

= Líf and Lífþrasir =

In Norse mythology , Líf (identical with the Old Norse feminine noun meaning " life , the life of the body ") and Lífþrasir (Old Norse masculine name from líf and þrasir . Lexicon Poëticum defines this name as " Livæ amator , vitæ amans , vitæ cupidus " , " Líf 's lover , lover of life , zest for life ") , sometimes anglicized as Lift and Lifthrasir , ? female and male respectively ? are two humans who are foretold to survive the events of Ragnarök by hiding in a wood called Hoddmímis holt , and after the flames have abated , to repopulate the newly risen and fertile world . Líf and Lífþrasir are mentioned in the Poetic Edda , compiled in the thirteenth century from earlier traditional sources , and the Prose Edda , written in the 13th century by Snorri Sturluson . Scholarly theories have been proposed about the underlying meaning and origins of the two names .

= = Attestations = =

In the poem Vafþrúðnismál , collected in the Poetic Edda , the god Odin poses a question to the jötunn Vafþrúðnir , asking who among mankind will survive when the winter at the end of the world Fimbulvetr occurs . Vafþrúðnir responds that they will be Líf and Lífþrasir , that the two will have hidden in the wood of Hoddmímis Holt , they will consume the morning dew as food , and " from them generations will spring " .

In chapter 53 of the Prose Edda book Gylfaginning , High tells Gangleri (king Gylfi in disguise) that two people , Líf and Lífþrasir , will lie hid in Hoddmímis Holt during " Surt 's fire " , and that " from these people there will be descended such a great progeny that the world will be inhabited . " The above mentioned stanza of Vafþrúðnismál is then quoted .

= = Theories = =

Carolynne Larrington notes that it is nowhere expressly stated what will happen to the world tree Yggdrasil at Ragnarök , points to a connection between Mímir and Yggdrasil in the poem Völuspá , and theorizes that " it is possible that Hoddmimir is another name for Mimir , and that the two survivors hide in Yggdrasill . "

Rudolf Simek theorizes that the survival of Líf and Lífþrasir is " a case of reduplication of the anthropogeny , understandable from the cyclic nature of the Eddic eschatology . " Simek says that Hoddmímis holt " should not be understood literally as a wood or even a forest in which the two keep themselves hidden , but rather as an alternative name for the world @-@ tree Yggdrasill . Thus , the creation of mankind from tree trunks (Askr , Embla) is repeated after the Ragnar?k as well . " Simek says that in Germanic regions , the concept of mankind originating from trees is ancient . Simek additionally points out legendary parallels in a Bavarian legend of a shepherd who lives inside a tree , whose descendants repopulate the land after life there has been wiped out by plague (citing a retelling by F. R. Schröder) . In addition , Simek points to an Old Norse parallel in the figure of Örvar @-@ Oddr , " who is rejuvenated after living as a tree @-@ man (?rvar @-@ Odds saga 24 ? 27) " .

= Ås Station =

Ås Station (Norwegian : Ås stasjon) is a railway station in Ås , Norway on the Østfold Line . The station was opened on 2 January 1879 and designed by Peter A. Blix in Swiss chalet style . The station was modernized in 1992 , when the section between Ski and Moss was upgraded to double track and speeds up to 160 kilometres per hour (99 mph) . In 2006 , a cultural meeting place comprising a café , concert hall and an art exhibition was established inside the station 's building , initiated by the local organization " Galleri Texas " and to the governmental corporation Follo Futura . Galleri Texas and Follo Futura had been arguing a while over how the operating of the café should be , and in 2010 , all the maintenance and operation of the meeting place were transferred entirely

from Galleri Texas to Follo Futura , since Galleri Texas no longer were satisfied with Follo Futuras work . The station is served by commuter trains on the Line L21 of the Oslo Commuter Rail , running from Stabekk over Oslo to Moss . Ski Station and Vestby Station are the preceding and the following stations , respectively .

= = History = =

The station opened on 2 January 1879 , and was designed by the Norwegian architect Peter Andreas Blix in Swiss chalet style . The Norwegian author Knut Hamsun wrote several letters at the station between 1897 and 1906 . When the section between Ski and Moss Station was upgraded to double tracks in 1992 , Ås Station received a major renovation . In 2000 , a 16 @-@ year @-@ old boy had huffed lighter gas at the station , and was found dead on the platform the next morning . On 25 October 2006 , a cultural meeting place was established inside the station building , initiated by the association " Galleri Texas " . The building is located in Brekkeveien 4 , and houses a tiny café known as " Kafé Åsheim " , an art gallery , and a small gift shop . The café serves local commuters riding to Oslo in the morning , as well as dining and lunch guests residing in the area around the station . In the weekends , there are sometimes arranged concerts with local bands and musicians .

In 2008 , controversy between the local organisation Galleri Texas and the state @-@ owned corporation Follo Futura arose , regarding the hiring contract of the station building , and which of them were to operate the cultural meeting place . Follo Futura , which together with the Norwegian National Rail Administration and Rom Eiendom officially owned the station building wanted to take over the café business . They argued that they were better fit to operate it , since Galleri Texas did not have the economical capacity to run the café with the art exhibition and gift shop the whole week . The local community wanted Galleri Texas to operate the café , arguing that replacing a local company for a governmental one would weaken the local and patriotic spirit of the café . On 1 January 2010 , the operation of the café and the cultural meeting place was transferred from Galleri Texas to Follo Futura , since Galleri Texas no longer could pay the rental costs . In 2010 , smoke was tumbling out of the station , but it turned out that it was only a cigarette that had not been quenched , and had been laying overnight in a flower basket .

= = Facilities = =

The station 's facilities are designed similarly to most of the other stations on the Østfold Line , apart from the station building , which dates back to 1877 . There is step @-@ free access to the platforms . There is a glulam walkway over the rail tracks in the south end of the station , which shapes together with the stairways one minimalistic construction down to the platforms . At the north end of the station , there is a second walkway which runs under the tracks . There are sheds and ticket machines on the platforms . The station 's parking area has room for 200 cars and 8 bicycles . Akershus Kollektivterminaler operates a bus terminal a few metres away from the station . Ås Station is located north of Vestby Station and south of Ski Station on the Østfold Line , 31 @.@ 15 kilometres (19 @.@ 36 mi) from Oslo Central Station .

= = Service = =

Ås Station is served by the line L21 of the Oslo Commuter Rail , operated by the Norwegian State Railways . The line runs from Stabekk through Oslo to Moss . The travel time from Ås to Oslo Central Station is 28 minutes and to Moss Station 21 minutes . The public transport authority Ruter operates feeder bus services to the station from Drøbak , Ski , Vinterbro and other conurbations around Ås .