, idet det er for intet at regne, hvad der endnu forefindes fra Christies tid, og hvad samlingerne nu er, faar man et begreb om, skjønt et temmelig svagt, ved en opregning af antallet af nummere, den omfatter.

Samlingen af „lavere dyr“, tildels tørrede, men for største delen i spiritus, omfatter mellem 9 og 10,000 nummere, deri ikke medregnet insektsamlingen, som dog ikke er meget betydelig. En stor del af dette er samlet af Danielssen selv eller af Friele og af Hansen — tildels paa Atlanterhavsekspeditionen — eller ved de ekskursioner, som museets konservatorer hver sommer pleier at foretage, og ved hvilke en stor del af kysten nærmest Bergen er bleven meget grundig undersøgt i zoologisk henseende. Endnu mere er imidlertid tilveiebragt ved bytteforbindelser med fremmede museer, og samlingen er derfor meget righoldig ogsaa hvad udenlandske arter angaar.

Samlingen af fiske tæller henimod 1200 nummere og omfatter, foruden en hel del udstoppede eksemplarer, en fuldstændig samling af norske fiske i spiritus. Af krybdyr og padder forefindes over 300 arter, af udstoppede fugle, foruden en fuldstændig norsk samling, i hvilken hver art som regel er repræsenteret i talrige eksemplarer af forskellige aldre og køn, 15—1600 udenlandske, deriblandt talrige rariteter. Pattedyrsamlingen omfatter for det første

table, and ready for further additions when funds permitted. The natural history collections, on the contrary, were bad, and the matter was not only to think of additions, but also of renewing nearly every thing in them, except a few specimens in spirits. The old museum's stuffed mammals and birds were full of mites, the specimens in spirits were mouldy, the skeletons brown, and therefore it is not far from the truth, when it is said that every thing at present in the natural history department, has been procured and prepared after the new building was opened, or in any case in the course of the 42 years that dr. Danielssen, as chief of the natural history department, was the administrator of this collection. Of course, he was well assisted by the other members of the board, especially by Herman Friele, known for his valuable zoological works on molluscs, and also by head-surgeon G. A. Hansen and by curator Koren; but none of his co-directors were able to do such effective work for the success of the museum, and no one therefore had quite so large a share in the unprecedented progress of the institution in these years.

After what has been said above, the present state of the collection shows its progress during these years, for what was left from Christie's time is next to nothing. Of the present condition of the collections we can form an idea, though a feeble one, by a statement of the number of specimens comprised in the various sections.

The collection of lower animals, some of them dried, but the greater part in spirits, comprises between 9 and 10,000 numbers, not including the insect collection, which is not very large however. Most of these were collected by Danielssen himself, or by Friele and Hansen, partly in the North Atlantic Expedition, or during the excursions made each summer by the curators of the museum, during which great part of the coast nearest to Bergen has been very fully investigated with regard to zoology. Still more, however, has been brought together by exchanges with foreign museums, and the collection is therefore very rich also in foreign specimens.

The fish collection consists of about 1200 numbers, comprising, besides a great deal of stuffed specimens, a complete collection of Norwegian fishes preserved in spirits. There are 300 species of reptiles and bufones; and of stuffed birds, besides a complete Norwegian collection, in which as a rule every species is represented by numerous specimens of various ages and sexes, there are from 15—

hele den norske fauna i rig repræsentation og tæller dernæst ca. 200 fremmede arter, blandt hvilke flere, som er yderst vanskelige at skaffe tilveie, og som vilde være en pryd for selv de største samlinger; mange af disse er indkomne som gaver, særlig fra konsul Børs i Newyork, der i en lang aarrække har vist museet en aldrig svigtende velvilje. Bl. a. fortjener sælerne at nævnes, hvis nordiske former er særdeles godt repræsenterede, og ogsaa samlingen af udstoppede hvaler turde vanskelig noget andet museum kunne opvise magen til, skjønt det kun er de mindre former, som hensigtsmæssig kan konserveres paa denne maade.

Og saa har vi endelig skeletsamlingen, som bl. a. omfatter en mængde pragtfulde hvalskeletter. Skjønt endel arter mangler, der findes i udenlandske museer med bedre forbindelser paa sydlige have, saa er denne samling til gjengæld saa rig paa nordiske former, at det turde være tvilsomt, om noget andet museum i denne henseende har mere at byde paa end Bergens, tiltrods for at der i aarenes løb er talrige udenlandske samlinger, som herfra er bleven forsynet med pragtstykker, netop af denne slags. Af overordentlig videnskabelig interesse er ogsaa samlingen af hvalfostre (ca. 200), som nu er gjenstand for bearbejdelse, og vil komme til at give et overordentlig værdifuldt bidrag til kjendskaben om en af de mærkeligste af alle pattedyrgrupper.<sup>1)</sup>

Skjønt selvfølgelig den zoologiske samling er den, der har ligget zoologen nærmest paa hjerte, saa har Danielssen dog havt et aabent øie for, at ogsaa de øvrige grene af naturvidenskaben bør repræsenteres i et museum af den betydning som Bergens, og efterhvert som midlerne har tilladt det, er nye brancher bleven optagne paa programmet, saa museet nu i sine herbarier har en god repræsentation af den norske flora, og eier en rig plantepathologisk samling. Ogsaa en mineral- og bergartsamling, til hvilken der i kasser og kister var bortstuvet et ganske rigt materiale, har man i den seneste tid kunnet begynde at istandbringe, efterat der i kjælderetagen er skaffet nødtørftigt rum.

Men selvfølgelig har ikke samlingerne kunnet forøges paa denne maade uden at større pengemidler, større plads og mere assistance var nødvendig, og side om side med Danielssens direkte arbeide, som formand i den naturhistoriske afdeling, for udvidelse af sam-

<sup>1)</sup> 1ste del af et arbeide over hvalernes udvikling, af prof. Guldberg og dr. F. Nansen er under pressen, og vil udkomme som 5te bd. af Museets skrifter.

1600 foreign ones, amongst them many rare ones. The mammals comprise a rich representation of the whole Norwegian fauna, and also include about 200 foreign species, amongst which there are several very rare ones, which would be an ornament to any museum; many of them are gifts, chiefly from consul Børs, who through a long course of years has evinced an unwavering interest in the museum. The seals deserve to be specially mentioned, the arctic ones being very well represented, and the collection of stuffed whales is probably without a parallel in any other museum, though of course only the smaller ones can be thus preserved.

Finally there is the osteological collection, containing amongst others a number of splendid skeletons of whales. Although some kinds are wanting which are found in foreign museums that have easier access to Southern Seas, our collection is, on the other hand, so rich in northern species, that it is doubtful if any other museum has much more to offer in this branch than the Bergen Museum, in spite of the circumstance that it has provided numerous foreign collections with splendid specimens of this very kind. The collection of embryonic whales (about 200), of extraordinary scientific interest, is now being made the subject of special study and is sure to give an extremely valuable addition to the knowledge of one of the most remarkable groups among mammals.<sup>1)</sup>

Although the zoological collection was, as a matter of course, the one nearest to the heart of the zoologist, still dr. Danielssen was well aware that every branch of natural history deserved to be represented in a museum of such importance as that of Bergen, and according as the funds made it possible, new branches were added to the programme, so that the museum now possesses a good collection of Norwegian plants, and also a rich collection illustrating the pathology of plants. Also a mineral and geological collection, for which quite a rich material had been laid aside in boxes and chests, has lately been taken up to be arranged, after the necessary room had been provided in the basement.

Of course the collection could not have been increased in such a manner but that increased means, more space and more help became necessary, and along with Danielssen's direct work as chairman of the natural history department, in extending the

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<sup>1)</sup> The first part of a work on the development of the whale. by professor Guldberg and dr. F. Nansen, is in the press and will appear as the fifth volume of the Publications in 4to of the Museum.

lignerne ved bytte, ved køb og ved ekskursioner, har han som direktionens præses havt et stadigt stræv med at skaffe forøgede pengemidler tilveie baade for sin egen og for den antikvariske afdeling. Ogsaa paa dette punkt har imidlertid hans arbeide været kronet med held, takket være en uforfærdet paagaahenhed og en varm iver for museets sag, der ikke kunde undgaa at paavirke de bevilgende myndigheder.

Det skyldes ogsaa, som forf. paa et andet sted har udtalt<sup>1)</sup>, om end indirekte, Danielssens paavirkning, naar Bergen er bleven sædet for den første og fuldstændigste biologiske station i vort land. Den biologiske station i Bergen tilhører museet, og skylder Bergens indvaaneres liberalitet sin tilblivelse, men den vilde aldrig være bleven stiftet, om der ikke ved Danielssens mangeaarige virksomhed i Bergens befolkning var vakt en sterk følelse for den videnskabelige forsknings betydningsfuldhed, og derved bleven skabt en sjelden offervillighed ligeoverfor videnskabelige formaal.<sup>2)</sup>

Museets budget i det aar, Danielssen traadte ind i direktionen, var omkring 4000 kroner, hvoraf 3200 af statskassen (halvparten dog ekstraordinært), anstalten havde en betydelig gjæld, der forrentedes med 188 spd., og den maatte selv vedligeholde sin bygning.

Regnskabet for 1893 kunde derimod, takket være hans ener-giske arbeide, opgjøres med en indtægt af ca. 30000 kr., kommunen har overtaget bygningens vedligehold og brandkontingent, og istedetfor en kostbar gjæld besidder museet flere legater, som ogsaa skylder Danielssens paavirkning sin tilblivelse. Joachim Friele har saaledes skjænket museet en kapital af 68000 kr., hvis renter anvendes til videnskabelige undersøgelser og publikation af videnskabelige skrifter. Paa bekostning af disse midler er det, at museets hidtil udgivne videnskabelige skrifter har kunnet publiceres — syv bind „Aarsberetninger“ med indhold af videnskabelige afhandlinger, og fire bind „Skrifter“ i 4to. Videre har C. Sundt, under navn af Henrik Sundts legat, oprettet et fond paa 50000 kr. med samme formaal, og konsul C. Børs har ved gavebrev til-

<sup>1)</sup> Die biologische Meerestation in Bergen (B. M. Aarsberetning f. 1890, no. V p. 31).

<sup>2)</sup> Det første alvorlige skridt til oprettelse af den biologiske station toges ogsaa ved den subskription, som igangsattes ved en større fest, som Bergenske borgere holdt for Danielssen ianledning af hans 50-aarige jubilæum som embedsmand i 1890.



collection by exchange, by purchase, and by excursions, he had also as the chief manager to try and procure more money both for his own and the antiquarian branch. Here also, his work was crowned with success, thanks to his unwearied perseverance, and warm zeal for the growth of the museum, which could not fail to persuade the financial authorities.

It is due, as the present writer has shown elsewhere,<sup>1)</sup> to Danielssen's interest, though less directly, that Bergen has become the seat of the first and most complete Biological Station in our country. The station belongs to the museum, and owes its existence to the liberality of the townspeople, but it would never have been established if Danielssen had not during his long career aroused among the Bergen citizens a strong feeling of the importance of scientific research, and thus created an unusually strong public spirit with regard to the requirements of science.<sup>2)</sup>

The income of the museum in the year in which Danielssen became one of the managers, was about 222 £, of which 188 £ came from the state treasury. The institution had a considerable debt, the interest on which was 42 £, and the building had to be kept in order at the expense of the association.

In 1893 on the contrary, thanks to his energetic efforts, the accounts were wound up with an income of about 1666 £; the town council had undertaken the charge of the building and the fire insurance, and instead of a heavy debt, the museum possessed several legacies, which were mainly due to Danielssen's influence. Joachim Friele has presented the museum with a sum of 3777 £, the interest being applied to scientific investigations and their publication. It is by means of this fund that the museum has been able to publish seven volumes of annual reports, with scientific treatises, and four volumes of publications in 4to. Later on C. Sundt started a fund of 2777 £ for the same object, under the name of "Henrik Sundt's Legacy"; and consul C. Børs has, by a deed of gift, promised the museum a legatory donation of the same amount, and for a similar object. Finally Danielssen has bequea-

<sup>1)</sup> Die biologische Meerestation in Bergen (B. M. Aarsberetning for 1890 no. V.)

<sup>2)</sup> The first serious step towards the establishment of the Biological Laboratory was taken by the contributions subscribed at a great banquet given in 1890 by Bergen citizens in honour of Danielssen's fiftieth anniversary as a state official.

sagt museet et testamentarisk legat af samme størrelse og med omtrent samme formaal. Endelig har Danielssen selv testamenteret til museet sin gennem et langt liv opsparede formue, der antagelig, naar boet er endelig opgjort, vil vise sig at andrage til 80—90000 kr. Denne kapital er ved testamentarisk bestemmelse helt og holdent skjænket til Bergens museum, idet dog renterne af kr. 24000 — paa nærmere bestemt maade — i deres levetid tilfalder afdødes søster og broder og en ældre tjenestepige. Af kapitalen skal der oprettes tre legater, der bærer navn efter afdødes hustru og børn, og hvis renter skal anvendes paa den maade, som bestyrelsen for Bergens museum bestemmer, til videnskabelige undersøgelser, tjenende til at udvide vort kjendskab til Norges dyre- og planteliv, særlig i histologisk og fysiologisk retning, paa betingelse af, at resultaterne af undersøgelserne, der bliver at nedlægge i videnskabelige beretninger, offentliggjøres som arbeider udgaaede fra Bergens museum. Herved er altsaa museets kapital steget til ca. 250000 kr., eller man kan med andre ord regne paa i sin tid at have til disposition i den videnskabelige forsknings tjeneste et aarligt rentebeløb af mindst 10000 kr.<sup>1)</sup>.

#### IV.

Det er, som man ser, en rig og mangeartet virksomhed, overlæge Danielssens arbeide i offentlighedens tjeneste omfatter. Han har i sin egenskab af læge ved Lungegaardshospitalet medvirket mægtigt til bekjæmpelsen af en sygdom, der for femti aar siden var en landeplage i store distrikter, men som man nu kan have grundet haab om at se forsvinde fra landet, inden ret mange decennier, og han har givet værdifulde bidrag til det videnskabelige kjendskab om en af de hemmelighedsfuldeste af menneskehedens svøber. Og ved siden deraf har hans seige arbejdskraft tilladt ham at levere betydningsfulde bidrag til kjendskaben om kystens dyreliv, bidrag, der har en væsentlig andel i, at vort lands kyst nu er „bedre undersøgt end Englands“, som en engelsk anmelder af et af hans sidste arbeider siger. Og dertil har han ved ihærdigt og ulønnet arbeide bragt Bergens museum frem fra en beskeden privatindretning til et videnskabeligt centrum for hele vestlandet, og til en

<sup>1)</sup> Foruden disse kapitaler eier museet et ved Brændevinsbolagets bevilgninger istandbragt grundfond for bibliotheket.

thed to the museum the savings of a long life, which will, when his affairs are wound up, probably amount to nearly 4500 £. The capital is by the wording of his will bestowed without reserve on the Bergen museum, except that the interest on 1333 £ is given as annuities to the brother and sisters of the deceased and to an old maid servant. On the capital three legacies are to be appointed, bearing the names of his wife and children, the interest on which is to be applied in the way appointed by the managers of the Bergen Museum, for scientific research, with the object of extending our knowledge of the animal and vegetable life of Norway, especially in a histological and physiological direction, on condition that the result of these investigations, in the form of scientific papers, is published as issued by the Bergen Museum. Thus the capital of the Museum has risen to about 13,500 £, or, in other words, the Museum is sure of being able to dispose of a funded annuity of at least 500 £ for scientific investigation.<sup>1)</sup>

#### IV.

Dr. Danielssen's work in the service of the public embraced, as we have seen, a rich and manysided sphere of usefulness and activity. He has, in the capacity of physician of the Lungegaard Hospital, assisted most materially in the struggle with a disease, which fifty years ago was a national plague in large districts, but which we may now have some hope of seeing disappear from the country before very long, and he has given invaluable help to the scientific knowledge of the most mysterious of the scourges of humanity. And along with this, his wonderful capacity for work has allowed him to give important contributions to the knowledge of the animal life on the coast, which contributions have had a large share in bringing about the result that our country's coasts are now "better explored than those of England", as has been said an by English reviewer of one of his last works. Moreover, he has by his persevering and gratuitous labours transformed the Bergen Museum, from an unpretending private institution, into a scientific centre for the whole of Western Norway, and into an institution which ranks with the finest collections in Europe, and has a reputed name also beyond the limits of this hemisphere.

<sup>1)</sup> Besides this capital, the museum has also a special fund for increasing the Library, established by grants from the „Samlag“, i. e. the municipal company for the retail of alcoholic liquors.

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anstalt, der rangerer med de bedste samlinger i Europa og har et anseet navn ogsaa udenfor grænserne af denne verdensdel.

Tar man saa i betragtning, at Danielssen paa alle disse mange felter arbejdede med usædvanlig iver og ildfuldhed, saa skulde man tro, at den mand, som kunde præstere et saa stort arbejde, ialfald maatte være en meget kraftig mand. Det var han ogsaa hvad aandelig arbejdsevne angik, men i legemlig henseende var han lige det modsatte. Danielssen var liden af vekst, mager og spæd. I sin ungdom havde han, foruden hofteledsbetændelse, havt tuberkulose, som han dog overvandt, og gjentagne hæmoptyser; men om legemet saaledes nærmest maatte kaldes svagt, saa var energien og arbejdslysten desto sterkere. Danielssen arbejdede i sine kraftige aar med stor lethed og udmærkede sig særlig ved en udpræget intuitiv, „ofte digterisk divinatorisk evne“, som en biograf har sagt, baade som læge, i sin store praksis, og i sin videnskab. Denne evne kunde stundom bringe ham til at gjøre meget dristige slutninger, men blev, især i de yngre aar, altid holdt godt i tømme af en veludviklet kritisk sans. I de senere aar kan det derimod nok være, at den raske slutningsevne var sterkere end kritiken og derfor spillede ham endel puds.

I sin offentlige virksomhed og i arbeidet for sine formaal, var det Danielssens store evne, at han kunde se stort paa en sag, uden at fortabe sig i detaljer, og at han formaade at se ud over nærliggende vanskeligheder, der ofte svækkede andres mod, og arbejde ivrig og paagaende hen imod maal, som for andre laa altfor fjernt til at synes opnaelige. Og naar han saa forfulgte et saadant maal, da var han paafærde paa alle kanter forat fremme sin hensigt, med opfindsomhed i midlerne og — det tør ogsaa siges — ikke altfor stor hensyntagen til nogen kant i benyttelsen af dem.

I sine mange egenskaber af deltager i det offentlige liv maatte Danielssen selvfølgelig ofte optræde som taler — i storting, i repræsentantskab, ved indvielser og afsløringer, ved fester og ved utallige andre leiligheder. Den rige øvelse havde ogsaa gjort ham til en god taler, og udømt han havde nogen særlig fremtrædende begavelse i denne retning, var der dog, naar det gjaldt saglige spørgsmaal, som han interesserede sig for, en varm overbevisningens kraft over hans foredrag, der var vel skikket til at faa tilhørerne med, og som selv i de senere aar, da kommunestyret var hans væsentligste

When we consider that Danielssen took up so many branches of work, and pursued them with such an unusual amount of zeal and energy, we should imagine that the man who could carry on such comprehensive work, must necessarily have been a very strong man. And so he was, as far as intellectual powers of work were concerned, but as to physical strength, he was quite the reverse. Danielssen was rather short of stature, he was slender and thin. In his youth he suffered not only from hip-disease, but also from tuberculosis, from which however he recovered, and repeatedly from hæmoptysis; but weak as his body was, his energy and capacity for work was all the more wonderful. Danielssen worked in the time of good health with great ease, and was distinguished by a very marked intuitive power, the divinatory power of a poet as has been said by a biographer, both in his extensive professional work as a physician, and also as a man of science. This power often led him to very daring conclusions, but was, especially in his younger days, held in check by a well developed critical sense. In later years, however, this boldness in drawing conclusions may now and then have proved stronger than his critical power and on some occasions misled him.

In his public career and in the work for his own special aims, Danielssen possessed the power of taking a large view of a question, without losing himself in details; he was able to look beyond such difficulties of the moment as often weakened the courage of others, and to work on energetically and determinately for the object in view, even if it appeared to other people too distant to seem attainable. And in thus following up a purpose, he set about his task with all-comprising energy, leaving nothing untried that could forward his aims, with ingenuity as to means and—it must also be said—without too much consideration in one direction or the other as to the use he made of them.

Taking, as he did, a share in so many public affairs, Danielssen was, as a necessary consequence, often obliged to appear as a speaker—in the Storting (Parliament), in the town-council—at inaugurations and unveilings, at banquets and on numerous other occasions. This constant practice made him a fluent speaker, and though he had no very marked gifts in that direction, he would on any question about which he was specially interested, animate his speeches with a glow of persuasive eloquence, which was sure to carry his audience with him, and which even in his later years, when the common council was his usual forum, sometimes gave quite an un-

forum, undertiden gav sagernes afgjørelse en uventet retning. I diskussionen manglede det ikke paa, at han ofte var paagaende hensynsløs, men saa taalte han ogsaa skarpe hug uden at bære nag, naar kampen var forbi.

I personlig omgang var Danielssen i besiddelse af usædvanlig vindende egenskaber; et fond af elskværdighed kunde lyse ud af hans klare øine, naar han var i godt humør og omgivet af en kreds af venner og bekendte — og i godt humør var han under de omstændigheder. Mange var derfor de, som ved sterke venskabsbaand var knyttet til den gamle overlæge, og disse mange var ikke blot — ja i de senere aar, da døden havde ryddet op blandt hans samtidige, ikke engang mest — jevnaldrende af ham. I udpræget grad havde Danielssen evnen til at holde sit sind ungt og modtageligt, og til at sætte pris paa selv de yngstes selskab og samtale. Nogen gammelmandsagtig indtørkethed og afsluttethed var der selv i de sidste aar ikke tegn til; hans aand holdt sig i sjelden grad modtagelig for nye tanker og nye indtryk — i saa høi grad, at mangen en forholdsvis ung mand kunde misunde ham den elasticitet, han altid var i besiddelse af. Men var han end næsten altid elskværdigheden selv mod sine venner og i det hele mod dem, der kom i forhold til ham, og i usædvanlig grad og paa særdeles nobel maade hjælpsom mod dem, saa kunde han ogsaa være hjertelig bøs, naar det gjaldt, og skjælde og smelde ganske ordentlig, naar det humør var over ham og tingene ikke gik efter hans hoved. Men var uveiret over og himmelen klar igjen, saa var det gamle forhold ogsaa helt og holdent gjenoprettet, og der sad ingen brod tilbage, hverken i hans sind eller i den gjennemhegledes — det laa i gjennemheglingens art og i den hjertensgodhed, som dog altid laa tilgrund for hans optræden.

Et tungt savn efterlader derfor Danielssen i en stor vennekreds af unge og gamle og blandt de, som han i embedsstilling eller i egenskab af museets første mand traadte i forhold til. Sent vil hans minde dø i disses kreds, men endnu meget længere vil hans minde leve i den by og i det land, til hvis bedste mænd han hørte og i de videnskaber, som han ofrede sine kræfter.

## V.

Det er en selvfølge, at de udmerkelse maatte være talrige, som en mand med Danielssens udstrakte virksomhed blev gjenstand

expected turn to affairs. In discussions it often happened that he was rather reckless, but at the same time he could stand a sharp cut without bearing any ill-will when the fight was over.

In social intercourse Danielssen possessed unusually attractive qualities; a warm kindness would shine in his clear eyes when he was surrounded by a circle of friends and acquaintances, and he was always in high spirits under such circumstances.

Thus there were many who were strongly attached to the old Doctor by ties of friendship, and a great number of these were by far his juniors by age—indeed in later years, when death had thinned the ranks of his old friends, very few of his own age remained. Danielssen had the power, in an unusual degree, of keeping his mind young and receptive, and in enjoying the intercourse even of the youngest men. Even his last years bore no signs of the exclusiveness and dryness often to be found in old men; his mind remained wonderfully open to new thoughts and new impressions, so that many a comparatively young man might have envied him the elasticity of thought, which he always displayed. But although he was nearly always kind towards his friends, and on the whole, towards all who came in contact with him, and to an unusual degree and in a peculiarly noble manner generous to them, still he could be, when occasion required it, extremely severe, and could scold and storm most energetically, when in the mood for it, and when things did not go to his liking. But when the storm was over and the sky clear again, things resumed their former condition, and no unpleasantness remained either in his own mind or in that of the offender, thanks to the goodness of heart which prompted all his actions.

Therefore the death of Danielssen leaves a great blank in the large circle of old and young friends, as well as among those with whom he came in contact officially, or in his position as the leading man at the museum. It will be long before his name will die out in this circle, and still longer will his memory live in the town and the country to whose best men he belonged, and in the records of those sciences for which he expended his energy.

## V.

As a matter of course, a man of Danielssen's wide-spreading activity must have been the subject of countless distinctions. In 1868 at the Jubilee fête of the University of Lund, he received the

for. I 1868 blev han ved Lunds universitets jubelfest kreeret til æresdoktor i det medicinske fakultet, og ved Københavns universitets jubelfest i 1879 erholdt han den samme udmerkelse for det matematisk-naturvidenskabelige fakultets vedkommende. I 1855 tildeles der ham, sammen med hans medarbejder Boeck, af den franske Akademi en æresgave paa 2000 frcs. for deres verk om spedalskheden, hvilken sum de ved gavebrev af  $1\frac{2}{3}$ , 56 skjænkede til det norske universitet, saa renterne, naar kapitalen er vokset til 4000 kr., hvert 3die aar anvendes til en prisbelønning for en afhandling vedkommende hudsygdommene. Under 21de august 1863 blev Danielssen „for videnskabelig fortjeneste“ R. St. O. O. og den 8de juni 1885 „for udmerkede fortjenester af Bergens museum“ kommandør af 1ste klasse af samme orden. Derhos blev han i 1867 R. B. L. O., og i 1867, som jurymand ved udstillingen i Paris, R. Fr. Æ. L. samt i 1885 fransk *Officier d'Academie*.

Ved Bergens museums 60-aars jubilæum i 1885 lod en samling af Bergens borgere hans buste i marmor udføre af billedhugger Skeibrok og opstille i museets vestibule, og i 1883 blev hans billede, malet af Leis Schjelderup, anskaffet ved subscription blandt læger, fornemmelig i Kristiania og Bergen, og ophængt i det nye rigshospital for, som det heder i indbydelsen, „ogsaa ved dette billede at bevare hans minde for efterslægten og særlig for den studerende ungdom“.

Og fremdeles var han selvfølgelig medlem af talrige akademier og selskaber: *Société anatomique* i Paris (corresp. medl. i 1847), *Svenska Läkare-Sällskapet* i Stockholm (1849), Det kgl. norske Videnskabernes Selskab i Trondhjem (1849), Videnskabsselskabet i Kristiania (1858), *Gesellschaft für wissenschaftl. Medicin* i Berlin (corresp. m. 1858), *Kgl. Vetenskaps-societeten* i Upsala (medl. 1861; ord. m. 1873), *K. K. Gesellschaft der Aertzte* i Wien (corresp. m. 1864), *Schlesische Gesellschaft für vaterländische Cultur* i Breslau (corresp. m. 1865), Den Letterstedske forening (1876), *Kgl. Sv. Vetenskaps-Akademien* i Stockholm (1877), *Kais. Leop.-Carol. Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher* i Halle a/S (1882), *Senckenbergische naturforschende Gesellschaft* i Frankfurt a/M (corresp. m. 1884), Den naturhistoriske forening i Kristiania (corresp. m. 1885), Selskabet til de norske Fiskeriers Fremme (corresp. m. 1890), Muséforeningen i Bergen (æresmedlem 1892), Det kgl. danske Videnskabernes Selskab i København (1893), *Wiener dermatologische Gesellschaft* (æresmedl. 1894) o. s. v.



honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at the Jubilee festival at the Copenhagen university he received the same distinction from the mathematical and scientific faculty. In 1855 the French academy presented to him and his co-adjutor Boeck a gift of 2000 frcs for their work on leprosy, which sum they transferred by a deed of gift on the 15th of March 1856, to the Norwegian University, so that when the capital rose to 4000 kr. the interest on it should every third year be applied to giving a prize for a treatise on skin diseases. On the 21st August 1863, Danielssen was made, for his scientific services, Knight of the O. of St. Olaf, and on the 8th of June 1885 was made commander of the first class of the same order "for distinguished services to the Bergen Museum". In 1867 he became K. of the Belgian Leopold-Order, and in 1867, as one of the jury at the Paris Exhibition, a Knight of the French legion of honour, and, in 1885, also an „*officier d'Academie*".

In 1885, at the 60th anniversary of the Bergen Museum, a meeting of the Bergen citizens ordered his bust to be executed in marble, by the sculptor Skeibrok, and placed in the vestibule of the Museum; and in 1883 his portrait was painted by Leis Schjelderup, at the expense of medical men, chiefly in Kristiania and Bergen, and hung up in the new state hospital of the capital, „in order, that also this portrait may help to preserve his memory among future generations, and especially among medical students".

In addition, he was of course a member of numerous academies and societies: the "Société Anatomique" in Paris, (corresp. member in 1847), "Svenska Läkare-Sällskapet in Stockholm" (1849), the Royal Society of Science at Trondhjem (1849), "Videnskabsselskabet" at Kristiania (1858), the „Gesellschaft für wissenschaftl. Medicin in Berlin" (corresp. m. 1858), „Kgl. Vetenskaps-societen" of Upsala (member in 1861, ord. m. 1873), "K. Gesellschaft der Aertzte in Wien" (corresp. m. 1864), „Schlesische Gesellschaft für vaterländische Cultur" in Breslau (corresp. m. 1865), "Den Letterstedtske Forening" (1876), "Kgl. Sv. Vetenskaps-Akademien in Stockholm" (1877), "Kais. Leop.-Carol. Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher" in Frankfurt am M. (corresp. m. 1884), the Natural History Society of Kristiania (corresp. m. 1885), "Society for the promotion of Norwegian fisheries" (corresp. m. 1890), The Museum Association in Bergen (honorary member 1892), The royal Danish Scientific Society in Copenhagen (1893), "Wiener dermatologische Gesellschaft" (honorary m. 1894) &c. &c.

## VI.

Danielssen blev d. 21de april 1839 gift med Berthe Marie Olsen (f. 8de febr. 1818, † 1875, datter af skræddermester i Kristiania, Stephen Olsen og Anne Sophie Gunnæs), med hvem han havde fire børn, tre døtre Fredrikke, † 1869, Alfhilde (gift m. senere direktør for handelsgymnasiet i Kristiania, Chr. Larsen † 1873) og Fanny (g. m. overlæge G. A. Hansen † 1873) samt en søn, Henrik, der studerede medicin, men døde 25 aar gammel (i 1868). Samtlige Danielssens børn laa under for den samme sygdom, lungetuberkulose, af hvilken faderen i sin ungdom havde været angrebet, men som han overstod uden at den efterlod noget varigt mén, idet hans helbredstilstand lige til de sidste aar var ganske god, med undtagelse af, at han plagedes adskilligt af rheumatisme. Angaaende hans helbredstilstand i de sidste aar skriver en biograf (hans læge Kl. Hanssen) i „Medicinsk revue“:

„De tre sidste vintre gjorde ham endel anæmisk, men somrene bragte ham opover igjen. Denne vinter udvikledes anæmien noget stærkere end tidligere; i april maaned angrebes han af en pneumoni i høire lunge, men overstod dog denne; efterpaa udviklede imidlertid anæmien sig stærkere og stærkere; den sidste blodundersøgelse nogle dage før hans død viste kun 1½ mill. røde blodlegemer; en navnlig i de sidste uger hurtigt voksende dyspnoe uden fysikalsk paaviselige aarsager fra lunger eller hjerte tilkjendegav et svigtende hjertearbeide, og den 13de juli kl. 8 aften indtraadte døden efter nogle faa minuters dødskamp som følge af hjerteparalyse.

Han saa døden freidigt imøde, han var blot bange for en langsom død. Den blev han sparet for, og hans livlige aand kunde være virksom til det sidste; endnu et par timer før sin død talte han med livlig interesse om et samme dag her paa vestlandet for første gang iagttaget tilfælde af aktinomykose, og derefter underholdt han sig næsten lige til dødsøjeblikket med museets sekretær, dr. Brunchorst, om dettes anliggender.

Obduktionen viste et stivt hoftelid med flere fistler (han havde i 16 aars alderen lidt af en hoftelidsbetændelse i flere aar); temmelig store gamle ar i begge lungetopper (i de yngre aar havde han haft gjentagne hæmoptyser); stærk fedtinfiltration og fedtdegeneration af hjertet. Med undtagelse af den stærkt udtalte anæmi var ellers alle organer sunde, uden noget tegn paa senile forandringer.“

## VI.

Danielssen was married on the 21st April 1839 to Berthe Marie Olsen (born 8th Febr. 1818, died 1875; daughter of the tailor Stephen Olsen of Kristiania, and of Anne Sophie Gunnæs), by whom he had four children, three daughters, Fredrikke, who died in 1869, Alfhilde, who married Chr. Larsen, director of the Mercantile Gymnasium, and died 1873, Fanny, who married head-surgeon G. A. Hansen and died 1873; and Henrik, who died as a medical student at the age of 25. Danielssen's children all died of the same disease, tuberculosis in the lungs, from which their father had suffered in his youth, but from which he recovered, without any lasting injury, as the state of his health up to late years was pretty good, with the exception of rheumatism, which troubled him greatly. Touching the state of his health during the last years, a biographer, his medical attendant dr. Kl. Hanssen, writes in the "Medical Review":

„The three last winters made him rather anæmic, but the summers pulled him up again. This winter the anæmia developed stronger than before; in the month of April he was seized with pneumonia in the right lung, but he got over this; afterwards his anæmic condition became worse and worse; the last examination of his blood, made a few days before his death, showed only 1½ mill. red blood corpuscles; in the last weeks a rapidly increasing dyspnoe, without physical assignable cause from the lungs or heart, testified to a failing action of the heart, and on the 13th of July at 8 p. m. death ensued (after a few moments of struggle) in consequence of a paralysis of the heart.

He met death with fortitude, being only afraid of a lingering death. This he was spared, and his energetic mind was active to the last; within a few hours of his death, he spoke with lively interest of a case of actinomycosis which had for the first time been noticed in Western Norway, after which, until close upon the moment of his death, he conversed with dr. Brunchorst, secretary of the museum, on the affairs of the institution. A post mortem examination showed a stiffness of the hip joint with several fistulas (he had at the age of sixteen, and for several years afterwards, suffered from inflammation of the hip) and rather large cicatrices of old standing at the upper part of both lungs (in his youth he had suffered from hæmoptysis), and fatty degeneration of the heart. With exception of the strongly developed anæmia, all his other organs were sound, without any sign of changes consequent on old age.”

Efter Danielssens egen bestemmelse skulde hans lig brændes; han var meget interesseret for ligbrændingssagen og beklagede ofte, at vi her i landet endnu intet krematorium havde og ikke nogen lov, der tillod ligbrænding. Liget maatte derfor transporteres til Gøteborg, hvorhen det ledsagedes af hans svigersøn, overlæge G. A. Hansen og nærværende biografis forf., og hvor brændingen foregik d. 21de juli. Ogsaa i sit forhold til ligbrændingssagen som i saa mange andre retninger blev Danielssen en foregangsmand, idet han var den første bergenser, hvis lig blev brændt.

Før liget førtes ombord i det dampskib, der skulde bringe det bort, foretoges jordpaakastelsen i museets aula, der i den anledning var helt behængt med sort og smagfuldt prydet med levende planter og blomster. Den rummelige aula og de tilstødende rum var længe før den fastsatte tid, kl. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, fyldt af et sørgeklædt publikum — Bergens kommunebestyrelse, deputationer fra spedalskhospitalerne, medlemmer af muséforeningen o. m. a. — og mange var de, der paa grund af pladsen ikke kunde faa adgang. Her foregik da en høitidelighed, hvis sjeldne skjønhed vil have præget sig dybt i alle tilstedeværendes erindring.

Efterat den forrettende geistlige, pastor Prydtz, i en stemningsfuld tale havde mindet om den afdødes rige arbeide for den lidende menneskehed, nedlagde overlæge G. A. Hansen en sølvkrans paa kisten fra Bergens museum, idet han redegjorde for Danielssens ovenfor skildrede store arbeide for denne institutions fremgang og frembar en tak for, hvad han havde gjort for museet, som videnskabelig anstalt og som indretning i folkeoplysningens tjeneste.

Bergens kommunes ordfører, Kl. Hanssen nedlagde derefter en sølvkrans fra stortinget, viceordføreren, hr. Chr. Michelsen, en lignende fra Bergens kommune:

„Med tak for alt, hvad overlæge Danielssen gennem en lang arbeidsdag har udrettet af godt og nyttigt for denne kommune — hans store eksempel paa uegennyttig almenaand, hans rørende kjærlighed til fødebyen og uryggelige tro paa dens udviklingsdygtighed og fremtid.“

Paa lægeforeningens vegne udtalte overlæge Klaus Hanssen ved nedlæggelsen af en sølvkrans:

„Fra Bergens lægeforening har jeg faaet i opdrag at bringe overlæge Danielssen vor sidste hilsen.

En evnerig kraft er med ham gaaet til hvile, en kraft, som stillede ham i første række blandt Norges læger, som har gjort hans navn kjendt overalt i verden, hvor den medicinske videnskab dyrkes.

According to Danielssen's own directions, his body was to be cremated; he was deeply interested in the question of cremation, and often regretted that in our country there was yet no crematorium and no law which authorized cremation. His body had therefore to be brought to Gøteborg (accompanied by his son in law, Doctor G. A. Hansen, and the author of the present biography) where the cremation took place on the 21st of July. Thus with regard to the question of cremation, as in so many other directions, Danielssen led the way, as he was the first Bergen man who was cremated.

Before being taken on board the steamer, which was to carry the body away, it was placed in the vestibule of the museum for the ceremony of casting earth upon the coffin, the hall being draped in black, and tastefully decorated with plants and flowers. Long before 5.30, the appointed hour, the spacious hall and the adjoining rooms were filled with townspeople, all in mourning — the members of the Bergen town council, deputations from the leper hospitals, members of the museum association etc. — and many were those, who from want of space could not obtain admission. Here then a ceremony took place, the rare beauty of which is sure to have left a deep impression on the minds of everybody present.

After the officiating clergyman, pastor Prydtz, had in an address full of feeling spoken of the great work of the diseased for suffering humanity, Doctor G. A. Hansen placed on the coffin a silver wreath from the Bergen Museum. In describing the splendid work performed by Danielssen in developing that institution, he expressed the gratitude of the townsmen and countrymen of the deceased for all he had done for the museum as a scientific institution, and as a means to develop the people and to educate them to higher views on scientific subjects.

The chairman of the Bergen municipality, Kl. Hanssen, placed a silver wreath from the "Storting" on the coffin; the vice chairman, Mr. Chr. Michelsen, presented a similar one from the Bergen town council:

"In gratitude for all that dr. Daniels-en had throughout a long life accomplished of good and useful for that municipality—by his great example of a disinterested public spirit, by his touching love of his native city, and by his unshaken belief in its future and its power of development".

On behalf of the medical society, head surgeon Klaus Hanssen, in depositing a silver wreath, spoke as follows:

"I have been deputed by the Bergen medical society to present our last greetings to Danielssen.

De klassiske arbeider, hvormed Danielssen grundlagde studiet af en af de store medicinske gaader, vil for alle tider sikre ham en fremtrædende plads i vor medicinske historie.

I disse sine arbeider viste Danielssen sig i besiddelse af en skarp og gløg observationsevne og et i sjelden grad uhildet kritisk blik; men det centrale i al Danielssens virken — paa medicinens som paa andre omraader var kjærlighed til videnskaben.

Denne kjærlighed var ofte det bestemmende i hans forhold til menneskene, endnu oftere det bestemmende for hans standpunkt i alle de forskellige forhold, som han i sit lange virksomme liv blev stillet overfor, men altid fulgte den ham i og beaandede hans daglige virke; den skabte de store arbeider i hans unge alder, den lyste saa skjønt af hans aasyn, da han et par timer før sin død talte med levende interesse om et medicinsk spørgsmaal. Denne hans kjærlighed til videnskaben var stærk nok til at inspirere dem, som kom ham nær, og vi, som er gammel nok til at ha den lykke at ha kjendt ham, mens han endnu stod i sin fulde arbejdskraft, vi har fra ham modtaget stærke impulser i vort eget arbejde.

Med tak for hvad han har ydet til fremme af den medicinske videnskab, med tak for, hvad han har været for os, hans kolleger, lægger jeg denne krans paa hans kiste.“

Derpaa frembar konservator dr. Brunchorst med en blomsterkrans fra museets funktionærer disse sidstes tak og hilsen til den afdøde i følgende ord:

„Et tungt savn efterlades i et hjem, naar en kjær og omsorgsfuld far berøves det.

Det samme savn føler nu vi, der som museets funktionærer har maattet se den gamle overlæge blive tat bort fra sin gjerning iblandt os.

Vi vidste, det maatte ske, vi saa, at alderen gjorde sin ret gjældende, men det var tungt alligevel at maatte skilles.

Det var tungt, fordi han stod os saa nær. Han var ikke en kold og fjern overordnet, der bare greb ind i tingenes gang af og til, et bestyrelsesmedlem, der kan erstattes af et andet. Han tog sit tag i vort daglige arbejde side om side med os. Han kjendte og forstod alle arbeidets detaljer, men havde ogsaa den oversigt, der ledede det hele. Derfor er han vanskelig at erstatte. Derfor er savnet tungt.

Og det er tungt, fordi han har lært os at elske den institution, for hvis fremgang han arbejdede i vor spidse. Hans klare blik for museets betydning, hans stærke følelse af, at det bærer livskraft i sig og kan føres frem til større maal — det har lært os at elske vort arbejde for museets fremgang, men det har ogsaa lært os, hvad museet har tabt i ham — den ivrigste arbeider i dets tjeneste i disse firte aar. Derfor er savnet tungt.

Men det er ogsaa tungt, fordi han var som en far for os alle. Han skjændte hjertelig — som en kjærlig far — naar noget var galt. Han mødte os med forstaaelsesfuld tilfredshed, naar han var fornøiet. Han glædede sig over hver fremgang vi gjorde, og bar kjærlig over med vore feil.

Derfor er savnet dobbelt tungt.

Derfor er det med dyb sorg jeg paa alle museets funktionærers vegne

With him a richly gifted mind and power has been laid to rest — a power which placed him in the first rank amongst Norwegian physicians, which has made his name famous in all parts of the world where medical science is cultivated.

The classical works, by which Danielsen laid the foundations of the study of one of our great medical enigmas, will ensure him through all future times, a leading place in the history of our medical science.

In these works Danielsen showed himself in possession of sharp and quick powers of observation, and of a rarely equalled gift of impartial criticism, but the central point in all Danielsen's work — both medical and in other branches — was his love of science.

This love was often displayed in his intercourse with his fellow men, and still more often determined his position in all the various undertakings he was engaged in during his long and active life. Always however, it accompanied him, and inspired his daily work; it helped him, in his young days to produce his great works, and it beamed from his countenance when, a couple of hours before his death, he discussed with lively interest a medical question. This love of science was strong enough to inspire all who came near him, and we who are old enough to have had the good fortune of knowing him while he was still in his full working power, have received from him a strong impetus to our work.

With gratitude for all he has done in the furtherance of medical science, with thanks for what he has been to us, his colleagues, I lay this wreath upon his coffin."

Dr. Brunchorst then deposited a wreath of flowers from the officials of the museum, with a last greeting and expression of thanks to the deceased, in the following words:

"It is a heavy loss to a home when it is deprived of a loving and thoughtful father.

We experience the same feeling of loss when, as functionaries of the museum, we have seen the old doctor taken away from his work amongst us.

We knew it must be, we saw that old age was making itself felt, but, notwithstanding, the parting was hard.

It was hard, because he stood so near us; he was not a cold and distant superior, who only concerned himself with business details, a member of the managing body, who could be replaced by another. He took his part in our daily work, side by side with us. He knew and understood all the details of the work, but he also had the oversight by which everything was guided. Therefore it is difficult to replace him. Therefore his loss is a heavy one.

And it is heavy because he has taught us to love the institution for whose development he worked as our leader. His clear insight into the importance of the museum, his strong feeling that it is a living power, capable of being developed towards greater ends, taught us to love our work for the advancement of the museum, but it also taught us what the museum has lost in him — the most ardent worker in its service for forty years. Therefore his loss is great.

It is also great because he was like a father to us all; he would scold

bringer overlægen dette sidste farvel — med dyb sorg, fordi vort samarbeide efter naturens orden nu maatte være slut — men ogsaa med varm og hjertelig tak for alt, hvad han har været for os i de aar, vi fik arbeide sammen.“

Smukt og stemningsfuldt talte dernæst Amtmand Worsøe med overbringelse af egeløvskrans fra de spedalske stiftelser:

„I dybeste ærbødighed og i følelse af min egen lidenhed ligeoverfor den store mand, der nu er rykket bort fra os, fremtræder jeg her som repræsentant for de hospitaler, til hvilke hans virksomhed og hele liv i første rang var viet. Fra hospitalernes funktionærer og fra samtlige deres lemmer bringer jeg ham her deres sidste hilsen, idet jeg lægger denne krans paa hans kiste. Kranzen er bundet af egeløvet fra træerne i den have, som han elskede saa høit. Kranzen er bunden af deres hænder, der i ham saa den kjærlige fader, den nidkjære, indsigtfulde, dygtige læge og den trofaste ven. Alle føler de, hvad de har tabt ved hans bortgang, og taarerne rinder stride derhjemme ved tanken paa ham, som har forladt dem. Jeg bringer ham nu paa deres vegne en tak for, hvad han har været for dem, hans minde vil aldrig ndslettes. Jeg siger ham mit og deres alles tak og farvel. Han hvile nu i fred.“

Stortingsmand Chr. Michelsen bragte en krans og frembar en tak fra Bergensrepræsentanterne paa stortinget, og endelig nedlagdes kransen fra Fiskeriselskabet, Kunstindustrimuseet, Det nyttige selskab, Den nationale scene, Bergens venstreforening og Bergens liberale forening.

Tilslut foretoges jordpaakastelsen, kisten bares til vognen af læger og museets funktionærer, og fulgtes af et langt tog, under tonerne af Chopins Sørgemarsch, gennem tætpakkede menneskemasser, mens der fra alle steder flagedes paa halv stang, til fæstningskaaien. Her tog det store tog af borgere af den by, han havde elsket saa høit, et sidste farvel med ham og kisten bragtes ombord.

Asken førtes tilbage til Bergen og er hensat i sokkelen til hans i museets aula opstillede buste.

Man skal lede længe i landets byer for at finde en mand, der paa en saa uinteresseret og energisk maade har arbeidet til fremme af offentlige foretagender, og det er visselig meget sjældent, at nogen enkelt mand har sat saa dybe merker i en hel bys aandelige liv, som overlæge Danielssen i Bergen og har fremmet det i en saadan grad som han.

Derfor har byen al grund til at være taknemmelig for hans arbeide og til at vise denne taknemmelighed ved at værne om den indretning, der i alle disse aar har været hans yndlingsbarn og sørge for dens fremgang, saa den stadig kan holde sig paa høide



heartily, like a loving father, when things went wrong; he would meet us with encouraging satisfaction when he was pleased. He rejoiced at every step of progress we made, and was kindly indulgent to our faults.

Therefore his loss is doubly great.

Therefore it is with deep sorrow that I bring him on behalf of the staff of the museum this last farewell — with deep sorrow that our mutual work, by law of nature must now be ended—but also with warm and hearty thanks for all he has been to us during the years we worked together."

Amtmand Worsøe, in presenting an oak wreath from the leper institutions, made a fine speech full of sympathy and warmth:

"In deepest reverence, and with the feeling of my own insignificance in comparison to the greatness of the man who has been taken from us, I beg to speak a few words on behalf of the hospitals to which his energy and his whole life was in the first instance devoted. From the officials of the hospitals and all their inmates I bring him now a farewell greeting, as I lay this wreath on his coffin. The wreath was made from the oak trees in the garden he loved so dearly; it was made by the hands of those who saw in him a loving father, the zealous, skillful, sensible doctor and the faithful friend. They all feel what they have lost in him; they are all mourning at the thought of him who has left them. I now bring on their behalf thanks for what he has done; his memory can never perish; I speak to him their words of gratitude and farewell. May he now rest in peace."

Stortingsmand Chr. Michelsen brought a wreath and the thanks of the Bergen representatives at the storting, and lastly wreaths were laid down from the "Fishery Society", from the "Kunstindustri-museet", from the "Nyttige Selskab", the "Nationale scene", "Bergens Venstreforening", and from Bergen's "Liberale Forening". Finally the casting earth on the coffin was performed; the coffin was borne to the hearse by doctors and the museum officials, and followed by a long procession of mourners, a band playing the funeral march of Chopin, through dense masses of people it was brought to the fortress quay, while everywhere flags were half mast high. Here the long procession of citizens of the town he had loved so much took a last farewell of him, and the coffin was brought on board.

His ashes were carried back to Bergen and placed in the pedestal that bears his bust in the vestibule of the museum.

We should have to search long, in the towns of our country, to find a man who in such a disinterested and energetic manner worked for the advancement of public undertakings, and it is certainly very rare that one single man has set such a deep mark on the whole intellectual life of a town, as doctor Danielssen has done to such a high degree in Bergen.

med tidens fordringer og stadig udvikle sit virkefelt videre og videre. Da vil byen reise et værdigt og varigt mindesmerke over to af sine mest fortjente mænd i dette aarhundrede, stiftamtmand Christie og overlæge Danielssen, og den tid vil komme, da der af museet, som en naturlig konsekvens og uden synderlig opofrelse, fremvokser en høiskole for vestlandet i Bergen.

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Therefore the city has every reason to be grateful for his work, and to prove its thankfulness by watching over the institution that was, during all these years, his favourite child, and by providing for its future, so that it may always keep pace with the changes and demands of the time, and always extend more and more its field of action. Thus the town will raise a worthy and lasting monument over two of her greatest men in this century, county-sheriff Christie, and head surgeon Danielssen. Then the time will come when — as a natural consequence and without any special sacrifice — from the museum shall spring a High School for Western Norway, in Bergen.

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D. C. Danielssen.

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*Biografier.* Portræt med biografi af P. Chr. Asbjørnsen i Illustr. nyhedsblad 1854, no. 22 og 25; i Skill.-Mag. 1878, no. 20. Jfr. Kiær: Norges læger, S. 89—93; Levnedbeskrivelser af de promoverede doktorer (Kbh. 1879), S. 49 fg.; Chr. Johnsens Norsk haandlexikon I. 345; Nord. familjebok, utg. af N. Linder, III. 843; Nord. conv.-lex., 3 udg., II. 440; Bergensposten 1859, no. 23 og 24 (af B. Bjørnson); Berg. adr. 1873, 14 septbr.; III. Nyhedsbl. 1866, no. 5 (af B. Bjørnson); T. Blanc: Norges første nationale scene, fl. St.; Stortinget 1862—63 (Chra. 1865), s. 27; „Naturen“ 1890, p. 257 (af J. Brunchorst; m. portræt); Medicinsk revue 1894 no. 8 (af Kl. Hanssen); Norsk folkeblad 1894 no. 19 (af G. A. Hansen; m. portræt); I „Norge“, norsk Kalender, 1894 (af Gerh. Gran; m. portræt) o. fl. st.

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<sup>1)</sup> Med benyttelse af Halvorsens forfatterlexikon.

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